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History
of
ESCAMBLA COUNTY
FLORIDA

NARRATIVE AND BIOGRAPHICAL

By
PROFESSOR H. CLAY ARMSTRONG
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

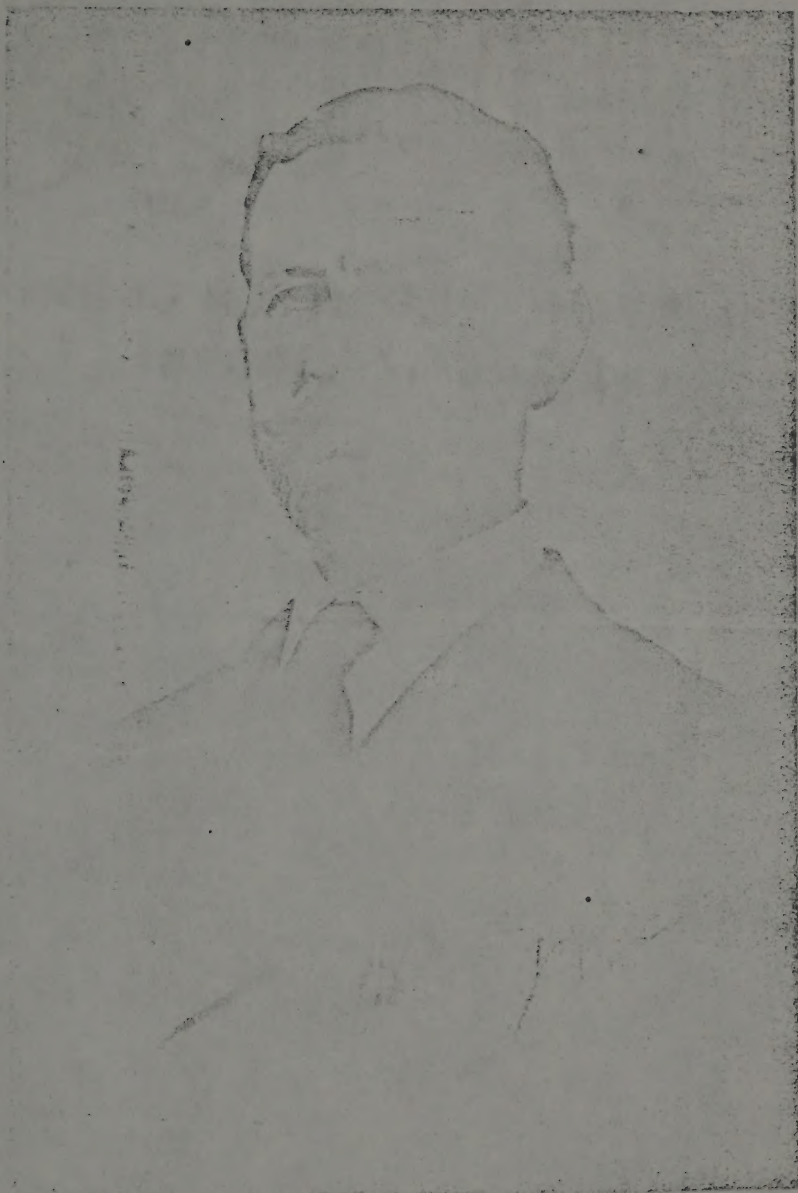
CELIA MYROVER ROBINSON
BIOGRAPHICAL EDITOR

THE RECORD COMPANY—PRINTERS
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

1930

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H. Clay Armstrong

Dedication

To the friendships formed in Pensacola and surrounding country, to which I am indebted for thirty years of delightful associations, this little history is affectionately dedicated by the author.

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By

THE RECORD COMPANY

St. Augustine, Florida

*History of
Escambia County, Florida*

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History of Escambia County, Florida

FOREWORD

THIS little history of Pensacola and Escambia County, I realize, is quite inadequate. I undertook its writing out of a love for a place that has supplied me a home and some of my most delightful associations during thirty years of my life. To some who will be disappointed that the treatment has not been so full as it might be, there is only the excuse to offer that I have been under a painful necessity of restraining myself by my fear of inaccuracy. There are certain gaps in the local records that might not exist if we all had respect for the present and the recent past to equal our reverence for the history and traditions of long ago.

It has been my experience to narrowly miss some personal memories, recently lost or destroyed that could have added much to our fund of local history. I should like to make a plea to those who have such possible sources of historical information, diaries, letters, old pictures, books or newspapers, to deposit them where their preservation can be assured. The Florida Historical Society would be the best custodian.

It was part of my original plan to write more fully of recent events than has been done, but space has been given to biographical sketches of representative citizens of the present generation and they are the makers

of the history of the later years, as the pioneers were the makers of the history of the past.

The delay beyond the time it was understood this work would be completed, has been due to me and to my reluctance to surrender my work until I thought I had used every source of available information. Although numerous friends have tried to help me to the truth, any errors that may be found are mine alone.

Finally, I wish to thank the members of the Advisory Board and all others who have aided in the preparation of the work, and the numerous subscribers whose patronage has made the publication possible.

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG.

Pensacola, Florida,
June 10, 1930.

*HISTORY OF ESCAMBIA COUNTY
FLORIDA*

PART I

NARRATIVE

ESCAMBIA COUNTY FLORIDA

Map showing the layout of sections (numbered 1-36) and major roads (labeled A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA, EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ, ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG, FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW, FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GG, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN, GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT, HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK, IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS, JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ, KK, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NM, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS, NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ, OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR, PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI, QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY, SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UU, UV, UW, UX, UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VV, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE, WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU, WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK, XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ, YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YY, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG, ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZX, ZY, ZZ).

LEGEND

- RAILROADS
- HIGHWAYS
- RIVERS & CREEKS
- SEASIDE
- TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES

SCALE
5.0 MILES

SANTA ROSA COUNTY FLORIDA

BALDWIN COUNTY ALABAMA

PART OF SANTA ROSA COUNTY

History of Escambia County, Florida

Chapter One.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

NO SECTION of the North American continent has had more varied or disturbed history than Florida. Its very attractiveness and the legends that were found among the natives of outlying islands and later embellished by the early explorers made its attainment and possession the cause of desperate adventures. From the accounts given by the people found on the Bahama Caucii, a part of the Island of Beimini, which became Florida in name, was the land of wonderful treasures; among others, the spring of perpetual youth. For these Ponce de Leon died, leaving his treasure-seeking countrymen still inflamed with the desire of realizing his dream. The impelling motives of this gallant explorer and captain were stated to his king who had commissioned his undertaking:

“Among my services, I discovered at my own cost and charge, the Island of Florida and others in its district, which are not mentioned as being small and useless; and now I return to that island, if it please God’s will, to settle it, being enabled to carry a number of people with which I shall be able to do so; that the name of Christ may be praised there, and Your Majesty served with the fruit that land produces. And I intend also to explore the coast of the said island and see whether it connects with the land where Diego Velasquez is, or any

other. I shall set out to pursue my voyage in five or six days." This letter was written from Puerto Rico, February 10, 1521. The professions of purpose of Spanish explorers were uniform: the pious zeal of claiming the heathen to Christianity, and enhancing the wealth and power of His Most Catholic Majesty. To these expressed purposes the individual, of whatever nationality, added an insatiable greed for gold and power. To these de Leon added the quest for the miraculous fountain. There are legends that have persisted because they seem to account for the causes of things. This fountain of youth may have been but symbolic of the blessings of Florida's climate and fruitfulness. The very names given by the early Indians to their rivers and localities show that they appreciated to the full these gifts of nature.

At an earlier date than this attempt at settlement the Spanish in Cuba gained some definite knowledge of that part of Florida that is to interest us in this narrative. Don Diego Miruelo had set out on a trading expedition in 1516, and returned to describe a bay which seems to correspond in every particular to Pensacola Bay; and it was designated as the Bahia de Miruelo on the Spanish maps of the time. The trip was successful; the trader found the natives friendly and profitable customers.

The next acquaintance Europeans were to make with this section came with the tragic experience of Panfilo de Narvaez, who landed in Florida clothed with the title of Adelantado, but with a reservation that the continu-

ous enjoyment of his office was to be conditioned on his establishment of two fortresses and the building of two or more towns. The Florida in his warrant of authority was a vast and undefined territory that might cover everything from the Chesapeake Bay to the Mississippi and even beyond. With his commission he expected to retrieve the prestige his mission to succeed Cortez in Mexico had cost him, when the latter insultingly sent him back, glad enough to escape a worse end to his undertaking. After several reverses this new Adelantado embarked, April, 1528, from Cuba with upwards of four hundred men and eighty horses. His destination was Rio de las Palmas, which flows into the western side of the Gulf of Mexico. From storm and bad pilotage he found himself in the present Clearwater Bay. Here he was met with hostility on the part of the natives and warned to return to his ships. But the members of this company had come for adventure and the fortunes to be found on land, and a few gold ornaments seen on some of the Indians determined their immediate quest of gold. According to the natives abundant gold could be found to the north of them in the Apalachee country, whence theirs came. And their statement was true, for this country embraced what we know as the Apalachian highland which still yields gold.

A hundred men remained aboard the vessels, the other three hundred with the forty horses that remained by this time were to keep a course as near parallel to the coast as might be, but with no definite plan of union later. Thus began this new search for treasure, with

the same calamitous result that awaited such future undertakings. Poorly provisioned from the start, they marched for days without seeing a native from whom to get the sorely needed supplies. Crossing the Suwanee with difficulty, they came at last to Apalache, a small Indian town of miserable huts, where certainly no treasures of gold were to be found. A scouting party went to the seashore to search for some trace of their ships, and soon returned with no encouraging news for their distressed companions. They found at last a band of Indians who grudgingly furnished them supplies to relieve their immediate wants. Narvaez in these circumstances displayed that same indecision and lack of energy that betrayed him into the hands of Cortez. Here he remained a month without so much as exploring the country about him, listening to the tales of the Indians whose first wish was to be rid of him. He was told of a town by the sea which could supply him abundantly with what he needed; this they called Aute. To it he set out, to be harassed at every stage by ambuscade attacks. The distress and awe of the company is but too well shown by the chronicler of the expedition. He describes the Apalache Indians as of huge size and strength, who wielded great bows, eight feet in length, with which they could shoot with precision at a distance of two hundred yards. On reaching Aute, which may have been near the city of Apalachicola, they found the village abandoned and burned. Want again faced them, the attacks of the natives continued, and no less damaging mosquitoes brought them the fevers of the swamps.

Thus ended the second of those romantic searches for treasure in Florida. The awakening from this dream of wealth and power, the destitution and despair of himself and comrades aroused Narvaez to action. There was but one hope, to construct such vessels as they could to convey them to some Spanish colony. But in a company of treasure-seekers shipwrights had not been thought of. But one of its members was a blacksmith, and he set himself to making bolts and nails from all the steel and iron the armor and swords could supply. Some hewed timber; others made cordage from palmettos, and even from the manes and tails of the horses left, whose flesh was to serve as food for the survivors. No Spaniard ever worked with greater diligence than did those desperate adventurers. Within six weeks the poor remnant of two hundred and forty men were glad to embark in the five boats, whose only merit was that they would float. Their clothing was to furnish sails! Not a navigator in the party! But despair counsels desperate measures. They set out, westward again, in their ignorance. So chance brought this party of Spaniards to sight Santa Rosa Island, for their first disaster after embarking had brought two of these flimsy vessels aground on these shores. Of the occupants of these two boats but fifteen survived this wreck. But fortunately for history among those left was the very remarkable man who wrote the story of the expedition and lived for many other notable adventures; this man was Cabeza de Vaca. The three remaining boats had proceeded but a short way when the same fate met these and with one

went down Narvaez, with all his honors and unachieved ambitions. From these wrecks some ninety souls remained, but such was their destitution that all but the chronicler and three others died from hunger and exposure, and these survivors subsisted on the flesh of their comrades. It required all the resourcefulness of these four to bring them at the end of seven years to a Spanish settlement in Mexico.

Despite such an experience it is recorded that de Vaca, on returning to his countrymen, "informed them that it (Florida) was the richest country in the world." From him as from Miruelo, we learn that the natives found on Pensacola Bay were friendly.

No news came from Narvaez all these years, but the imagination of Spain was not to be curbed. DeSoto came, asking that he be granted as vast territory as that Narvaez hoped to govern. In answer the king commissioned him Governor of Cuba, "requiring him to conquer and occupy Florida within a year, erect fortresses and carry over at least five hundred men as settlers to hold the country." The accounts of the land given by Cabeza added new fire to the already inflamed imaginations of the Spaniards. Every rank was ready to volunteer; DeSoto could pick his followers. He made it an expedition of wealth and nobility that he set sail with in April, 1538. The long trail of cruelty that he was to make up the peninsula of Florida, across Georgia and Alabama interests us here only in the relations it created for the Spaniards with the natives, whose consequences were to be reflected in the coming years. His cruelty became distinguished even among Spanish con-

querors to such a degree that one of them said of him, "This Governor was very fond of this sport of killing Indians." At each stop on his march he demanded of the chief as much provision of corn as he would use for his journey, and as many people, women and men, as he thought would be needed to carry these stores and do the manual labor of his camp. Such of these as survived were released at the next stop, to make their way back home as best they could. Once on this fateful march DeSoto might have saved himself and followers. He had ordered the fleet that conveyed him to Florida to return to Cuba, and go thence to Pensacola Bay, which had been described as affording protection from wind and sea, with provisions and recruits. The commander of his fleet, Maldonado, got word to him just after a most disastrous and sanguinary battle with the Mobilian Indians, when he was counting his loss of men and horses by the score; and worse still, to him, counting himself loser in his desperate game of riches and empire. To return to his fleet meant safety, but frustration of every plan. He knew his followers were weary and discouraged, and found that they were planning to abandon him, once they were with the fleet. Then one more trial of fortune; win or lose all. Suddenly he ordered his men to take up their march anew, away from Pensacola Bay, known to him as Ochuse, with the threat of death to the one who should mention the safety these ships offered. So he marched to his own death and burial in the Mississippi, and the loss of hope of empire for Spain in the country he had traversed with his magnificently equipped expedition.

Chapter Two.

ATTEMPT AT SETTLEMENT

THOUGH DeSoto's commission carried with it the obligation to establish settlements, he had certainly made no provision for its fulfillment. His every plan seemed inspired by his lust for gold. Of his thousand men it would have been hard to think of finding any fit for colonists. The utter disaster of the adventure seems to have quite changed the character of future attempts at establishing Spanish rule in North America. Ponce de Leon, Narvaez and DeSoto had led expeditions personally recruited and equipped. Their compensation was to come, as it had come in Mexico and Peru, in the treasures found and appropriated, and the prestige and honors attached to their offices. By now the hope of treasure had nearly vanished. No man would risk his all on such slender hopes of reimbursement. Further efforts at holding the Gulf and south Atlantic coast must be left to the king and his council; and they were becoming concerned not only in the new acquisitions, but more in holding that territory they had already acquired. The French were aggressive traders and colonists in the new world. A secure position on the South Atlantic or Gulf for them would mean disaster to the Spanish treasure ships and commerce. If these were to be guarded the Spanish monarch realized no opening must be left for his rival. Much had been told of the port of Ochuse, and the viceroy of New Spain, Luis de Velasco, and the king were thoroughly aroused to the need of at least two outposts of

Spain. In 1558 Guido de las Bazaes was sent "to explore the ports and bays on the coast of La Florida for the safeguard of the people who are to be sent in his Majesty's name to colonize La Florida and Punta de Elena", the latter located somewhere near the mouth of the Savannah river.

The report pictured a wonderfully inviting country for settlement. The particular spot so glowingly described was Mobile Bay, which las Bazaes named Bahia Philipina. But the notable feature of the report was that no reference was made to treasure to be found; an ideal location for the building of a settlement in which industry could be profitably employed. The peaceful and pious purposes of this new colony stand in striking and rebuking contrast to the earlier expeditions. The viceroy wrote His Majesty: "The ships and people which are going to colonize on the coast of the land of La Florida and the Punta de Santa Elena are being prepared. Five hundred Spaniards will go, four hundred of them soldiers, two hundred being mounted and two hundred on foot, armed with arquebuses and cross bows for the defense of the religious and ecclesiastics who are to go to preach our holy faith to the natives, and one hundred artizans to engaged in building the fort which your Majesty commands to be built. . . . Before the religious and settlers set out I will inform you in full detail how they are going. . . . I will also inform you whether the French are in La Havana, and if they are there the fleet will be reinforced." The colonists did set out, from the port of San Juan de Ulua,

on June 11, 1559. In addition to the soldiers mentioned, Velasco de Luna states, in a letter to the king that he embarked with one thousand serving people, and two hundred and forty horses, but of the latter there were loaded only one hundred and thirty. The "serving people" mentioned seem to have included the wives of soldiers, negro men and women, and Indians. Don Tristan de Luna y Arellano had been chosen for this great responsibility. He had been an old campaigner in Mexico. Velasco had chosen him "to the end that the settlement which is to be made . . . may be made in the best manner, and to the end that all his commands may be obeyed . . . For he is a gentleman, hidalgo, zealous in the service of God our Lord and of his Majesty."

With the change of purpose of the Spanish colonies came a remarkable limitation of the power of the governor. The instructions to this good Don Tristan, whose training had been in the school of conquistadores, sent him forth with such emasculated power that he soon lost the sense of authority. They really constituted a liberal charter of rights for the colonists, so limiting the gubernatorial power as to paralyze it, and the constituency of the colony considered, rendered its control a hopeless effort. The determination of local affairs in the towns that were to be established was left largely to a council, which for the first year only could be named by the governor. In subsequent years the new councilmen should be elected by the old, and no one could be elected to succeed himself. And "they may write as a council to His Majesty, to the viceroy, and to the audi-

encia of the New Spain freely, and without hindrance being placed upon them, concerning whatever is desirable for the republic and may be to order and remedy." The "order and remedy" would come from the authority appealed to, not from the governor.

Reasons for discontent were not long in arising when they disembarked in the port of Ochuse, which seems to have been called Polonza at times. In this bay, which had been described as safe against wind and tides, a great storm arose before a large part of the supplies had been brought ashore. The ships bearing these supplies were wrecked; so at its very debarcation the colony was threatened. No time was to be lost if the new settlers were to be saved from starvation. The country around the bay, to which de Luna gave the name *Bahia Philipina del Puerto de Santa Maria*, was little productive; the natives were scarce and had nothing that could aid the newcomers in their distress. A small expedition was sent to the interior for information and supplies. After an alarmingly long absence they returned to report an Indian town, *Nanipacana*, which must have been near the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, in which a provision of supplies could be found. To this place went the greater part of the expedition.

It is doubtful if any colony established on the shores of North America had as much determined effort put forth in its behalf as this, so loyally supported by Velasco and the king himself. The viceroy wrote thus to de Luna: "Until now, in the discoveries and conquests which have been made in the Indies, his Majesty has

never made such liberal grants as he has made to you and to that army. May it please our Lord that the land be pacified and populated and the natives come into the knowledge of our holy faith." No more were the Indians to be cruelly treated, no more robbed, nor even made tributaries, for *ten years*. The Spaniards had for the time learned a lesson from DeSoto's cruelty, and were to be reminded too often of the seeds of hate that had already been planted in the country they now wished to possess. Velasco had planned to send horses and cattle overland to the number of five thousand, but the distance and hazards of that were much greater than he had first thought, and a safe crossing of the Mississippi was never found for them. His efforts, one after another, were thwarted. A serious illness of de Luna, according to the reports of his lieutenants, changed his whole nature; or it served for charges of incompetence and tyranny. Every possible manifestation of discontent came to the viceroy's ears; the interior settlement that was to serve as a support for both Polonza on the gulf and Punta de Elena on the Atlantic, was never so much as started. Those who came as colonists spent their time wandering from Indian settlement after another, begging or bartering for food for themselves and horses, complaining of the unfitness of the country for cultivation and settlement. This land, on which Indians could raise enough to support themselves and a surplus of several hundred idle Spaniards these colonists, left to themselves, could not subsist on. Their final failure was marked by the return of all to Polonza, to entreat

passage to some Spanish port; and at last the departure of the unhappy de Luna for Spain, in April, 1561. By this time the fifteen hundred that had embarked was reduced to scarcely more than five hundred.

Had de Luna received the loyal support of his lieutenants and the religious men of his company, instead of their determined insistence on the abandonment of the enterprise, a Spanish settlement might have grown up from central Alabama to the Gulf; but in the many communications that have been found relating to the expedition—letters, petitions, affidavits, mostly voicing discontent, if not insubordination and mutiny—no evidence appears that even the real purpose of colonizing came with them. The priests, even, forgot their missionary zeal to join in the clamor for abandoning what now appeared a very prosy mission, entailing sacrifice and hard labor for all, for which they were not inclined. Not a settlement resembling permanence seems to have been made, not a convert turned to Christianity; no vestige of this zealous sacrifice on the part of king and viceroy remained to show even where Polonza was. We surmise it was near Barrancas.

Angel Villafane came to succeed de Luna; but his pressing mission was the establishment of a settlement at Punta de Elena. Leaving some fifty men under Captain Biedman to hold Ochuse, as he called it, he took away the rest for another bootless effort. Biedman was to wait five months for news from Villafane before abandoning his post. The news seems not to have come!

This unhappy undertaking led by de Luna seems to

have been due to the foresight of Velasco and the council of New Spain at the time. The interest of the king was fully enlisted. It anticipated by some years the hard struggle for supremacy on the Gulf coast that was to be waged by Spain and France. Had the plan succeeded France would have cut much less figure in these regions. Soon Spain felt herself put to the severest test to hold her own, this conqueror of the Saracens and but recently the richest and mightiest power of Europe! There had been a dominant missionary zeal in the plans of King Philip and his viceroy when de Luna was sent. Henceforth that idea is less prominent, but could not be put out of the minds of a nation that had waged war four centuries with the enemies of the Christian faith. A long tragic contest had taught Christian Spain to regard itself as pre-eminently the defender of the Faith. The year that Columbus discovered the new world witnessed the expulsion of the Saracen power from Spain. Since the early part of the eighth century the zealous followers of Mohammed had seized, ruled and transformed most of the Spanish peninsula. They had come as the followers of Mohammed always came, to enforce the will of the True Prophet. The followers of the gentle Jesus of Nazareth had spread Christianity by their endurance of oppression and suffering for conscience sake. Their very meekness conquered the Roman world and carried their faith throughout Europe. Mahomet never knew humility. Spain had heard the sentence his followers pronounced on all they overcame: "Embrace, pay tribute or die." By one device or another Christian

Spaniards had lived under this rule for centuries, while it was building up a civilization that surpassed that of any Christian state of Europe. These infidels had turned arid districts to garden spots; and enriched Spain by their industry.

Now these Mohammedans, be it remembered, were of the same faith as those against whom western Crusaders had been called on to wage war in the Holy Land. For Christianity had become powerful and militant now. Is it strange that when three little kingdoms in the northern part of Spain, under Christian rulers, grew in power and were able to expel these infidels that they should regard it as a pious duty to subject them to great cruelties? The same spirit that animated the Crusaders in Palestine had ruled in Spain for centuries. Of this intolerance came the Inquisition, as a holy and pious instrument to punish unbelievers. Our English colonists much later brought the same spirit with them.

Added to this wealth of empire of Castile and Aragon, came the flow of gold from the empire beyond the Atlantis, which the followers of Columbus poured into the royal treasury, and into the private coffers of the adventurers themselves. Gold lust, as any other, grows with its indulgence. Christian Spain was debauching itself in the wealth created by the Saracens and which it found in the mines of Peru and Mexico. Every youth of family was in all piety training himself for spreading the glory of Christianity and acquiring fame and wealth by conquest. Was it not piety to Christianize the Indians? Until they were Christians, the wars with the

Saracens had taught, they had no human rights. The men who came to the New World came of the class that knew not work. There were so many gentlemen to volunteer no place remained for peasants and laborers. They went by preference to countries in and near the tropics; for there nature was more lavish, necessary exertion was least; the natives possessed most treasure and least power of resistance. With such men to contest the possession of the southern part of the present United States, the cause of Spain was lost once the issue had been joined. Furthermore, she had been impoverished by long European wars, and possessed no resources of national energy or industries. There was only the yearly remittance of gold and silver from America to ward off bankruptcy. Now these were constantly threatened by French and English buccaneers who had established themselves in islands of the West Indies that Spain claimed but could not hold—St. Kitts, Martinique, Tortuga, Barbadoes, Jamaica, all right in the path of the treasure-laden galleons. This dire crisis was arising when the ambition of Louis XIV, whom the French called The Great, was pressing every energy to obtain a hold in America. Awake to every opportunity, he offered encouragement, financial or military, to every undertaking that tended to further his aims.

A long interval passed after the unfortunate de Luna had left Ochuse before the Spaniards were frightened into making their claims good on the Gulf coast. The formation of the French West India Company in 1664 was a definite threat to the Spanish. It established a

settlement on the island known as Hispaniola, on which one of the oldest colonies of Spain had been established, and soon began to use it as the base of piratical expeditions; and to it French settlers came in such numbers they soon outnumbered the Spanish. These hostile bases were in the very road of Spanish supply ships. To guard against this danger Spain bent all her energies; employed every ship of a fast deteriorating fleet. So intent was she on keeping these lanes of supply open that too late she bethought herself of guarding the coast of the mainland which naturally would serve as a defense for the vast interior she claimed. It required the very dangerous proposals of one of her former officers, who had found disfavor with the Spanish authorities, to arouse her to an effort to save this line of defense. This outcast, Diego de Penalosa, went in turn to the kings of France and England, to show how they might seize the northern part of Mexico, known as Quivira, said to be rich in mines of silver and gold. The importance and means of protecting this new source of wealth had already been submitted to the Spanish authorities by one of their missionaries. He advised seizing and fortifying the Bay of Espiritu Santo, having in mind the mouth of the Mississippi. Despite the use that the survivors of the DeSoto expedition made of it, its location was lost to the Spaniards. The Council of the Indies merely considered and delayed until a new war with France forced the subject more urgently on them. One Echagaray, with vague information and a romantically fertile imagination, gave a most glowing account of the

Bay of Espiritu and the surrounding country. He proposed conditions under which he would establish settlements in the wonder country, whose seizure would give control of the interior country. But this plan was referred to the Council for the Indies, and it too was allowed to die. Then came the discovery of the event that Echagaray and the missionary had foreseen; French traders and missionaries were pushing their way into the heart of the continent by way of the Great Lakes; then the second discovery of the Mississippi by LaSalle for his king, and the French colony in Texas, thought by the Spanish to be at the mouth of the Mississippi.

All these ominous happenings found Spain bankrupt. She had by this time exhausted her heritage from the Moors; the flow of gold from New Spain was coming in an ever-diminishing stream. Impotently she protested to France and begged the aid of King James of England. This French colony must be destroyed at any cost. But first it must be found. No doubt existed that it was on Espiritu Santo Bay. In all, eight expeditions, from various bases, were sent out before the Spanish authorities were put at ease by the actual discovery of the remains of the La Salle colony and by hearing a circumstantial account of its destruction. The three and a half years occupied in this quest ended a period of intense anxiety in a pious proclamation that the fate of the colony should be attributed to impiety in entering territory that belonged to His Most Catholic Majesty. A remarkable oversight in these searches was that twice the Mississippi was passed without being recognized.

On the first maritime search it had been named the Rio de la Palizada (River of the Palisades) because of the effective way its mouth had been blocked by trees and drift wood. A wonderful historical oversight that is to give a new start to the history of Escambia Bay and Pensacola after its abandonment by the Spaniards for more than a century!

A desperate fear lest the French get a hold on the coast had driven the viceroy of New Spain to send an expedition for expelling the new colony even before he received authority from the king. Some fifty men embarked for the mission at Havana, with Juan Barroto and Antonio Romero as pilots. They were to explore the whole gulf coast and make a report of their findings. On February 6, 1686, they entered the bay still known as Santa Maria de Galve, but which seems to have been lost sight of for the time. During a stay of two days in the bay they found a village of Indians called the Panzacas, who treated the Spaniards very kindly. The bay and its surroundings so impressed Don Juan Jordan, chronicler of the expedition, that he wrote of it, "the best bay I have ever seen in my life." This report served to revive interest in the harbor and led to its settlement by the Spaniards, and, in addition, was to give the name Pensacola to the bay. It was this same expedition that condemned the Mississippi for navigation, with the name Palizada.

The first attempt after this fright to guard the gate to their treasures was made in Texas, where the French had actually tried to colonize, and the conquest of this

territory was to be a religious conquest. The tribes were to be brought to Christianity and allegiance with Spain through the work of devoted missionaries: The singleness of purpose and self-sacrifice was not wanting on their part, but Father Massanet, who had urged this course, realized its hopelessness. He found that conversion could be accomplished in the good old Crusading way, by force of arms!

On the abandonment of the spiritual conquest of Texas, if attention was turned to fortifying the Bay of Santa Maria, the credit is due to the unremitting efforts of Andres de Pez, who received the support of the Count of Galve, viceroy of New Spain. On his expeditions in search of the French colony de Pez came to form a most favorable opinion of the possibilities of the bay, but rather from the representations of others than any personal knowledge. He described the magnificent body of water; the surrounding country, abounding in fruit, timber and buffalo, particularly stressing the timber. The French, he argued, would not give up their attempt to control this region; that they must be acquainted with the harbor, and would lose no time in possessing it. It required three years of consideration for the royal order to issue that it should be examined, and another year (1689) for an expedition to be sent to make the report. This was commanded by de Pez, and associated with him was Carlos de Seguenza, "one of the most noted scholars and scientists of Spain." On repossessing the bay for the Spanish king the name became

Santa Maria de Galve, to honor the man responsible for the expedition.

Seguenza carefully mapped the bay and assigned names to various localities. The point to the right on entering was Punta Seguenza; the point opposite, on the west side, Punta de San Carlos; further along on the western side was Barranca de San Tome; the present East River was Rio Jordan; Blackwater, Rio del Almirante, in honor of Pez; Escambia River, Rio de Jovenazo, for a prominent Spaniard of the day. Mobile bay was sounded, and the expedition passed on to the Rio de la Palizada, but it was still palisaded, and they turned from it to make their report. These, briefly, were the findings of Seguenza: Fortifications should be built on Punta Seguenza and the Barranca de San Tome; the best site for a settlement was on the Rio del Almirante, which he thought rose in Canada; the Bay of Santa Maria de Galve "was the finest jewel that the king possessed . . . because it combined all of those advantages which, taken singly, made other bays famous."

The Pez mission was to secure action, and he made his report in person, in Spain. He urged its importance from the nature of the bay and the surrounding country itself and the need of immediate action before France should take it. But pressingly important as the enterprise seemed, with the royal order that the occupation of Pensacola be undertaken, more delays were waiting. Galve died, the royal treasury was exhausted, and for the lack of twenty thousand dollars the matter was again put off. In 1698, four years after the royal order

for the occupation of the bay, came reports that the French king was about to establish a colony, or colonies on the shores of the Gulf. Then, pressing orders to establish a garrison at Pensacola, such feverish haste that three different expeditions were ordered sent, with the hope that one, at least, would be able to forestall the French. Andres de Arriola was to come from Vera Cruz; Jordan was to come from Havana, and Admiral Zavala, in case he did not have to accompany the treasure ships home, was to join and command the expedition under Arriola. Jordan arrived first, but with fifty men only. Four days later came Arriola, with a band of three hundred men, who had been induced to come by promise of extra pay, or had been obtained by conscription or impressment. Immediately on the arrival of Arriola work began on the fort, to be called San Carlos de Asturias, built of pine logs in the form of a square, of one hundred yards to the side. But the fort at Punta de Seguenza was deemed impracticable.

Though the work was pressed, Arriola did not approve the project he was engaged in. He reported the country surrounding the bay to be sterile, and he believed that the presidio he was building would afford little protection against the French, whose real objective he rightly concluded was the Palizada. The winter in Pensacola proved an unusually cold one; there was lack of proper clothing, poor and insufficient food, and the general demoralization that such conditions must arouse in a company such as had been collected for the undertaking. Finally starvation faced them. A band of de-

serters had to be forced back into the fort, and an incendiary fire was discovered barely in time. At this juncture a fleet of ships arrived off the mouth of the harbor; it was seen to consist of three large, well armed and well manned vessels, flying the French flag. Arriola's position was indeed desperate; to keep a countenance under such circumstances was a tribute to his resourcefulness. He was particular that none of the French be permitted to approach near enough to see the rags of his men. When the envoy of the French commander came ashore he was conducted to the officers' quarters, with one companion. The professed purpose of the French fleet was quite amicable; they were reconnoitering the shores of the gulf looking for Canadian adventurers. They found themselves in need of wood and water, and requested permission to enter the bay.

The Spanish commander could but reply that he had orders from his king that no foreign vessel be permitted to enter the bay, and as the countries were on the most friendly terms he was sure the French commander would understand and not insist. After the exchange of verbal request and refusal came the interchange of the following truth-veiling notes. On the one side: "Sir: The officer whom I sent to you has doubtless acquainted you with the reasons for which my master, the king of France, has ordered me to these coasts. For my own part, I greatly appreciate the compliment with which you honor me, and should like to have the opportunity of showing my appreciation. The necessity of securing wood and water obliges me to recur to the aid

of your Lordship. I therefore entreat you to allow the vessels of the king to enter that port in order that they may be sheltered in case of bad weather. As soon as we can supply our needs we shall begin our return voyage to France. The good union existing between the two crowns should induce you to grant this request. Moreover, I pledge my word that not a man shall go ashore, except with your permission and that there shall be no trading, except as you may desire.

"I am, very sincerely, Monseigneur, your most humble and obedient servant, The Marquis de Chasteaumorant."

Then the reply: "My dear Sir: I could not better manifest the esteem in which I hold Your Lordship's person than by the letter I wrote you to assure of my friendship and of my desire to serve you as far as may be within my power. It grieves me exceedingly that I am not able to grant the request which Your Lordship was pleased to communicate to me through your emissary, the Ship-Lieutenant, and now repeat in your letter . . . since I have express orders from my king and master (may God guard him) to prevent the entrance of any foreign vessel whatsoever. In view of this, and since your Lordship understands with what exactness such sovereign orders must be obeyed, you will not consider me discourteous if I confess that my hands are tied; and that, just as Your Lordship tries to serve your king, so I should strive to fulfill scrupulously what my master commands me to do. Nevertheless, in view of the courtesy due to a person of your Lordship's rank, and of the perfect

union now existing between the two crowns, I offer to furnish you with wood and water through the labor of my own men. . . . I have also sent a pilot with orders to remove the ships to a safe position on the coast. . . . I can frankly and in all amity assure your Lordship that, according to the reports as to the size of your vessels, there is not sufficient depth in the channel for them to enter the bay. . . . I protest against any action beyond that which I have offered to concede. I shall consider any other measure as a manifest infraction of the peace secured at such cost, and shall be obliged to defend myself in order not to violate the instructions of my king and master. I am at your Lordship's service, with all good will and desire to assist you to the utmost of my ability. May God protect your Lordship many and happy years.

"Bay of Santa Maria de Galve, January 28, 1699. I kiss the hand of your Lordship. Your most affectionate servant, Andres de Arriola."

Quite a stiff letter from a man whose greatest concern just then was to prevent the French from seeing the destitution that prevailed in his fort!

After an attempt to take soundings, to satisfy himself, the commander of the French fleet moved, not home, but to a new settlement to be established at Biloxi by Iberville, the ablest of all the French to engage in colonizing. If Pensacola could have any value to the Spaniards, the visit of this fleet was sufficient warning that it must be strengthened immediately, to be held. But so badly managed were such affairs in Spain that

Iberville's new settlement had been established a year before the Garrison at San Carlos de Asturias was aware of it. Then Arriola went to lay the situation before the viceroy. Here again delays! Harassed by the settling of a colony of Scotch at Darien the Council gave their attention to that.

Now Arriola had come to this new post with alternative purposes. He was personally convinced that holding Pensacola would not prevent the establishment of French colonies on the Gulf coast, nor did he think it could be easily held; then his first recommendation was its abandonment. If, on the other hand, it was to be held, he needed more ships, which the government could not supply; so he must look to his own defense. New threats of an English colony on the coast reached Pensacola; more confusion and ever more writing; and all the time a desperate need of food and other supplies. Finally, after months of absence, no news came from Arriola. Scores of sick and dying were sent to Vera Cruz, where they found the governor still waiting. Finally he was ordered to return to the colony, which he was to hold; it might have no positive value to Spain, but in the hands of the French it could be used as a base for harassing Spanish commerce. At last, with the reinforcements he had asked reduced by half, and these recruited from the slums and prisons of New Spain, with the consciousness of the futility of his mission, he returned, like the loyal subject of his royal master that he was. In December, 1699, he set out to join his distressed colony at Pensacola, emphasizing the futility of

holding the place, and suggesting that the best course would be to block the entrance at the harbor and use the money required for holding it to build an efficient fleet of ships for keeping the enemy out of the Gulf country. He learned of the existence of this "English" to the west of him. Organizing such a force from what death and disease had left, he set out with some one hundred men, leaving about forty to guard his fortress at Pensacola. Then he learned that the supposed English fort was part of the Iberville colony that had called on him and asked for admission at his harbor. He learned, further, that in addition to the well ordered fort at Biloxi, where he saw them, they had built two forts on the Palizada. He had but one course that he could in conscience follow: to protest against a French invasion of Spanish territory. This was met with the reply that the French had acted only to forestall the English, who were about to invade the territory.

As if the humiliation of this fruitless expedition were not enough, on his return voyage to Pensacola he lost all but one of his vessels that had conveyed him on this voyage of extermination, and the greater part of his party made their way back to the French camp, where extraordinary kindness was shown them. This ended the loyal but discontented career of Arriola at Pensacola. He again set forth that the folly of attempting to maintain even the fort at Pensacola had been demonstrated by the French settlements, and then he was given a leave of absence.

At this time France and Spain were at peace and

each feared the English aggressions more than it did the other, and there was reason for making common cause against this enemy. The old Spanish aggressiveness in America had changed to a weak defense, and was ill prepared to enter an equal partnership with Louis XIV. The French Ambassador at Madrid was instructed to represent to the Spanish king that France had entered the territory of the Mississippi to develop a trade with its Canadian subjects, but Iberville had discovered that the English with their chain of colonies from the thirtieth to the fortieth degrees of latitude and a population of 60,000 were about to sieze all this territory for themselves, and would soon push on to Mexico and the Spanish silver mines, unless checked by France and Spain. By steps already taken Iberville was in much better position to act than Spain, and as the abandonment of Pensacola seemed likely, this should be ceded to France. As an assertion of proprietorship, the French, since the time of La Salle, had chosen to call this contested territory Louisiana, in honor of their king.

The Spanish most courteously thanked France for all she had done for safeguarding the common interests of the two countries, and as the French had settled in Spanish territory, thought it would be well for their officers to receive commissions from the Spanish king; there could be no arrangement more profitable for both than this continued joint possession. But one member of the Spanish *junta* (we might these days call it a commission) to whom the settlement of these colonial propositions was referred was Count Hernan Nunez.

He had frankly followed the vain endeavors of Spain and kept in mind the strength of the contending forces; he realized the hopelessness of Spain's trying to hold and develop vast areas when they had no surplus of population, and certainly none disposed to colonize, and had, up to now, no experience that could encourage them in further experiments. Such frankness could win no following in a nation less given to vanity than Spain. It certainly received no support in the *junta*. With so much fervor did they cling to the necessity of holding every inch of the Spanish half of the new world conferred on them by the papal bull of 1493 that impossible colonial undertakings became simple; they found the money could be had from any of half a dozen sources that were named in detail for holding Pensacola, which seems to have become symbolic of all their North American possessions. The *junta's* firm determination was communicated to the French king. The only answer was the entry, in a short time, of a French fleet of four vessels under Iberville into Pensacola bay, with the explanation that he was acting under orders from his royal master. The *junta* protested to the helpless king, who was a grandson of Louis, and held his crown by grandfatherly good will. At this juncture Spain could offer no resistance; and France, with friendly seeming took occasion to establish itself in the most desirable locations for settling and trading. But until the outbreak of a new war between the two nations the relations between the settlements at Pensacola and Mobile was most friendly and mutually helpful. Each was

conscious of a common enemy, powerful enough to expel both from their strongholds. A regular commerce sprang up between the two settlements; but in the commodities exchanged, those from Mobile indicated the lack of thrift of the Pensacola inhabitants; they even bought lumber, poultry and vegetables. The Spaniards were but a garrison, sent to hold a fort. The French settlements, first at Biloxi, then at Mobile, passing through many vicissitudes, form the beginning of establishments with real colonial aims; they were more than soldiers; they were farmers and traders. And those responsible for those colonies knew what the English London Company learned, that permanence came with contentment and that came with respectable families and homes. For we read that in 1704, "what created more novelty and excitement than all the rest of the arrivals, were twenty-three girls, whom Bienville was informed by the Minister's despatch, were all of spotless chastity, pious and industrious."

During the years of peace among the three powers contending for dominion in America, Spain alone made no progress. France gained control of the Mississippi river system and the Great Lakes. From Mobile it had established trading posts along the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, and enjoyed a profitable trade with the Indians. Spain, merely on sufferance, held Pensacola, St. Augustine, and some less important posts. In April, 1719, the unexpected news came to Mobile that a state of war existed between France and Spain. In less than a month Bienville, brother of Iberville, governor of the

French colony, had perfected plans for and had actually surprised and captured Pensacola. Taken completely by surprise by a fleet and by a force of Canadians and Indians, the Spanish governor had no choice but surrender. By the articles of capitulation the fort and public property were to be surrendered, and the garrison was to be accorded the honors of war and transported to Havana in French vessels. When the last condition was fulfilled the French got their surprise. The Governor of Havana ordered the crews of the two men-of-war used as transports to be seized and thrust into prison; and the vessels, manned by Spanish crews, to be used in a counter attack for the recovery of Pensacola. Bienville had returned to Mobile, leaving his brother Chateaugne in command at Pensacola. The two French vessels entered the harbor under French flag. With these commanding the entrance to the harbor it was easy for the larger Spanish vessels to follow. In all some eighteen hundred troops were engaged in this expedition. Chateaugne, in turn, surrendered, and was accorded the honors of war, and was to be carried as a prisoner of war to Spain. Really he was carried with other prisoners to Havana. Next, Mobile was to be taken and destroyed by a well organized attack by sea; and it might have been, but for the tenacity of Serigny, another brother of Iberville, at Dauphin Island, and the timely arrival of Canadian troops sent by Bienville. So the avenging expedition returned to Pensacola, with the realization that no time was to be lost in preparation for a counter attack. At Point Seguenza a temporary forti-

fication was erected, called Principe de Asturias, to aid in guarding the entrance to the bay, and a stockade in the rear of Fort San Carlos to guard against a flank attack. But the garrison of eight hundred men offered but a feeble resistance. Champmeslin had but recently arrived from France with a fleet consisting of six ships, three of which were heavily armed, and with these he attacked by water. Bienville was leading troops newly arrived from France, Canadian volunteers and several hundred Indians. By the French account the garrison at Fort San Carlos offered but slight resistance and then retired to the new fort Principe de Asturias, where they fought valiantly until their guns were silenced by the fire from ships. By the Spanish account surrender came only as result of fear of the cruelty that a longer futile resistance might excite among the large number of Indians with Bienville, whose scalping knife he restrained with much difficulty. As a recognition of the gallantry of the commander of the Spanish fleet the sword he surrendered was returned to him. Remembering the treachery of the Spanish governor in the part he played at Havana, the French commander forced him to surrender his sword to a common sailor. But the French did not wish to use enough of their forces to hold the place against future attacks, so they forthwith destroyed it. They burned the fortifications and public buildings, leaving this inscription over the ruins of Fort San Carlos: "In the year 1719, on the 18th day of September, Monsieur Desnade de Champmeslin, Commander of the squadron of his Most Christian Majesty,

took this place by force of arms, as well also as the island of Santa Rosa, by order of the King of France." The prisoners were sent to Havana in exchange for the French prisoners held there since Chateaugne had been treacherously seized. Thus disappeared the presidio and town built by Arriola in 1696, under the orders he obeyed reluctantly. It was located where the present Barrancas is now. At the termination of the short war Florida was restored to Spain (1722), and another settlement was founded, this time on Santa Rosa Island, about two miles to the west of Punta Seguenza. It is difficult to find a good reason for such a location. The narrow island of sand dunes is impossible of cultivation, and exposed to the violence of the Gulf storms that were to destroy it with many of its inhabitants. Yet it remained from 1722 to 1754, and is the only one of these early settlements of which we have a picture. In 1743 there came to the settlement Don Desses, engaged in trading. He bought timber, pitch and turpentine, according to his accounts, which it required some time to procure. His sketch was an earnest attempt to reproduce the settlement as it appeared at the time, and fortunately this was preserved in an engraving published in London shortly afterwards. Though this town was the seat of government, with its fort, mansion of the governor, and its church, the barrenness of the soil drove some to move to the mainland, and the choice they made of their little settlement determined the present location of Pensacola. After the destruction of the town on Santa Rosa Island, the survivors followed

these and increased the population enough to assure some sort of permanent community life. The choice of this new site seemed hardly less remarkable than that on the island. It was a narrow strip of land lying between two great titi swamps that met in the rear of the settlement and the bay. If the purpose was concealment from any enemy approaching from the mainland, some justification of the choice might have existed. But the site must have been very uninviting for homes. These swamps are still remembered by some of the older citizens of Pensacola.

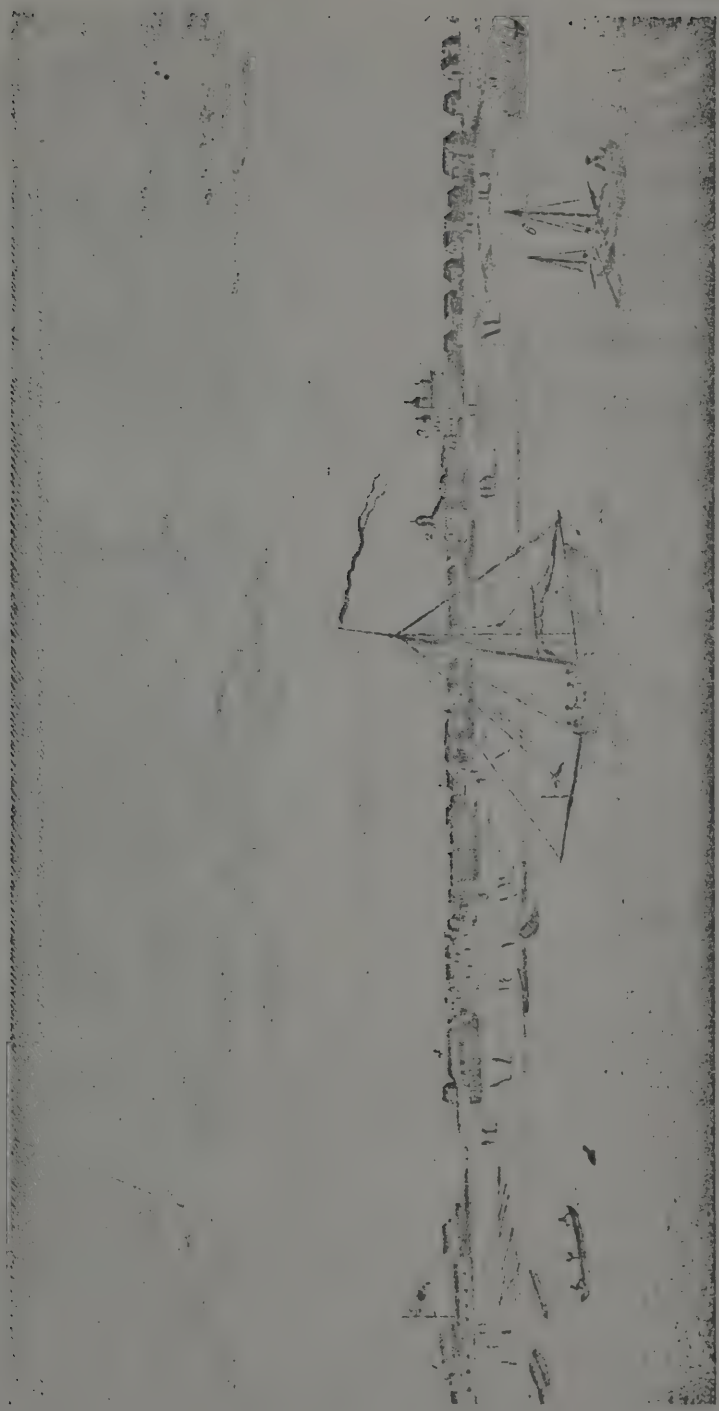
During the years, from the recovery of Pensacola from the French (1722) until the Seven Years' War in Europe—known in America as the French and Indian War, the place had little importance. France and Spain were on friendly terms, and the latter nation was not strong enough to cause her enterprising neighbor any uneasiness that Spain held the port, and during the war the two nations were allies. But that war determined the course the history of all North America east of the Mississippi would take. It gave to England every rood of land north of Florida, and Florida came to her in exchange for Havana, which England had captured, likely for the purpose of trading rather than holding. The Louisiana Territory France had ceded to Spain before the conclusion of the war. England, knowing she would have less to fear by this transfer, raised no protest against it. So, in 1763 England took charge of our troubled community, and from that time a period of much greater prosperity dawned. For its government,

the English divided the province into East and West Florida, separated by the Chattahoochee. By the original decree the northern boundary of West Florida was to be the 31st parallel; but later, to include Natchez, the boundary was changed to the line of 32° 28'. Thus a large part of Alabama, including the present site of Montgomery, came to be administered from Pensacola, which became the capital of the province. The line thus established was to be the cause of much future controversy.

There were many reasons why the Spanish at Pensacola should mistrust the English. There had been a long enmity between the two nations, both in America and in Europe, and threats from the English colonists to the north of Florida were common. When Captain Wells, of the British army, came to take charge, August 7, 1763, the fort was promptly surrendered. Under the conditions of the treaty ceding Florida the Spanish troops were to be removed, but the civilian subjects were to be allowed to remain in the full enjoyment of personal and property rights and "the liberty of worship, according to the rites of the Roman church," so far as the laws of Great Britain permit. The conditions of remaining were too repugnant to the Spaniards to be accepted. If they were unwilling to accord liberty of worship in their colonies, the colonists so cherished the rites of their church that they determined to sacrifice whatever material advantage remaining here might give them rather than accept an abridgement of their holy privileges. This is the love and faith, and, if you

wish, narrowness, that years of struggle with the Infidel had inspired in them.

All at Pensacola asked to be transported, and it is said they sailed to the last man to Vera Cruz. So far as this occupation of Pensacola is concerned, there remained scarcely any traces to show it. By Captain Wells' description of the place, as turned over to him, it consisted of forty huts thatched with palmetto leaves, and there the barracks "for a small garrison, surrounded by a stockade of pine posts." It was little more than a garrison dependent on the government for employment, and certainly not given to enterprise. They were not allowed, nor had they learned to expect any voice in determining their own affairs. With the coming of the British came the British sense of local self-government, and this the first governors had authority to grant, with the advice of their councils, and to summons general assemblies, as in other royal colonies of North America. And with the consent of the council these representatives of the people were empowered to make such loans for the peace and general welfare as might be agreeable to the laws of England. Such institutions as these proposed were indeed quite foreign to Florida whose every detail of government had been directed from Madrid or Vera Cruz. Herein lies the explanation of the early independence of existence the English colonies attained, their taking such firm root where planted. It has been estimated that when Florida was taken by the English in 1763, nearly two hundred years after its occupation by Spain, the Spanish



VIEW OF PENSACOLA ON SANTA ROSA ISLAND—1743

(From a contemporary sketch)

1. The Fort. 2. The Church. 3. Governor's House. 4. The Commandant's House. 5. A Well. 6. A Bungo

population in the whole province hardly exceeded 7,000, confined mostly to Pensacola, St. Augustine and Mobile.

The first British governor of West Florida was Captain George Johnstone. He brought a considerable military force and proceeded to set up military posts from Baton Rouge on the west to Fort Toulouse, near Montgomery, on the north and east. Immigration into Florida was encouraged by liberal grants of land, and the more northerly section of West Florida received many new settlers from the older colonies, coming down the Ohio and Mississippi or cutting their way across the wilderness of Georgia and Alabama. Slaves were brought for clearing the lands and tilling the soil. A council of Indian chiefs from the Chicasaw and Choctaw nations was assembled at Mobile in 1765, and satisfactory trade arrangements were made with them. To Pensacola, the seat of government, this British occupation brought great prosperity. There were soldiers and civil employes to be paid, barracks and homes to be constructed, and during the last three years of the American Revolution it was estimated that the government spent £405,000, a princely sum in those days.

But if prosperity came, the cause of popular government languished. During the administrations of the first two governors, Johnstone and Brown, no call was issued for an election of a general assembly. A year after Gov. Chester had taken office (1772) he decided the time had come for such election. But the writs of election provided that the elected members should hold office for three years; the electors would accord them

one year only. Out of this contention came no election, and the colony continued to be administered by the governor and his council only. There was no representative government, but it is a tribute to the wise administration that there was no other clamor of discontent than that of tenure of the office for the representatives. In the later years of British occupation attention was so centered on the concerns of the Revolutionary War and the prosperity of the colony was so satisfying this question of tenure was forgotten.

PLAN OF PENSACOLA

To the stranger who has visited Spain the parkways of Garden, Palafox, and Wright Streets bring the suggestion of an imitation of a Spanish city, with its paseo, intended for social as well as aesthetic purposes. As a matter of fact, this very attractive feature of the plan of the older part of the city may have come from physical necessity. The choice of the narrow crescent of nearly flat land, with its background of swamps, that had been made by the stragglers from the official town on Santa Rosa Island rendered the task of laying out a city a difficult one, to which the engineers with the British forces addressed themselves, to bring forth a well ordered plan for a city, somewhat stiff and crowded.

A street was cleared from the water's edge, nearly due north, to the top of the nearest and most prominent hill, along a ridge that separated the swamps on either side of it and to insure the entire practicability of this street it was found necessary to construct drainage canals on either side. This hill offered the best lookout

for a protecting fort. The street was named George Street and the fort bore the same name, in honor of the ruling sovereign of England. The hill became Gage Hill, for General Gage, of obnoxious memory to American patriots. This fort could command the entire town and was well placed to defend it against an attack from the land side. George Street became what it has since remained, the most important thoroughfare of Pensacola.

The two attractive parkways of Garden and Palafox Streets were indeed a modification of the British plan, as is shown on the official map of the city made by Don Juan Brosnahan in 1819. But it seems that the widening was more likely a concession to the swamps that made narrower streets impracticable.

The center of commercial as well as social life was a large square beginning on the east side of what became Seville Square, and extending west to include the Plaza de Fernando, and north, as far as Intendencia Street.

The importance of Pensacola to the British as a strategic point is shown on this plan. To the west of de Villiers an extensive tract was set aside for a navy yard.

CHAPTER THREE.

WEST FLORIDA RETURNS TO SPAIN

THE American Revolution that delivered the colonies to the north from British rule to their own devices gave Pensacola into the hands of Spain again. But if the Spanish had departed without leaving any impression on the territory, after a long occupation, the British did not so leave. During the years from 1764, when they came to take it, until 1781, when by another Treaty of Paris they ceded it to Spain, they had given shape to the future growth of this section. We have seen how the little settlement of huts and a stockade for a fort came to be built into a town for a garrison of several hundred soldiers and a considerable army of civil servants of the government. By 1778 several hundred houses had been built, some of these handsome residences and some very substantial business houses. More important still, with the British dominion came individual initiative and the commercial enterprise that made Pensacola an important trading and shipping point; and now, that the Revolution had driven the loyal subjects of the king of England from the Georgia, Carolina, and other near colonies, many of them found safety in Florida. Among those who sought refuge in Pensacola was William Panton, who early in the war had been obliged to abandon a very extensive trade with the Indians and valuable estates, as the price of his loyalty to his king. This able Scotch merchant saw in Pensacola a point from which he could reorganize the trade he had controlled from Charleston and

Savannah, and he found to aid him Alexander McGillivray. These two men each in his own way were to be the builders of the commerce of Pensacola.

Alexander McGillivray was one of the most remarkable men of his time. His father, like Panton, was a Scotchman, who as an adventurous boy ran away from his parents to make his way in the new world. He came to Charleston, and, as it was the first employment offered, attached himself to a caravan of traders who were starting out on one of their trips among the Indians. His daring spirit and determination, and his native shrewdness brought him the success he deserved. His personal charm won for him the love of a beautiful Indian girl, Sehoy Marchand, of the high-born and influential family of the Wind, powerful among the Creek Indians, whose father, a French Captain, had been killed in a mutiny at Fort Toulouse. The affairs of this Scotch youth, Lachland McGillivray, prospered. He established his home among his wife's people, near Wetumpka, Alabama, and the first issue of his marriage was to be leader and protector of the Creek nation.

Lachland McGillivray desired that his son should have some education, and the training necessary for conducting the extensive business he had built up. To give him this he took him to Charleston. But business details were distasteful to the boy; his native curiosity and intelligence led him to crave learning; so his father placed him under the instruction of an excellent tutor, a clergyman of Charleston, from whose scholarly training he evidently profited.

Then the call of the forest and his mother's love took him back to her people, whose leader he was soon to become; whose battles he was to fight most loyally, with a crafty diplomacy that made him respected by the three contending nations. He needed all his knowledge of the white man, his ways and his language, to resist his encroachments on the rights of his mother's people, whom he adopted as his own. As his influence grew he became known as the Great Chief. But great as was his power, it was not attributable to those qualities which the Indian usually looks for in his chief. His qualities of leadership were mental only. He was a man of peace and his counsels were always for peace. He was not of robust constitution, so was as unfitted by physique as by inclination to lead his warriors. He was as wise in the selection of a complement to his leadership as he was in his diplomacy. Chance brought among the Creeks and to their new leader a brilliant, adventurous Frenchman, named Le Clerc Wilfort. Possessed of a fine education and endowed with the highest physical and moral qualities, with a wide experience in military affairs gained in a varied experience, he was just the man McGillivray needed to execute his will. A strong friendship sprang up between the two men, and soon the ties grew even closer by the marriage of Milfort to McGillivray's sister Jeannette. This marriage to a member of a family so venerated among the Creeks gave this adopted member of the nation a prestige that made him eligible to the title he received, the Grand Chief of War. Thus McGillivray had found a lieutenant who would be guided by what his brain had planned, with a

white man's understanding and love of peace. After giving years of his life to these people who had adopted him, he returned to his native country, to publish a valuable treatise relating to his adventures and the traditions and customs of the Creeks.

Such was the position McGillivray and Milfort had established for themselves during the British occupation of Florida. In the increasing perplexities that their white neighbors to the south and east made for them these harassed natives more and more dependently looked to the leadership of the man they knew was attached by blood relationship to their interest and knew those people whom they feared, whose ways they could not understand. For some time they had felt the pressure of the people of Georgia, who were overrunning their hunting grounds. As the neighbors to the south had as yet come only as traders, with no apparent desire for their land, it was no difficult task for William Panton to make them see that their immediate interests lay with the Spanish at Pensacola. To do this he had to enlist McGillivray; which meant that he had to show that more security and profit was offered his people by an agreement with those who offered this outlet for their wares, and aid against the incursions of the revolted colonists, become a new nation whose short history taught them deep distrust, and little regard for the rights of the Red Man. Under a less wise leadership the Creeks and their allies, in such a situation, would have invited an early extermination, by waging the war their British allies urged them to make during the Revolution, to which, too, their natures urged them. McGill-

livray saw that safety for his people lay in neutrality; and by a diplomacy that his critics say was largely duplicity, during years of anxious negotiations, he averted the horrors of war from them.

In pursuance of his plan in their behalf he adopted a policy that gave to Pensacola a commercial prominence that it has not since enjoyed. The British, by their organization of the Province of West Florida, with Pensacola as its capital, their generous expenditures in building it up, and their studious cultivation of friendly relations with the Indians, made of the place the natural trading and governmental center to which the inhabitants of this extensive province looked. But the course of its history was again to be disturbed. It will be recalled that the conflict that started as the American Revolution was but part of a European conflict. France and her ally Spain had not ceased to smart under the humiliations of the Peace of Paris of 1763, when France had been ejected from North America and Spain had been put to the necessity of bartering Florida for Cuba, her "Pearl of the Antilles." The Bourbon kings never forgot nor forgave a humiliation, and there were Bourbons on both thrones. With the success of the British colonists made possible by their victory at Saratoga, the French king saw his chance to strip from his powerful rival a colonial empire and perhaps rebuild his own. So, when in 1778 the independence of the colonies was recognized by France and Spain, both nations began to take such measures for their part in the war that they knew that recognition would involve them in. French aid came largely from the generous sympathy of that na-

tion for a struggling people whose declarations of liberal principles voiced what they themselves were feeling. But Spanish aid came from no such generous motives, but from the promptings of her own colonial interests, and to serve a power whose friendship its reigning dynasty had to have.

Spain was in a position to strike a telling blow for the colonists had it chosen. But the alliance, offensive and defensive, was between the Colonists and France, and Spain was an ally of France only, in her war against England, with no obligation to the colonists. The remote Spanish territory of Louisiana could fear nothing from the harassed English; and its governor, Don Bernardo de Galvez, proceeded with deliberation and thoroughness in his preparations to take back West Florida. Having reduced Baton Rouge, Mobile, and other less important British posts, with a large land force, aided by a numerous fleet of ships, he moved on to Pensacola. This move had been foreseen by the British, but they were so busily engaged with the colonists elsewhere they were unable to send the reinforcements that would have been required for resistance. General Campbell, the British commander, realized his desperate position. The attacking army was said to number 15,000 and about fifty ships engaged in the attack had passed into the bay in the face of the fire from Fort Barrancas. A chain of fortifications was thrown about Pensacola, the most complete and formidable of these being San Bernardo, whose remains, on Brainard, between Spring and Barcelona Streets, were until recently quite distinct. The chief point of attack was, of course, Fort George.

But so determined was the resistance of its garrison that the attack, begun March 11 (1781), was drawn out until May 9, and it might have lasted much longer but for the explosion of a powder magazine of Fort George, accompanied by many fatalities. This explosion, it was rumored, came from the act of treachery of an officer of the provincial force, who had been driven from the army and got his revenge by giving the Spaniards the location of the magazine they had not been able to find. Even then General Campbell obtained such terms of surrender as to provide that he and his army should be delivered to a British port, with the sole condition that they were not to bear arms against the Spanish or their *allies*, and the revolted American colonies were not among these. So this force of some eight hundred regulars was soon to augment the British forces facing the Colonials. In connection with this occupation of Pensacola and the desperate resistance during its defense it is worth while to note the unwavering loyalty of the leading Indian tribes, Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws, in the face of strong temptations to abandon them; and that when the fortunes of the British were low indeed.

Among the regular troops stationed at Pensacola was a regiment of German mercenaries from the principality of Waldeck; and among these were two whose services, outside of their military duties, were quite notable and useful. In the first place, there seems to have been no clergyman among the large number of British subjects, and the Chaplain of this regiment was called on to perform many holy offices of baptism and marriage

that had gone neglected till his coming. To judge from the comments on the moral conditions of the society of Pensacola found by one historian in letters from the place, this lonely clergyman needed serious reinforcement.

Another member of the regiment, in the report in which he chronicled the doings of his command, and incidentally many events of local interest, contributed much to the history of British occupation during the Revolutionary period. This report was preserved and afterwards published.

So the flag again changes and Florida is again a Spanish province, by the Treaty of Paris of 1783, though its inhabitants were most loyally British and bitterly thought of their abandonment by the home government. This change to Spanish rule was a staggering blow to the large number of Tories who had sought refuge in Florida against the growing wrath and increasing power of the Whigs of the colonies. Their property had been confiscated, so they had to escape with only such things as they could gather up for their hurried flight. But they had established themselves, and were looking at the future with hope and confidence. What must have been their feeling when they learned that again they must be expatriated!

The blow fell no less heavily in Pensacola than in other parts of Florida. The first condition of remaining in the territory of His Most Catholic Majesty was that one should abjure his faith, if he were not a Catholic. This in itself did no violence to the spirit of that epoch, great as might be the personal torture for the

individual concerned. If the British were less firm in the enforcement of the faith of the Church of England, it came about by historical accident and political considerations, and not from any sympathy with Catholics or those with other professions of faith. If the British inhabitants of Florida did not care to remain on the prescribed condition, they were to be allowed eighteen months to dispose of or remove their property—a privilege of no value when there was no one to whom they could sell under such circumstances.

But to at least one British subject that order was not to apply. William Panton, of the great commercial house of Panton and Leslie, found himself in a position to dictate the terms of his staying. By making himself and his friend Alexander McGillivray signatories to a treaty—for such the trade agreement amounted to—he was able, by its faithful fulfilment, to save Pensacola from the condition of a mere military garrison of the earlier days of Spanish occupation. Not only was Panton to remain; he became the fiscal agent of the Spanish government, with privileges that gave him a monopoly of the Indian trade. And so far as the Creeks, the most considerable of these, were concerned, this trade was controlled by McGillivray, who could forget neither the treatment accorded his people by the Georgians, nor the confiscation of his father's estates by the Colonial Whigs. Nor did he despise the honors and rewards offered by the Spanish, for he was made agent of the government with the rank and pay of colonel. Through this combination of business acumen and tribal leadership Pensacola was to enjoy a commercial

prosperity for some years. But the increasing pressure of the white population of Georgia and considerations of policy and advantage for his people led McGillivray to turn his attention to the danger that threatened his people from that side. His pact with Panton was manifest enough to the representatives of the United States government. The grievances of the Creeks he clearly, eloquently presented, while every effort was being made to have him influence them to consent to more cessions of territory. So much concerned was President Washington for the good will and cooperation of the Great Chief who held so large an Indian population under his sway that he sent his own personal representative to visit him and ask that he come to discuss the future relations of their people. For McGillivray and his people there was involved the peaceful enjoyment of their hunting grounds; to the Georgians, security from hostile Indian neighbors and the profits from a very extensive trade with them. To Pensacola, there was the prospect that the pack-trains of hides, pelts, honey, beeswax, hickory nut oil, dried meats and medicinal roots on the profits from which fortunes were being built, would resume their interrupted course to Charleston and Savannah.

On this urgent invitation McGillivray and some thirty lesser chiefs went to visit the President at New York, where the Capital then was. On their way they received many demonstrations of friendship. In New York the Tammany Society, in full Indian dress, performed one of its early acts of practical patriotism by

according the Great Chief from the South a splendid welcome. As a result of that visit came the treaty by which the Creeks were to surrender lands that they were really unwilling to give, thereby bringing cause for further contention. This was a secret treaty, and seems to have been the only secret treaty negotiated by our government that received the confirmation of the Senate.

From the conference McGillivray came with the rank and pay of a general of the United States army and increased task of keeping the friendship of both the Spanish and American governments. Handicapped by the feeling on the part of many of his followers that their interest had been betrayed in the treaty, he lost no little of his influence. Then came the struggle between the Spaniards of Pensacola and the agents of the United States for this Indian trade. As largely as he could, without seeming to violate his lately made treaty, he advanced the cause of his friends in Pensacola. With increasing difficulty he kept his nation from bloodshed, and from feeling the enmity of their two neighbors. This struggle engaged his every energy until he died (1793), three years after the conclusion of the treaty.

William Panton, in a letter to the aged father of Alexander McGillivray, who was still living in Scotland, shortly after the death of his notable friend, wrote, "I advised him, I supported, I pushed him on to be the great man. The Spaniards and the Americans felt his weight, and this enabled him to haul me after him, so as to establish this house with more solid privileges than

without him I should have obtained." This friend, between whom and himself a loyal attachment had grown up, had the Great Chief brought to Pensacola, where he died, and was buried with Masonic honors in the garden of the great merchant who had befriended him. The spot must have been near Zarragoza St., and the old house between Zarragoza and Main streets, whose remains may still be seen. It would be a worthy and deserved tribute to this man to locate and appropriately mark the spot of his interment. In all his diplomatic intrigues, in playing Washington against the Spanish governor at New Orleans, he never lost sight of the peace of his people and the interests of his friend Panton.

Chapter Four.

FROM MCGILLIVRAY TO THE WAR OF 1812.

WITH the passing of McGillivray came a long period of uncontrolled hostility between the Creeks and Seminoles and the settlers of Georgia. The limits of West Florida, that had embraced the country between a line running east and west through Tuskegee, Alabama, and the Gulf, lying between the Mississippi and the Chattahoochee, were to be the cause of much friction. By a treaty signed in Madrid in 1795 West Florida, hence Pensacola, the seat of its government, was to be much reduced, its northern boundry being placed where it now lies. The treaty entered into between Spain and the Great Chief was thus abrogated, and with McGillivray gone there was no friend of Panton or his successors to give any moral influence to furthering the commercial relations of this section with Pensacola. A further disturbing influence arose. One William Bowles, an officer in the British army, at one time stationed at Pensacola, who had been stripped of his commission for insubordination, set out to join the Creek nation. He gained the confidence of many among them, and further increased his prestige by marrying the daughter of one of the chiefs. When the British had been so beset and at last driven from Pensacola, in 1781, he brought a band of Creeks to their aid, and behaved so well in this adventure that the British rewarded him by restoring his commission. Returning later to the Creeks, with the purpose of breaking the trade of Panton, Leslie and Co., he chal-

lenged the leadership of McGillivray and accused him of treachery to the Indians in his dealing with the United States. He procured some vessels, and with Indians whom he had trained in navigation, he directed piratical expeditions that preyed upon the coastal commerce of the Spaniards. Finally captured and taken prisoner to Madrid, he resisted every offer to purchase his influence among the Creeks, and while being deported to a prison island, made his escape, and managed again to return to his Indian friends, with increased bitterness toward the Spanish and more determined interference with the business of Pantón. He was again caught, by the common effort of Americans and Spanish, and again escaped, for a short time, but when recaptured he was taken to Havana where he languished in Moro Castle till his death.

The rivalry for the Indian trade and the task of running the boundary line of Florida was making the relations more difficult for the United States and for Governor Folch, at Pensacola; and the governor at New Orleans was obstructing the work of the surveyors. This Governor Folch was annoying, not only the Americans, but the citizens of Pensacola. He conceived the idea of abandoning the site chosen by the refugees from Santa Rosa Island, which the English had at much expense made into a real town. His new town was to be near old Fort San Carlos, which had been reconstructed by the Spanish, and was to be called San Carlos de Barrancas. It is supposed that the protest of the citizens prevented the execution of his project. But if he failed

in carrying out his idea of a new town, he contributed no little to marring the admirable plan of the old. The large public square that was so important a feature of the British town he began, and his successors continued to sell off in lots, until all that remains of it are Seville Square and the Plaza de Fernando VII.

Despite the growing friction with the Americans to the north, owing to the enterprise of Panton, Pensacola enjoyed a considerable Indian trade for some years. Sawmilling was making its beginning as a local industry. We find that Don Millan de la Carrera had built a mill to be run by water power in a location of a former mill, built during the English regime, "about five leagues from Pensacola," and that he asked the grant from the king of a thousand arpents, "that sufficient timber may be had for the supply of the mill." It is known, also, that an eight hundred ton vessel was built in the bay, opposite the town, at a point that the older inhabitants have known as Marine Ways, and so staunchly was it built that it remained in commission into the decade of the "seventies." From that period timber and lumber play an increasing part in the commerce of the port.

In 1800 Spain was forced to cede Louisiana to Napoleon, and three years later, to replenish his treasury, and, more important still, to assure himself that this vast territory would not fall into the hands of the British, he sold it to the United States. And in 1808 he again interfered with dynastic affairs of Spain. He coerced the young heir to the throne to renounce his

claim, and thereupon his own brother Joseph took the crown—a most unhappy political adventure, to which in after years the emperor attributed his downfall. It brought on the Peninsula War and aroused the patriotism of every Spaniard, at home or in the colonies—a patriotism devoted to the point of fanaticism. In Pensacola there were two results that interest us: First, the common cause of the British and Spaniards in the war, in which the chief command fell to the Duke of Wellington, gave the British such dominance in their relations that even the Spanish colonies, where needed, became the instruments for advancing of her ally's interests; and soon it suited the plans of the latter to use Florida, and particularly Pensacola, for furthering ends in the years preceding and during the War of 1812. There was already clashing of interests between West Florida and the American settlers in this region. The sale of Louisiana had brought renewed dispute of ownership of the important strip between the Mississippi and the Perdido rivers, to the south of 31°.

Pensacola and the whole borderland became a base of supplies for the British and their Indian allies, where the latter brought the scalps of the settlers as ghastly tokens of their triumphs, to be paid for at the rate of \$5 and even \$10 each. The Spanish governors seemed willing enough to fall in with the arrangement, and certainly took no decided steps to prevent it. The government of the Spanish city seems to have been taken over by two English officers, Colonel Nichols of the army, and Commodore W. H. Percy of the navy. These went so far as to

man both Fort Barrancas and Fort St. Michael (the Fort George of the British period) with British soldiers, and to hoist their national flag. Indian warriors, dressed in British uniform, were drilled in the streets of Pensacola. The commander of these troops shared the home of the Spanish governor.

The Shawnee chief Tecumseh had been sent from Detroit to stir up Indian rebellion against the Americans, and to each of his followers he gave a club stained red, to keep them reminded of their purpose of extermination. From this they became the Red Sticks. These were the instruments of Nichol and Percy, and the terrible use they made of them the massacre of Fort Mims attests. The activity of these two agents became so notorious that it brought to oppose them a man of a type they could not know, who had been nurtured in a hatred of the English army and had been trained in a kind of warfare an English officer could not well learn. But General Andrew Jackson was soon to be sorrowfully known by them, and the whole English nation. He was sent from Tennessee to crush the Indian uprising that had culminated at Fort Mims and ended in the utter destruction of the power of the Indians in Alabama and the annihilation of the Creek nation as an influence at the battle of Horse Shoe Bend.

Rumors of the activities of Percy and Nichols and their subordinate, Captain Woodbine were coming to Jackson. He lingered a while at Fort Jackson to confirm these rumors and decide on a plan for hunting down every Red Stick that survived. The first direct

evidence was a musket of English make found in the hands of an Indian from Apalachicola, and when he confirmed the reports of this witness, that a party of British were in Apalachicola distributing muskets and ammunition to all Indians regarded as hostile to the United States, he reported to the Secretary of War and suggested that the latter "instruct me to ascertain if the British have landed a force and munitions of war, and are fortifying and stirring up Indians. Will you order me . . . to make a descent on Pensacola?" The answer came long after peace was declared, but Jackson waited on it not a day.

On his arrival at Pensacola he summoned the Governor, in the name of the peace that existed between the United States and Spain, to surrender the Creek chiefs and other Indians he was harboring, and to allow him to take possession of Fort Barrancas and Fort St. Michael until a sufficient Spanish force could be called in to protect the neutrality of the territory against the British. When this was refused he prepared his plans to seize Pensacola itself. In a time when it had required thirty-one days for the news of Fort Mims to reach New York, there was no waiting for instructions. A pressing emergency had to be met, and Jackson, in all his public acts had a rectitude of purpose that made assuming responsibility easy for him. The situation demanded that he drive the British from the town and forts. He knew that there were about 5,000 defenders, British, Spanish and Indians, and these were supported by several ships of war in the bay, and that a battery had been

placed on the east side of the town. This battery was to be taken and Captain William Laval was charged with its capture.

On the morning of November 7, 1814, this gallant young man marched on his mission so impetuously that his speed took him beyond the range of the artillery that was to support him, and the battery had to be taken by a desperate charge. This capture opened the town itself to the Americans, and brought an immediate capitulation from the Spanish governor but recently quite defiant in his feeling of security under British protection. But the British commander at Fort St. Michael refused to surrender. As this position had been the dominating point for which the Spanish had fought when they wrested Pensacola from the British, so now its possession gave the latter control of the city and the bay. It had to be taken with the least possible loss of time. From it the British could do great damage to the town, and Jackson feared to leave it in their hands during the night. He wished, too, to prevent what actually did happen, that the British troops gain time to embark in the vessels that were to take them to safety. On sending to the commander a demand that the fort be surrendered by six o'clock, he received a refusal, on the ground that the evacuation could not be made before morning. To add force to his demands, Jackson placed three pieces of artillery at Fort San Bernardo, which in that earlier contest had commanded Fort St. Michael. Before this threatened attack was started the British commander agreed to surrender, and at

eleven o'clock at night the Americans took possession. Jackson had likewise demanded the surrender of Barrancas, but foreseeing its capture, and to insure the escape of the vessels from the bay bearing the British away, the Spaniards blew it up as well as the battery opposite on Santa Rosa Island. The Red Sticks dislodged had to retreat to the forests, without provisions, to face great suffering.

This mission accomplished at Pensacola, with the "promptitude" for which he became known, Jackson placed Major Blue to the work of exterminating the remaining Red Sticks, while he moved on to New Orleans, where the British came to know more of him. Major Blue, with the aid of some friendly Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws, drove the desperate followers of Tecumseh into their swampy retreats, killed many of them, and captured a greater number with their women and children and sent them to a strongly guarded detention camp.

This was the calamity that came to the loyal Spaniards from the heroic Peninsula war. The other local result has given Spanish names to the principal streets and public squares of the city planned and laid out, with names to recall public men in England identified with the history of the time. George Street became Palafox, and Prince's Street became Romana, each in honor of generals who had played heroic parts in the Spanish resistance to Napoleon; Cumberland was renamed Baylen; Charlotte and Mansfield on the west side and Albe-marle on the east side of the square, became respectively

Alcaniz and Zaragoza; Johnstone Street became Barcelona and Grandby and Harcourt, Intendencia. With the additions to the city several of the new public squares have received the names of Spanish cities. To-day to the stranger visiting Pensacola the names are the only reminders that the city was the capital of a Spanish province in which great national hopes were centered.

Chapter Five.

AFTER THE WAR OF 1812.

THE departure of the British, with their subsidies for their Indian allies, the cessation of trade with the Indians in Alabama—for by Jackson's treaty with the Creek Nation they were to cease all intercourse with the Spanish garrison and keep from their midst all who did not secure a license from the Federal government—and the hostility between the neighboring Americans and the Spaniards at Pensacola—all reduced the place to its condition at the time of the coming of the British in 1763—an unimportant military post, peopled for the most part by a few officials and an indolent population dependent on these. The misfortunes brought on by Colonel Nichols, disastrous for Florida and Alabama, did not cease with his departure. He had built a fort on the Apalachicola that commanded the river and could block its commerce. This became the rendezvous and stronghold of hostile Indians and runaway slaves, still more hostile under Indian tutelage. This served as a menace, not only to commerce but to the white settlers, Spanish and American, within that section. The commander of the fort was a shrewd, desperate negro. The continued existence of this stronghold of rapine in Spanish territory, despite the protests to the Governor at Pensacola, showed how futile was Spain's claim to authority in Florida. The last protest was taken from Jackson by Captain Amelung, who reported that the governor found himself unable to do anything without the instructions of the Governor

General of Havana. In making his report, Captain Amelung added that he thought the means as well as the instructions were lacking for destroying the fort. "Pensacola itself is, I assure you, entirely defenseless," he wrote. "The garrison consists of from eighty to a hundred men, exclusive of a battalion of colored troops, say of about one hundred and fifty, of whom the inhabitants themselves stand in constant dread. They have about one hundred and fifty serviceable muskets, five hundred musket cartridges and not enough powder to fire a salute. One gun was mounting at Barrancas on the day I left there. To this is to be added the dissatisfaction of the inhabitants and even of a number of the officers of the government, and a desire of a majority to see a change effected. I must not forget to present to you, on the part of the Governor, the thanks of the inhabitants of Pensacola, for the exemplary and humane conduct of the army under your command at Pensacola, and I verily believe their professions are sincere." With no idea of propitiating a Spanish governor, on retiring from Pensacola in 1814 Jackson had shown the population that sense of justice he always felt by ordering that any property damage should be paid by a draft on him. And further, "If the Captain General of Cuba could not furnish him with the necessary means, he might perhaps apply to you for assistance."

The nearly total annihilation of the fort was accomplished a short time thereafter through an accident that relieved the incident of any seeming infringement of territorial rights.

But from the impotency of Spanish rule as it was exemplified in the case of the negro fort and further manifested in its inability to control its frontiers, or to prevent depredations by the remaining hostile Red Sticks and the Seminoles, more trouble was to come with Florida, which it fell to the lot of Jackson to settle. And this campaign was marked by his most heedless acts, that were to bring a bitterness into his life that he and those who opposed him or criticized him would never cease to feel. In his war on the depredators he had paid no heed to territorial rights of Spain; caused two British subjects to be executed, with scant regard for the law or evidence in the cases; and when he had carried his extermination of the Indians as far as he thought would be necessary, he turned his attention to the Spanish governor at Pensacola, who had held up some supplies sorely needed for his expedition. This official, with the grandiose inefficiency that had characterized such Spanish governors as Jackson had dealt with, invited the ire of the General, already contemplating calling him to account for interfering with the supplies for American troops.

The governor's message was: "It having come to my knowledge that you have passed the frontiers with the troops under your command, and that you are within the Province of West Florida, I solemnly protest against this procedure as an offense towards my sovereign, exhorting and requiring of you in his name to retire from it; and, if you do not, and continue your aggressions, I shall oppose force by force." On this note, transmitted to the Secretary of War, Jackson comments: "This was

so open an indication of an hostile intention that I hesitated no longer on the measures to be adopted. I marched for and entered Pensacola on the 24th of May 1818." No challenge could have more successfully engaged Jackson's attention than this "opposing force by force"—made all the more ridiculous since the governor had made the weakness of the force at his command an excuse for not controlling the Indian situation in Florida. The resistance of Barrancas lasted hardly a day.

Jackson amply justified himself from the testimony he had of Spanish hostility and interference; and, though he was doubtless to some extent imposed on, the United States government felt obliged to formally sanction his acts, in view of the threatened dangers to the increasing white population of Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, whose protection again the Indians was causing much concern. In five days after the surrender of Barrancas he took leave of his army, assigning the command of Pensacola and West Florida to Colonel King.

The bewildering feature to Jackson, in all the controversy, in Cabinet and Congress, concerning his expedition was that he was represented as carrying it out on his own responsibility. On being ordered to take the command he had written a confidential letter to President Monroe showing how impossible the Secretary of War had made the task of General Gaines, then in command in East Florida, in forbidding him to attack a Spanish fort where hostile Indians were known to have taken refuge, and outlining a plan of campaign that "secures our citizens a complete indemnity and saves

us from a war with Great Britain (whose citizens were known to be using the Spanish territory as a base for inciting hostile Indians) and some other continental powers combined with Spain.

“This can be done without implicating the Government. Let it be signified to me through any channel (say Mr. J. Rhea) that the possession of Florida would be desirable to the United States, and in sixty days it will be accomplished.”

To this letter no answer came. Jackson assumed that the plan met the approval of the President and acted on this assumption. And approved or not, by his government, Jackson's actions dispelled any doubt as to the necessity of the cession of Florida to the United States, by purchase or through force. But much to the General's chagrin, to appease the dignity of Spain, the United States troops were withdrawn from Pensacola during negotiations as a condition of the sale.

This interim must have been a sad one. The Spanish population had to contemplate this new expatriation, and, meanwhile, to see its trade hemmed in on all sides. Their comfort had to be a material one. When the purchase was consummated by the long-delayed confirmation of the Spanish government (October, 1820), its outlook seemed bright indeed. Jackson, as early as 1817, foreseeing the inevitable acquisition of the territory, had pronounced his faith in the future of Pensacola and advised some of his friends—among others, Captain John Donelson—to invest in a city of such promise, that would soon outstrip New Orleans in com-

merce. And now that it was the territory of the United States it seemed fit that Jackson should be its first governor.

Accordingly, under appointment of President Monroe, in April, 1821, Jackson set out again for Florida, bearing a civil commission for the organization of the government of Territory of Florida. He expected to be met by Col. James G. Forbes, appointed Marshal, who had gone on the sloop of war *Hornet* to Havana, to secure the order from the Governor General for the conveyance of the territory to the United States. But the *Hornet* was delayed, and thereby General Jackson was left to nurse his temper five weeks at Montpelier, Ala., some forty miles from Pensacola, though he tried to have the Spanish governor deliver the city and its fortifications before the receipt of these orders. This could not be done; hence the Spanish Governor, Col. Callava, fell under the dislike and distrust of the general, who suspected most Spaniards and all Spanish governors. He even announced his belief that the delay of the *Hornet* was by official machination, for the purpose of affording time for introducing large shipments of Spanish goods into Pensacola.

FLORIDA FORMALLY RECEIVED

The day for the transfer finally came. The formalities of receiving the territory were simple but impressive. The distress of seeing the fatherland abandon them was sympathetically told by Mrs. Jackson, in a letter to a friend. In reading this and other letters

descriptive of her experiences during the few months of the governorship of Florida, we might be moved to as much sympathy for her as for the Spaniards, whose loss of fatherland touched her so keenly. The whole trip, from the time she arrived at New Orleans, is but a series of spiritual shocks. She wrote to one friend: "I will give you a faint description of this place. It reminds me of the words in Revelations: 'Great Babylon is come up before me.' Oh, the wickedness, the idolatry of this place! unspeakable the riches and the splendor." The pious lady grasped at every support for her soul that seemed on the point of being engulfed! Continuing: "They conducted him (General Jackson) to the Grand Theatre; his box was decorated with elegant hangings. At his appearance the theatre rang with loud acclamations *vive* Jackson. Songs of praise were sung by ladies, and in the midst they crowned him with a crown of laurel. The Lord has promised his humble followers a crown that fadeth not away; the present one is already withered. . . . I know that I was never so tried before, tempted, proved in all things. I want you to read the 137th Psalm. There is not a day or night that I do not repeat it. Oh, for Zion! I wept when I saw this idolatry. Pray for your sister in a heathen land, far from my people and the church."

Horrible picture New Orleans presented to her, but wait! Worse dangers are waiting for her, as she sees them, in her home for the next few months: "I will give you an account of our journey to this place. . . . At length she (the sloop of war *Hornet*) arrived, and we

set out for Pensacola, and are now within fifteen miles of that place. The General and the Spanish Governor are negotiating the business. We are at a Spanish gentleman's (Col. Manuel Gonzalez) awaiting the exchange of flags, and then we go to the city. . . . Oh, how shall I make you sensible of what a heathen country I am in? Never once have I heard a gospel sermon, nor the song of Zion in my ear. Often I think of the Babylonish captivity. . . . 'Oh how can I sing the Lord's song here in a foreign land?' . . . The Sabbath entirely neglected and profaned. . . .

"The General, I believe, wants to get home as much as I do. . . . His health is not so good as when he left home."

And later, from Pensacola: "O that I had the pen of a ready writer that I might give you a correct detail of the great transaction, but it is as follows: . . . Three weeks the transports were bringing Spanish troops from St. Marks in order that they should sail for Cuba at the same time. At length they arrived, but during all this time the Governor of this place and the General have daily communications, yet his Lordship never waited on the General in person. . . . At length, last Tuesday was the day. At seven o'clock they hove in view under the American flag and a full band of music. The whole town was in motion. Never did I see so many pale faces. I am living on Main Street, which gives me an opportunity of seeing a great deal from the upper galleries. They marched by the government house where the two generals met in the manner prescribed;

then His Catholic Majesty's flag was lowered, and the American flag hoisted in the air. O how they burst into tears to see the last ray of hope of their devoted city and country. . . . Being present I entered immediately into their feelings. Their manners, laws and customs all changed, and *really a change was necessary*. . . . Three Sabbaths I have spent in this house before the country was in possession under American government. . . . The Sabbath profanely kept; a great deal of noise and swearing in the streets; shops kept open; trade going on. . . . They were so boisterous on that day I sent Major Stanton to say that the approaching Sunday would be differently kept. . . . Yesterday I had the happiness of witnessing the truth of what I had said. Great order was observed; the doors kept shut; the gambling houses demolished; fiddling and dancing not heard any more on the Lord's day. What has been done in one week! A province delivered to the American people. . . .

"There were no shouts of joy or exultation heard; but, on the contrary, we sympathize with these people. Still, I think, the Lord had a controversy with them. They were living far from God. If they would have the gospel of Christ and his apostles it would be otherwise. . . . I have heard but one sermon since I left home. . . . Oh, pray for me.

"I will give you a faint description of the country and this place. Pensacola is a perfect plain; the land nearly as white as flour, and yet productive of fine peaches, oranges, grapes, figs, pomegranates, etc. Flowers grow

spontaneously, for they have neglected the gardens, expecting a change of government. The town is immediately on the bay, most beautiful water prospect I ever saw. . . . All the houses look in ruins, old as time. . . . The inhabitants all speak Spanish and French. Some speak three or four different languages."

Again, in a later letter: "There was never a man more disappointed than the General has been. In the first place he has not the power to appoint any of his friends, which, I thought, was in part the reason of his coming here. But far has it exceeded every calculation; it has almost taken his life. Well, I knew it would be a ruining concern. . . . These Spaniards would as leave die as give up their country. He has had terrible scenes; the governor has been put in the calaboose, which is a terrible thing, really." And a month later: "Oh, how this place has been over-rated! We have had a great many deaths; still I know it is a healthy climate. . . . Not a minister of the gospel has come to this place yet; no, not one! . . . My situation is a peculiar one at this time. . . . Many have been disappointed. I have not. I saw it as plain as I now do when it is passing. . . . Many wander about like lost sheep; all have been disappointed in office."

Such was the state of the first lady of the province; but if she was despaired of its inhabitants for their spiritual safety, the General was no less discomfited in other particulars. The territory of West Florida and particularly its capital suffered from two facts: General Jackson came to his office sick in body and mind. He had not recovered from the Seminole campaign, and

there was a wound deeper than a physical one. Had he known, when he accepted the commission of organizing the Territory that he would have no voice in the appointment of his associates in the government likely he would never have come. His condition quite unfitted him for the task in hand. From the time of Jackson's first entry into Florida he had kept the State Department busy explaining his actions. Now that Spain was leaving, his distrust of Spanish official ways involved him in such a serio-comic situation that with a stronger government than Spain's might have had no peaceful solution. The retiring Spanish governor had remained, after the departure of his soldiers, commissioned to collect official Spanish records. Col. Callava seemingly had all the qualities for inspiring friendship. He enjoyed great popularity among the newly arrived American officers as well as the Spanish population. Jackson had aiding him a young lawyer whom he had met on his way to Pensacola, a Mr. Brackenridge, who had a smattering knowledge of the French and Spanish languages. This gentleman seemed to supply just the aid he wanted in the transaction of his business, and he was named Alcalde of Pensacola. Among his duties was the collection and preservation of records relating to private property in the territory. There presented herself a woman claiming that her family had been robbed of a large inheritance and the evidence was about to be taken off by Col. Callava. Brackenridge took the story to General Jackson, from whom sympathy for those he thought had suffered an injustice, especially if they were women, always drew an immediate response. With

an impetuosity that too often characterized his actions he forced Col. Callava into a defense of his own dignity, and a refusal to allow his papers to be delivered over to Jackson. A passionate interview followed. The interpreter of this was Brackenridge, whose knowledge of Spanish was not sufficient for the excited colloquy, and resulted in confusion only. Jackson ordered the imprisonment of the Spanish officer for the night, while his effects were ransacked for the papers in question. These papers relating to the alleged robbery were found; the sequestered estate was shown to be indebted to the great commercial house to the extent of one hundred and fifty dollars. Much feeling among the Spaniards and much censure of the General among his enemies in Congress, which he managed to turn into added popularity!

ORGANIZING THE GOVERNMENT FOR FLORIDA

Jackson was invested with a vast and ill-defined authority in carrying out his plan of organization. So novel and so complex the questions that arose for solution that he suggested the necessity of acting as military dictator. Regarding himself as assuming the functions of the retiring governor, he called himself "Governor of the Provinces of Florida, exercising the powers of the Captain General and of the Intendant of the Island of Cuba over the said province and the Governor of the said Province." This represents his interpretation of the authority of his office. Under it, by ordinance, he decreed that the Floridas should be divided into two counties: Escambia, between the Perdido and the Suwanee rivers, and St. Johns to the east of the

latter river. Courts were organized under the provisions of American law. Other ordinances followed respecting the necessary provisions for quarantine and public health; some old Spanish habits were restricted; and we have seen how Mrs. Jackson's idea of the proper use of the Sabbath became law.

But the work seemed tame for Jackson. He spoke of his coming as a "wild goose chase". Retiring from his last mission in Florida, he left his authority in each of the two counties to their respective secretaries. So, in Escambia County, George Walton, of Georgia, came to act as governor.

The effect of the stimulus that came to Pensacola with the establishment of the American government was of short duration. The vision of a port surpassing New Orleans in commerce that led Jackson to advise his friends to invest in the city he saw before leaving would not be realized. There was a certain prosperity here during his stay. Speculators and adventurers came in great numbers. But the following year brought an epidemic of yellow fever, an enemy that was to block its path to progress for many years to come.

By an Act of Congress, of March 29, 1822, the Provinces of Florida, changed into counties by Jackson, were established as a Territory of the United States, of which, for the time at least, Pensacola was to be Capital. Wm. P. Duval became the first Governor and George Walton the first Secretary. A legislative council was to be appointed (subsequently made elective) of thirteen "fit and discreet men of the territory", and these might

legislate on "rightful subjects of legislation", but their acts could be revised by Congress and disapproved by it. The first meeting of this Council was to be held in Pensacola in June of 1822, but the uncertain transportation facilities of the time delayed the meeting till much later. The representatives of Pensacola in the Council were Juan de la Rua, and Jose Noriega, both natives of Spain, and gentlemen of substance and culture. The latter seems to have been the pioneer brick maker on a large scale in the community, who did a considerable business in exporting his products. But this Council had hardly assembled when yellow fever in a virulent form attacked the city. Its first session seems to have been held, not in Pensacola, but at the place we now know as Gull Point, at the home of Don Juan de la Rua, one of the local members. From there it moved to the ranch of Don Manuel Gonzalez where General Jackson and Mrs. Jackson had been entertained on their way to Pensacola.

The fleeting prosperity that had come with Jackson's army and civil staff brought a quick promise of the great port that was to be. The population grew to some four thousand, *The Floridian*, which, but for the longer time required for transporting its press, might have been the first newspaper published in Florida, made its appearance (1821) and carried the advertisements of three schools, one of which announced that it would teach "most of the sciences that are usually taught in the colleges of our country, together with the English, French and Latin Languages." The advertisements

of the book stores indicated that a cultivated clientele was expected.

But the location of Pensacola was assurance that it could not retain its place as capital of the Territory. The first was also the last session it held here. So, after a most distressing experience with the scourge that had visited it before, its population had dwindled to scarcely more than a third of its four thousand of flush times. It was to start on to building, on its own resources. There was the back country, of good farm and pasture lands, that was to be very slowly settled by planters from Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas, who brought their slaves and a knowledge of cotton culture. To these Pensacola offered a nearer market than Mobile, and as early as 1824, 2,000 bales of cotton are said to have passed through the port. The forests could supply what seemed at the time an inexhaustible amount of the finest timber. Rivers and bays were to serve, till the coming of the railroads, to keep the little city from commercial starvation, and build up an industry on which the community was almost entirely to depend for many years.

PENSACOLA NAVY YARD

We have seen that the British had provided for a naval repair station in their plan of Pensacola. Had they retained their colonies along with West Florida no site could have offered them a better naval base. Events in Spanish America immediately gave it an importance for the United States Government. These young republics were taken under the protection of our government on its proclamation of the Monroe Doctrine, and might

at any time become the source of trouble. To meet the probable complications that might arise from this step, more than a military post on the Gulf was needed. The same advantages that had commended the port of Pensacola to the Spanish, French and British, caused Congress to provide for a navy yard here in 1824. Among the three officers that selected the site for the yard was Captain Warrington, who became its first commander, 1830-31. But the starting of the yard was the beginning of many disappointments on the part of Pensacolians. Its importance was recognized and urged by naval officers. President John Quincy Adams, at the same time one of the most far-sighted and unpopular Presidents, during his term of office had provision made for a systematic forestation that was to supply the live oak for the frame of the vessels of the navy for all time. This first experiment in forestation in the United States was started on Santa Rosa peninsula, opposite Pensacola, on a body of land designated Live Oak. The acorns for the trees were planted, and the government would, doubtless, have profited from the experiment, but for the fact that Adams' successor as President was General Andrew Jackson, who had made Henry W. Brackenridge Alcalde of Pensacola and interpreter in that famous interview with Col. Callava; and Jackson's political friends found that the said Brackenridge was aligned with the friends of President Adams, and was selling some land to the government for rounding out the property. All that Adams stood for must, in the minds of the Jackson henchmen, be extirpated! Many have wondered at the magnificent old live oaks, that so

abounded on the peninsula. They were President Adams' expression of confidence in the usefulness of the Pensacola Navy Yard. From that time for many years to come the friends of the yard felt they had cause to complain of neglect at the hands of Congress. It had hardly been agreed upon as the best location for a naval base when an effort was made for its abandonment, despite the findings among the naval officers who urged its development. It was so grudgingly provided for in appropriations that we find in *The Gazette* the following lamenting description of its state in 1842: "It is now seventeen years since the general government, acting upon the plain and obvious duty of providing for the protection of its whole seacoast, determined on the construction of a Dock Yard and Naval Arsenal at this place. Quarters for the officers of the yard, a stone house, and a brick wall to keep out pigs and prying curiosity have been built, and here the matter has stopped. Not one cent has been appropriated for a dock of any description, and the only wharf at the yard is a temporary thing, which cost scarcely \$1,000." This neglect of the Navy Yard impelled the editor of *The Gazette* to urge the necessity of Florida's seeking admission as a state—such an unpopular measure locally, that, a few days after this editorial, when put to a vote of citizens it was rejected by a majority of fifty to twenty. The yard became, what it has never ceased to be since, the chief local concern. But despite the urging of naval officers, improvements came slowly. It was 1850 before its first floating drydock was launched, and in the years immediately preceding the Civil War the yard was put

into condition for real service. Why this service was not rendered to the Confederate government we shall presently see. After its partial destruction during the Civil War the damages were repaired, but little use was made of a potentially very useful property. For years a force of some thirty men and a small guard of marines were kept waiting for work that never came. Finally, by executive order, in 1911, that force was dismissed, and the yard closed. Warrington and Woolsey, the towns that had grown up as homes for the employees of the yard, was all left of life about it. These had long since been more the homes of workmen in the city of Pensacola and fishermen than of employees. So Pensacola was left to lament its yard, that had become a part of its business, and more, even, of its social life. It had brought some of its most delightful and useful inhabitants, if not permanent citizens; and in the days of slow communication made quite a contribution to the cultural side of Pensacola, when it was the naval base for the Gulf. That it was re-opened was due to the fact that its further claims received consideration divorced from traditional political consideration at a time when a new arm of warfare had been found, and the government needed a suitably protected place for training its naval aviators. The decision as to its re-opening was left largely to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, at that time Franklin D. Roosevelt, now Governor of New York. His recommendation was adopted by Congress. It is now the Naval Air Station, that during the World War sent hundreds of its graduates to duty, and has

since become one of the largest schools of its kind in the world.

FORT PICKENS AND FORT McREE

With the artillery in the service of the Spanish and French, when they held Pensacola, it was realized that fortifications at Barrancas were not sufficient to command the entrance of the Pensacola bay, and they had set up batteries as an additional protection. For a time Barrancas was abandoned, and defences for the port entrusted to a real fort on Santa Rosa Island and a supplementary one on Foster's Island just opposite, to become known as Fort Pickens and Fort McRee. They were both built under the direction of Captain William H. Chase, of the Engineering Corps of the United States army, who began their construction in 1831. Pickens was spoken of as the "second work of its kind in point of size in the United States." By a twist of fate Captain Chase, later become General in the Confederate Army, was to give directions for the recapture of Pickens.

FLUSH TIMES COME AGAIN

Dreary years dragged out between the exodus of the overflowing population of Jackson's time. But this year of 1831, with the coming of Captain Chase and his building for the government, was to see a revival of greater prosperity. By 1834 a tide of "prosperity" came that Pensacola was to share with the entire country. It brought that period of our history when government, nation and state were "spreading their sails on the sea of internal improvements", spoken of at the time

with warnings by Senator Benton in his "Thirty Years' View." And this Captain Chase was soon to direct the imaginations and energies of the Pensacolians along the high road of building. Since the packtrain of Pantón's day that kept up a considerable stream of commerce, trade had languished. Captain Chase pointed out a new way.

Given one thing and the hopes held for Pensacola since the days of de Luna could be realized. The attainment of this necessary accessibility to the interior was now offered. Mobile had her Alabama and Tombigbee; New Orleans, the whole Mississippi valley, to offer fields of trade. For lack of these the oldest Gulf Coast settlement languished. To be sure lumber was making some gains, and quite a coastwise trade had grown up in brick, and enough cotton was coming in to make the progressive citizens realize what they were losing of the interior market. The first remedy they hoped might come from a canal cut through short portages that would connect Pensacola on the west with Mobile and New Orleans, and the idea grew and found serious proponents in and out of Congress, to continue the waterway by a trans-peninsula canal to the Atlantic. The last part of the proposal was discussed even as a private enterprise. The inland canal was revived from time to time, but by 1834 it had come to be viewed so hopelessly that the editor of *The Gazette*, in commenting on a government report on the feasibility of the different routes, dismisses the subject with the sentence: "But the truth is we have been so long amused about this canal, that it is nearly time to turn the whole subject over to our chil-

dren." Even in the time of his great-grandchildren the city is entertaining hopes of the accomplishment of the project.

The postal connections with the outside world were such that it was a matter for boasting that the "Great Northern Mail Route" from New Orleans made the trip with mail and passengers to Augusta, Ga.,—674 miles—in 108 hours. This was in 1835. For some reason this route was shortly afterwards abandoned, and postal arrangements fell into great confusion. In 1841 we read in *The Gazette*: "For four or five weeks past our communication with the rest of the Territory has been entirely cut off. What has been known as the '*Alligator Route*' was abandoned more than two years ago, for the Brunswick route, and when that burst an attempt was made to start up a line of stages. . . . This lasted, after a fashion, until a month or two ago. It dwindled through the gradations of decay to a horse and mail route, until now it is entirely abandoned. . . . Poor Florida has neither votes nor influence and may be neglected with perfect impunity!" The issue of the paper that complained of this delay noted the fact that the mail just arrived from the Capital brought the pardon for a negro boy who was to be hanged on the following day. These vexatious interruptions of communications added to the desire of West Florida to be separated from the rest of the Territory. "Geographically only are we a part of the Territory", laments the editor.

But the way out of these obstacles for coast towns and inland settlements without rivers were to disappear with the advent of the railroad. It was only to be built!

When the first project was broached, in 1834, for a railroad from Columbus, Ga., to Pensacola, we find that it was viewed with the cautious conservatism that inheres in old communities. But there were men with imagination in the city, and those were perhaps led by Mr. T. M. Blount, Captain Chase, and the editor and the proprietor of *The Gazette*, John McKinlay and Hon. B. D. Wright. The means for financing such an enterprise could not stand between the city and the accomplishment of an end it had so long awaited. Capital stock was sold, and the stockholders were notified that "instalments of \$10 each have been called." Then comes the announcement that it is no longer a project; all the needed stock subscribed, and everything done needed to "raise the place in a short time to very great commercial importance." In June, 1835, comes the almost ecstatic announcement, "The certainty that is now beginning to impress itself upon every mind, that we are about to be supplied with the great and only desideratum which is necessary to qualify us for commercial prosperity, has again given us an impulse to enterprise; and property has risen in value within the last few months more rapidly than it has ever done in New Orleans or Mobile. We are safe in saying that within the short time above mentioned, lands and lots in the neighborhood where the railroad is expected to terminate on the bay, and for miles in every direction, has appreciated in value nearly ten fold, and in the most favorable locations, more than fifty fold.

"The time will come, too, and it cannot be remote,

when an immense East India trade will be carried on directly with the Gulf States.”

In anticipation of this a new city was springing up. The proposed terminus of this road was near the intersection of our modern Twelfth Avenue and Gadsden Street. From that point on towards and beyond Ferry Pass on the other side of the river there are still traces of the cuts made in grading this road. The usual commodious hotel, built on the southeast corner of these two streets would supply all the comforts of that day. Other handsome houses were built in the vicinity, and our New City came into existence. Nothing seemed to block the way to the greatness Jackson foresaw for Pensacola.

Out of the possibilities of the railroad the genius of the decade of the 30's found means for constructing them; and, in fact reduced it to a very simple formula that could be applied to building up the whole western and southern interior. State banks, or if it were not a state, then territorial banks, could supply the funds. The terminus of the proposed road had to be changed to Montgomery to get subsidies in the way of land grants to aid in the financing. But with that detail arranged ready money could be had through the banks. The stockholders could give mortgages on their lands and slaves, or other approved securities, to the territory, and on the guarantee of the territorial government bonds were sold, generally in foreign markets. On the basis of this credit the bank would issue its own notes. The Bank of Pensacola secured half a million dollars in this way, which it seems to have lent on railroad stocks. And all went well until 1838.

Along with the home and hotel building came ideas of cultural building. The Pensacola Academy was established in a serious way, and offered fine advantages. The city was in no mood to admit anything disagreeable into its life. Yellow fever appeared on board a war vessel that had put into port, but the situation was ably kept in hand by Dr. Hulse, of the Naval Hospital, and the population seems to have had its mind so intently on its railroad and its future that scant attention was paid the incident. In view of the havoc this epidemic has played in the city at other times it is interesting to read the reassuring letter of Dr. Hulse, regarded one of the highest authorities on yellow fever:

SIR: I beg leave to inform you . . . that yellow fever has appeared on board the Grampus, and since August 23 (1834) forty cases have occurred among the crew, and four have died. . . .

That this fever had its origin on board the vessel and in consequence of the decayed state of the ceiling, we have abundant proofs, and these proofs will always shield the reputation of Pensacola for salubrity against any aspersions that can be thrown upon her from this source.

Yours, etc.,

ISAAC HULSE.

This scare was so soon forgotten that Pensacola again began advertising her advantages as a health resort in summer. In the spring of '38 the local paper warns visitors: "It is hardly to be expected that all who are visiting us during the summer will find comfortable quarters. It is at least certain that those who apply in

time will be provided for. Arrangements are now made for four or five hundred."

That was the last summer of good cheer for some time. The railroad had been graded some eighteen miles; some of the steel needed in its construction had been received. But wild credit had played its usual role, before Pensacola's road was finished! Its bank and many of its citizens must face bankruptcy for their efforts, and the notes soon ceased to circulate.

By this time, however, lumber exporting had increased; there was some cotton to export, and regular shipments of brick were being made. Pensacola turned its attention to its navy yard and its political questions, and its isolation. The counties east of the Chattahoochee were being settled up rapidly by well-to-do farmers coming from neighboring states, bringing their slaves with other possessions, along with an aggressive attitude that was to give them domination in territorial affairs. Tallahassee was the center of their influence; from there these newcomers controlled political affairs, in a way seldom satisfactory to Pensacola. The important territorial question had become admission to statehood. By the rule of keeping the balance of power between the "free" and "slave" states it would soon be time for Florida to be paired for admission. The extreme eastern and western sections were indifferent or unfriendly to the move. The present Escambia County was almost hostile; but the Escambia County of Jackson's creation had been reduced by the paring off of Jackson, Leon, Walton, Franklin, and Santa Rosa Counties. These were generally in political opposition

to the parent county, represented by the views of the city of Pensacola. If any voice was raised here for admission, it was for the sake of votes in Congress that might aid in completing the navy yard. Finally, in 1838, the Constitutional Convention was called to meet at St. Joseph, to prepare for the day when Florida would be invited into the Union. Escambia County was represented by two of its ablest and most energetic citizens, Judge B. D. Wright and Thomas M. Blount. Little is known of the discussions in the convention. When one reads this paragraph, "No minister of the Gospel shall be eligible to the office of Governor, Senator, or Member of the House of Representatives", he wonders if Pensacola's experience with the ordinances of Mrs. Jackson's prompting might not have caused its proposal.

In the years of waiting for Statehood, which came in 1845, Pensacola began to take her politics seriously, and became overwhelmingly Whig. Education throughout the Territory was a matter of private schools, which here seem to have been fairly well supported. The almost continuous presence of naval vessels and the officers in residence at the Navy Yard and at Fort Barrancas and Fort Pickens aided in keeping the city in touch with outside affairs. No community was better fitted for the responsibilities of statehood than this. So it lived on rather uneventfully, opposing the Mexican War, though profiting from it; and eventually having its hopes of a well-equipped navy yard realized.

On the return of Spanish authority in 1781, St. Michael's church had been founded, but it seems to have replaced no retiring Protestant church. When Florida

was ceded to the United States the Territory was open to all denominations, with the Methodists first to enter it as a mission field, in 1821. In 1824 the Episcopalians established a mission, which was organized as Christ Church Parish in 1827, since when the church has had a continuous existence; and in 1832 was able to dedicate the pretty old building still standing in Seville Square. Next came the Presbyterians, in 1845, and next the Baptists in 1847. Except for the Episcopalian church Protestantism made slow headway in Pensacola in early territorial days, if we are to judge by the history of the Methodist missionary endeavors; for more than once the mission was abandoned. The handsome building erected by these since is at the same time a tribute to their zeal and a reflection of the changed source of population since 1821.

Chapter Six.

PENSACOLA AND THE WAR OF SECESSION

WITH three forts guarding the entrance to one of the best harbors on our coast, that maintained a naval repair station, and all these at least partly manned, and with ships of war at anchor in the bay, there is little wonder that the thoughts of the Confederate leaders looked to Pensacola as one of the early prizes to be seized for their use. Small wonder, too, that the presence of these soldiers and sailors should bring street conflicts between these and the more violent of the secessionists. The leaders in the community would have, if possible, found another way out of the trouble than war. They had supported the Constitutional Union Party in the national election that chose Lincoln President. But here, as elsewhere in the South, there was no way of checking the tide of secession, and measures that meant a conflict. The Governor of the state at that time was of the party of central Florida. These knew the temper of the people, because they had mostly helped to shape it. Under their leadership every measure taken in the months preceding the secession of Florida was with a full realization that force was the only solution. And while they earnestly hoped there would be no shedding of blood, they foresaw that the logic of events must lead to that extremity.

Pensacola, with its forts, like Charleston, presented a difficult problem for both the Federal and the Confederate governments. Both earnestly wished to avoid the open hostilities they were afraid an incautious act on

either side might precipitate. President Buchanan knew that re-inforcing either meant war.

The Commander of the fortifications at Barrancas, McRee, and Pickens was Lieutenant Slemmer, described as a man of "nerve and coolness." He believed he would be attacked before aid could be received, and that would mean the seizure of Barrancas and McRee and the Navy Yard. He urged on the Commandant of the yard the necessity of destroying that potential aid to the enemy. But the Commandant, Captain Armstrong, could not see what Slemmer saw. His own instructions from the Navy Department, "to be vigilant in protecting government property", he read literally. With his hope in a peaceful outcome he held on, while Slemmer, on January 10, 1861, moved his little garrison to Fort Pickens; whereby, so long as he could hold out, he could control the entrance to the harbor, and render Pensacola useless to the secessionists. The guns that might be used against Pickens, at Barrancas and McRee were spiked, and the powder either carried to Pickens or thrown into the sea. Captain Armstrong had furnished him some sailors from the yard, but had remained himself to carry out his orders of protecting government property, with a garrison of less than fifty men.

On January 11 state troops from Alabama, sent at the request of the Governor of Florida, arrived in Pensacola and took over the Navy Yard from the helpless Armstrong. In one day the newly forming army, soon to be known as the Army of the Confederate States, gained a splendid naval base, a fine dry dock, Fort

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McRee and Fort Barrancas, 175 cannon with 12,000 projectiles, and a large amount of stores. That Pickens was not theirs was due to the too cautious hesitation of Col. Wm. H. Chase, so long connected with the upbuilding of Pensacola. To him had been assigned command of the Confederate troops assembling here. Senator S. R. Mallory, afterwards to become Secretary of the Confederate Navy, urged the necessity of taking Pickens. The delay was more fatal to his cause than that of Captain Armstrong had been to the Federal; for thus passed the moment for making Pensacola play the most important part in the naval plans of the Confederacy.

But as the responsibility for an act that would start hostilities faced the Confederate leaders, they joined the council of caution that had held back both Col. Chase and President Davis himself. Senator Mallory then advised delaying the attack with the understanding that the President would not re-inforce it. So what was styled the "Fort Pickens Truce" stood till Buchanan gave way to Lincoln. Lincoln recognized no such truce, and ordered that the feeble garrison under Lieutenant Slemmer be reinforced by two companies that were on board the warship Brooklyn, lying off Santa Rosa Island. Of the men requisitioned from adjoining states 5,000 were ordered to report to Pensacola, and 1,500 of these had arrived by February 1. These would have been opposed by fewer than 100 men at Pickens, and would have been aided by the guns at Barrancas and McRee. By April, with Gen. Bragg in command, there were 5,000—outnumbering the Federal forces more than ten to one; still the truce was observed, regardless

of the fact that Lincoln was now President and authoritative warning had come to the Confederate government that an expedition against Pensacola was preparing in Brooklyn Navy Yard. So the opportunity of delivering the first blow was passed to Lincoln; and that first blow decided the contest, locally. Pensacola was not to be of service to the Confederates. That the reinforcement came as it did was due to the extraordinary credulity of Gen. Bragg; for, though warned of Lincoln's intention to disregard the truce, and having himself acted on this assumption already, he allowed a messenger to pass to a Union vessel lying in the harbor. That messenger, contrary to his assurance, bore orders that he had committed to memory, for the landing of two companies of artillery at Pickens. It is interesting to notice that the messenger was the same Lieutenant Worden, who commanded the Monitor when the Merrimac was about to clear a way to Washington.

Bragg's forces finally numbered 5,000, and for the time Pensacola served as a well-appointed training camp, with its two forts and a hospital. The equipment at the Navy Yard, too, was used for the casting of shot and shell. But reinforcements were coming to Pickens as well, and by June its defenders numbered more than 2,000. The heat of the southern summer and the poor water on Santa Rosa island brought much illness to the Union camp, and they were as willing to wait as Bragg.

Meanwhile the blockade had tightened on the Gulf coast and supplies had to be brought overland. Many of the inhabitants of the city found it more comfortable to move to the interior, leaving Pensacola a mere train-

ing camp. Not that they feared for themselves or their army; people unaccustomed to war, defended by their brave volunteers, never seem to fear the outcome—before the first contest. The citizens enjoyed such confidence in the crude but willing army training under Bragg. But he knew their weakness and was content to keep up the training.

HOSTILITIES.

The dry dock that the friends of the Navy Yard had labored so long for, which made it more than a mere supply base, was to be the first object of attack; and that attack was to start hostilities in Florida—in September, months after the war had been waging in other parts of the South. This great wooden floating dock, anchored near the yard, and certainly worth guarding, was boarded by eleven men from Fort Pickens, with no watchmen to oppose them. The flames announced to the astonished Confederate camp and to Pensacola the first conflict, a bloodless one. The long wait had put vigilance to sleep. A few nights later another band of Federals boarded a Confederate vessel tied up at the docks of the Navy Yard and were fairly in possession of it before they were discovered. A desperate battle at close grips ensued. The attack cost the boarding party three dead and a number wounded, but the vessel was burned, and the rest of the party escaped.

Then came the turn of the Confederates, which took the form of a too-long-delayed attack on Fort Pickens. A member of the expedition, Willis Milner, little more than a boy at the time, in after years gave an account of

it. He relates how his Captain called for sixteen volunteers, "of men who are willing to die tonight, if necessary"; all willing to engage in the affair would signify by bringing their guns to "shoulder arms". "If he had given the order, 'Shoulder Arms!' it could not have been more promptly obeyed." Young Milner's choice came rather unexpectedly to him, and he was offered twenty-five dollars for the place, which he refused. It is doubtful if this move was undertaken at the wish or judgment of Bragg; but his inactivity had brought criticism. So on October 8, under cover of darkness, a thousand troops were landed on the island, about four miles east of Pickens. Between this and the fort were camped Col. Billy Wilson's Zouaves, officially known as the Sixth New York, and, in common rumor, as "brawlers", much given to fighting among themselves. By whatever name known, they seem to have been thoroughly scared, after very little resistance, to save themselves under the guns of Pickens. But during the charge came confusion in the ranks of the attackers, and they began to fire on each other. Added to this came the realization that daylight was approaching and that they would offer perfect targets for the batteries of Pickens, and that their only sane course was to re-embark. Both sides made out a victory for itself. The Confederates had "thirty to forty killed or wounded". But Fort Pickens still remained intact, and on November started the bombardment of McRee, Barrancas and the Navy Yard. In such an artillery duel as was engaged victory must perch on the handlers of the most powerful guns, and these, unfortunately for the Confederates, were at

Fort Pickens. Fort McRee was subjected to the fire not only of Pickens, but that of two men-of-war moving along the shore, and the cross-fire was most devastating. When darkness ended the day's bombardment it was almost useless for further fighting, unless repaired. There had been little damage done besides this and the burning of the naval hospital. But the interchange of some 5,000 shots had shown that the capture of Fort Pickens could be effected only at tremendous cost.

CONFEDERATE EVACUATION OF PENSACOLA

The pressure that was being brought on the Confederate lines by Gen. Grant in the West changed the entire aspect of the war. Florida had to be abandoned. Bragg's troops that were trained here went to join Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston and did some gallant fighting. In some parts of the state, where northern people had come to engage in sawmilling, for the climate, or other reasons, this policy called forth no little resentment against the Confederacy, and ready renunciation and condemnation. Such as these had accepted secession as a matter of business necessity, with no understanding of its point of view. West Florida had few of these, and its inhabitants generally met the severest tests of loyalty to the Southern cause uncomplainingly. But this withdrawal of troops left the affairs of this part of the State and south Alabama in a desperate way. The people of this section had looked to the army stationed at Pensacola as their protection, and its removal at this time was going forward when the enemy was advancing in this direction. Only one thing was left to be done—

destroy what might be of use to the enemy. Authority was about to collapse; lawlessness became the dread of the citizens. Pensacola was placed under martial law by Col. Jones, the Confederate commander at Barrancas, who warned that "the gallows is erected at Pensacola and will be put in use after April 3, 1862." The work of property destruction was assigned to Col. John Beard. It tested his own as well as the loyalty of those whose property he had destroyed. In this general sacrifice went the railroad that had been completed to the Alabama line, and connected with another leading to Montgomery, for which the city had pledged its credit in bonds. The rails and rolling stock of this had been impressed for use by the Confederate government. So again, all that was left were the "cuts and fills". When all was prepared, on May 9, Col. Jones moved on to Oakfield, where he gave the signal for the destruction of everything that could be of use at the Navy Yard, McRee and Barrancas, and all the government property and stores at Pensacola; and then with his little army marched sadly on.

The commander at Fort Pickens watched the fires hopelessly, and on the following morning sent a detail of troops to occupy the city. Mayor Brosnahan surrendered it to an officer detailed to enforce military authority. This officer, reporting what he found, wrote, "The town appeared to be deserted. Grass was growing in the street, and everything was wearing a sad and forlorn appearance." Pensacola had become a "Yankee" town, and during the long remainder of the war had to accommodate itself to the demand of a hostile

army. Many of the citizens had moved out with the withdrawal of the Southern army, carrying their slaves and such property as they could. Gen. Arnold, in command of the Union troops, moved into the elegant home of Col. Chase, at the corner of Palafox and Wright Streets, that was later to be converted into the Continental, and then the Escambia Hotel. Across the street in the home of the Confederate Secretary of the Navy, Col. Billy Wilson of the Zouaves, was quartered. Soon other companies from New York were added to the army of occupation, and all seemed to settle down quite contentedly in their quarters; and, among other amusements, gave at least one performance at the "Zouave Theatre." Their greatest care seems to have been the assignment of the command, for a time, to Gen. Neal Dow, of Maine prohibition fame. He was described as "much given to issuing temperance advice, and not familiar with the ways of city bred volunteers". In time the notorious Zouaves passed with General Butler to New Orleans, and less worthy successors came in their place.

Among the last of these war-time commanders was a foreign adventurer, General Asboth, part of whose forces was composed of negroes recruited locally. The assignment offered him an opportunity for pillaging that he is reported to have made full use of. His expeditions of destruction sent to adjoining counties left memories that were to last a generation. But these did not go unopposed. Detachments of Confederate cavalry kept a constant watch, to check their depredations, and many skirmishes took place in the vicinity of Pensacola.

The sufferers from these raids were all the more resentful because of the character of the raiders themselves, often composed of as many negroes as whites.

So ended the Civil War in Pensacola; the city ruled by a foreigner commanding troops that were but recently freed slaves of those over whom they now had authority; the homes of its citizens broken; the cause they believed just proclaimed as treason, with no peace except after a profession of sins they could not think they had committed, and a profession of loyalty they could not feel. To the merchants who had remained the presence of the troops had supplied business of a kind, and the city had suffered less financially than some other places. But such a population as had been attracted here!

Again the battle against odds must be taken up, with its railroad to the interior to be built over again. Its surrounding farms lay fallow; its mills were destroyed; the Navy Yard, since its completion the pride of Pensacola, abandoned and partly destroyed. It had an additional problem that did not confront most of the towns of the South. For the last year or two of the war the contingent of negroes in the garrison at Barrancas and the distressingly needy condition of the newly made freedmen in adjoining states brought large additions of them to our population. Still dazed by their new freedom, they were totally unfitted to plan for themselves.

In their dependence on others they soon found advisers among those under whose influence it was natural for them to fall; of that class that follows a conquering army with an eye to plunder. How sanely they were

advised here may be gathered from the testimony given before a Congressional committee investigating conditions in the South. Among the witnesses was J. W. Recks, a northern Radical Republican, Collector of Customs at Pensacola, who testified in January, 1866. To the question, "From your knowledge and observation of the country, what is necessary to be done in order properly and fairly to reconstruct the State, in justice to the State and Union?" The ready answer came, "My policy may, perhaps, be a little too severe. I would pin them down on the point of the bayonet, so close that they would not have room to wiggle, and allow intelligent colored people to go up and vote in preference to them".

Unfortunately, such advice bore its fruit under the Republican plan of Reconstruction, and the city government was taken over by the newly enfranchised citizens, under the leadership of counselors who shared these opinions.

Many negroes—thousands, in fact—had come to Florida from bordering states, and Pensacola got more than its share. The world's stock of lumber had been depleted during the long war, and its replenishment called for labor to build and operate the mills and handle the shipments in the harbor. Rumor of needed labor brought more hands than could be employed. The freedmen formed a homeless, shifting, desperate, population. Some turned to their former masters for guidance; but many were the Recks, here and elsewhere, and their influence prevailed. By the operation of the Reconstruction forces, Pensacola remained under negro government some years after the State and county govern-

ments had been wrested from the carpet-baggers by the Democratic party, representing the lately re-enfranchised white vote. By an act of the Legislature of Florida, made general in its application, but having special reference to Pensacola, it was provided that chartered cities with a population of 5,000 with a bonded indebtedness of \$200,000, which had defaulted on its interest payments, was to have its charter revoked and to be governed by a commission appointed by the Governor. Pensacola had eminently qualified for the change, for its debt was a staggering one. Then for the first time in more than two decades responsible property owners were permitted to take the management of their interests in hand and start on a heavy task of political and financial liquidation.

Chapter Seven.

PERIOD OF RECOVERY—NEW RAILROADS.

IF THE city and State had suffered under misgovernment for years, fortunately the demands of commerce were reviving the industry of this stricken section. Soon after the war closed shipments of the much-needed yellow pine began and proceeded with but one serious interruption—that of the financial panic of 1873. But the old inhabitants of Pensacola and this section were without capital to operate on any large scale, and profits were to be made here. It resulted that men experienced in the milling business in Michigan and other lumber states came in and gave a new impetus to the business of exploiting the countless acres of virgin forests that could be bought for a song. One of these milling ventures was to aid in the restoration of the railroad that had been stripped for the use of the Confederate government. Log roads began to play a good part in transportation to the port, and there was still much timber on bays and rivers that could be floated to market.

As early as 1836 a sawmill had been erected near Durrant's Bluff, now known as Molino, which continued in operation until the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1866 near the site of this mill Dr. J. C. Ayer, of patent medicine fame, with some associates, erected another mill with a capacity of sixty to a hundred thousand feet daily, employing about a hundred and fifty men, at that time one of the largest milling enterprises of the section, for it soon had the rare advantage of being served by a

railroad for hauling its timber to the mill and its output to the port of Pensacola. In 1878 both mill and a controlling stock in the railroad was acquired by D. F. Sullivan, one of those forceful Irish immigrants, whose energy and optimism have helped to build so many communities in this country of their adoption. His only capital when he began his work here was his energy, character and foresight. Partly as an accessory to his milling business and partly with an eye to its future importance he bought the Florida and Alabama Railroad, which had been built over the line of the abandoned road, during 1869-70. It had been sold under a mortgage in 1872 to the Pensacola and Louisville Company, and again, in turn to the Pensacola Railroad Company, 1878. It functioned as a railroad, but its freight was mostly logs, and fortunately for their comfort the people at Pensacola and along the line of the road were not great travellers. They had to make the most of one train a day each way. In 1886 its management was taken over by an experienced and able railroad man, Col. W. D. Chipley, but the greatest service he could render the port with it was what he accomplished in inducing the Louisville and Nashville to purchase it, in 1880, and incorporate it with other roads that were to form a great trunk line.

To have brought this able citizen to Pensacola was no small service Mr. Sullivan rendered the section. Col. Chipley saw how he could serve the city and State of his adoption, and his railroad, by linking the western with the eastern part of the state. There was still a feeling that Escambia and other western counties

of Florida were badly assorted in their connection with the eastern and central part of the State. It was finding constant private expression, and had been first officially recognized when the bill for the admission of Florida as a State was reported from committee of the House of Representatives; in this there was a provision for the admission of West Florida as a separate state. This proposal was rejected by the House; but the objection was prompted most likely by the idea of keeping faith in preserving the balance of power between free and slave states rather than from questioning its justice.

In 1868 Alabama submitted a proposition for annexing the West Florida counties, and on submitting the question to the counties concerned there was a most convincing expression of approval. The formalities and delays involved in the transfer caused the Alabama legislature to drop the proposition.

Had not the Civil War interrupted it is likely that Florida would long before have carried through its program of railroad building entered upon in 1854-55. Subsidies had been offered to builders of a road to Mobile Bay, in the form of land grants. This project had been taken up again in 1869, when the State was bankrupt and in the hands of carpetbag pillagers. These in a short time involved Florida's credit to the extent of \$4,000,000, in eight per cent bonds, \$3,000,000 of which was to be used to connect West Florida with the rest of the State, by the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. This was so expended that it resulted in the construction of just nineteen and one-half miles



LOOKING SOUTH FROM CORNER PALAFOX AND GOVERNMENT STREETS, PENSACOLA—1872

of road. But the grant of land was still open, and Col. Chipley realized the enormous importance of the project. It was his enterprise and influence that led to the construction of the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad, to River Junction. Politically it had the effect of reconciling the counties west of the Chattahoochee to what they had come to regard as a mesalliance.

Commercially it determined the leadership of Pensacola in this section. The road, completed in 1881, had come none too soon. With a rapidly expanding lumber market to be supplied, it opened for exploitation some of the finest forests of yellow pine and other timber; and as these were cut away, built up prosperous communities of farmers—commercial tributaries of Pensacola. This was the second long step towards realization of the dream of commercial expansion made possible by the advent of railroads, undertaken and so near completion in the "thirties".

Helpful and essential as these were there remained the territory towards the west that could be served by this wonderful harbor. The main purpose of every commercial body organized for years was securing a railroad to reach this promising territory. The feeling grew stronger that one road to the interior and the one to the east, belonging to the same corporation, was hardly more than half serving the harbor; that the lack of competition gave the owners a too complacent sense of proprietorship of the port. Survey after survey was made; starts at building were made that promised success. Time and again citizens of Escambia made large contributions for the realization of their hopes.

The most determined of these unsuccessful efforts was made by Henry McLaughlin, a pioneer railroad man who had gotten his training in building western roads. He came to Pensacola in 1892 with some friends and determined on the building of the long-needed connection with the West. He bought a short line known as the Pensacola and Perdido road, running as far as Millview, at one time a thriving milling town of three thousand inhabitants. A survey of the extension of the road to Memphis was made, through the mining district of Alabama. All arrangements for financing the undertaking seemed completed, when the panic of 1893 upset all plans, and the road in 1893 was completed to Muscogee, where the Southern States Lumber Company had the largest mill in the county. During fifteen years Mr. McLaughlin kept up his efforts; and had completed the road to Locksley, Alabama, and had graded to Mobile Bay; had he been a less experienced railroad man, or one with less regard for financial consequences he would likely have built a connection with a trunk line. But his road had to be built on a business basis, with sufficient protection to bond and stock holders or it must be given up. The Frisco that came later to make the Port of Pensacola its Gulf outlet had planned to come by way of the McLaughlin road; but a receivership appointed for the system in 1905 prevented this. Finally the business crash of 1907 and the discouragements thrown in his way by rival interests made his further efforts useless; though Mr. McLaughlin grimly planned for some years still.

Still another serious effort, aided by local subscrip-

tions to stock, was to be made by the Memphis and Pensacola Railroad Company, before a line was to begin to operate to the Northwest. The beginning of a final successful venture was perhaps due to a bit of romance. Mr. W. H. Knowles, the hospitality of whose beautiful bayshore home has given many visitors a predilection for Pensacola, was entertaining a young lady whose presence there brought Mr. Roy C. McGargel, a banker and promoter of New York. Mr. McGargel became interested in the possibilities of the port. There was pending at the time a franchise granted to a road to Andalusia, Alabama, that was to make a connection with the Central of Georgia, and the city was ready to give any reasonable concession for the assurance of a road. On examination, this connection did not appeal to Mr. McGargel, but he was impressed with the feasibility of a direct connection with the mineral district of Alabama, first through a connection that he would make with the Frisco Railroad at Jasper, Ala., with an arrangement for using the Frisco track to Birmingham. In a short time he had his survey made and construction begun. For lack of funds he could not build beyond Kimbrough, Ala., where he made a connection with the Southern. What a day it was for Pensacola history when its people turned out to celebrate the connection with the Southern at Kimbrough, Alabama!

But, alas, carried that far at the cost of the financial ruin of its promoter, the new road found itself but partly equipped, and yet unable to face the competition of an old, well-established trunk line. For years it struggled on, passing from stock to bond holders, mak-

ing such shift as it might to maintain even an inefficient service. That it ever lasted to prove to the railroad world that there was business to justify it, is due to the efforts of a few men in the city who had some financial interest in the service it rendered them, and to the Chamber of Commerce, and to their good judgment in calling to the receivership Mr. W. B. Harbeson. Without railroad experience, except in directing the roads that served his milling enterprises, he took hold of an all but defunct undertaking and in a year's time demonstrated that sound business methods justified the operation of the road. For the first time in its history it yielded a profit. The Frisco Railroad had more than once declined to consider making it its Gulf terminus. This accomplishment of Mr. Harbeson invited a reinvestigation, the result of which seemed to appeal especially to Mr. W. N. Brown, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Frisco, a man of rare experience and judgment in railroad affairs. The result of that investigation gave the city the assurance of a new and greater importance commercially and industrially.

The two great systems using Pensacola as a terminal seem to realize what lies in store for the city. At last the realization of the dream of greatness for the bay seems about to come, a dream far surpassing those of the Conquistadores, who envisaged the port as the gateway guarding the entrance to the interior that they knew had for them another store of gold.

Retarded in its growth by lack of river and railroad connection with the interior, Pensacola was fairly well served by its coastal communications. First a sail

schooner and then a steamship communication was maintained with New Orleans and Mobile. And Santa Rosa Sound and Choctawhatchee Bay early became an important highway of trade; and, with the convenience of the small steamers that plied these waters offered, prosperous settlements were established on their shores, which looked to Pensacola for their market. Only since the coming of the automobile and good roads have these packets that made daily trips relinquished their mail contracts and passenger service. With the coming of the naval stores industry to Escambia and adjoining counties scores of turpentine camps were established, with thousands of barrels of spirits and rosin each year and the new settlements to be supplied with provisions. One of the largest and most foresighted of the operators was Mr. J. Saunders, much of whose business lay along the Gulf coast. He was led by the needs of his own business to see the value of providing a direct connection of Pensacola with nearby distributing points on the Gulf. In 1902 he bought and put into service an extraordinarily staunch steamer of 281 tons, to ply between Mobile, Pensacola, St. Andrews Bay and Carrabelle. With two interruptions—the storm of 1906, when it was beached, and a short docking each year—it has made its weekly call bringing a cargo of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred tons. No weather has stood between the brave old "Tarpon", always with Captain Barrow in command, and its weekly schedule. No history of the commerce of the port can ignore the incalculable value of these vehicles of trade, for they have had their share of carrying, and in controlling rates.

By rail, by water, and, with equal importance to itself, by an excellent system of well-paved roads, Escambia County finds itself connected with the rest of the State and adjoining states. No community of Florida showed more appreciation of the future value of good roads than did Pensacola; and through its County Commissioners, Chamber of Commerce and its various civic bodies labored persistently and intelligently to direct the growing sentiment for good road building that came with the automobile to most useful ends. In 1921 the county voted \$2,000,000 in bonds for the construction of paved roads. This, supplemented by State and Federal funds, has supplied main lines of paved thoroughfare, running north and south and east and west, through the county, and these are fed by well-kept lateral roads surfaced with clay. Its roads form a part of the trans-continental highway known as the Old Spanish Trail, the great winter route for automobile tours between the East and West.

With such highways of commerce the wonderful landlocked harbor that has commanded the attention of every nation that has been interested in American colonization is at the threshold of the development each of these foresaw four centuries ago.

Chapter Eight.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN PENSACOLA.

THE return of self-government to the citizens of Pensacola, as distinguished from that imposed by the dire straits that gave it into the hands of a carpetbag rule, dominated by avarice perhaps more than ignorance, restored its normal political life, that for a time had to be guarded against its recent enemy. The records of the transactions of this regime were destroyed at the burning of the City Hall, 1881. But beginning with the commission appointed by the Governor in 1885, there has been no serious threat to white rule. Such divisions as have arisen have sprung from conflicting personal political opinions and interests. The commission, however, was a transitory stage through which to change to its normal political life, with the choice of its own officers. This came first in 1893, when a temporary charter was granted the city, with the power of electing its commissioners; and was to be followed in 1895 by a new one, under a mayor and council. Meanwhile local and personal issues were growing up that were to furnish intense interest in city politics.

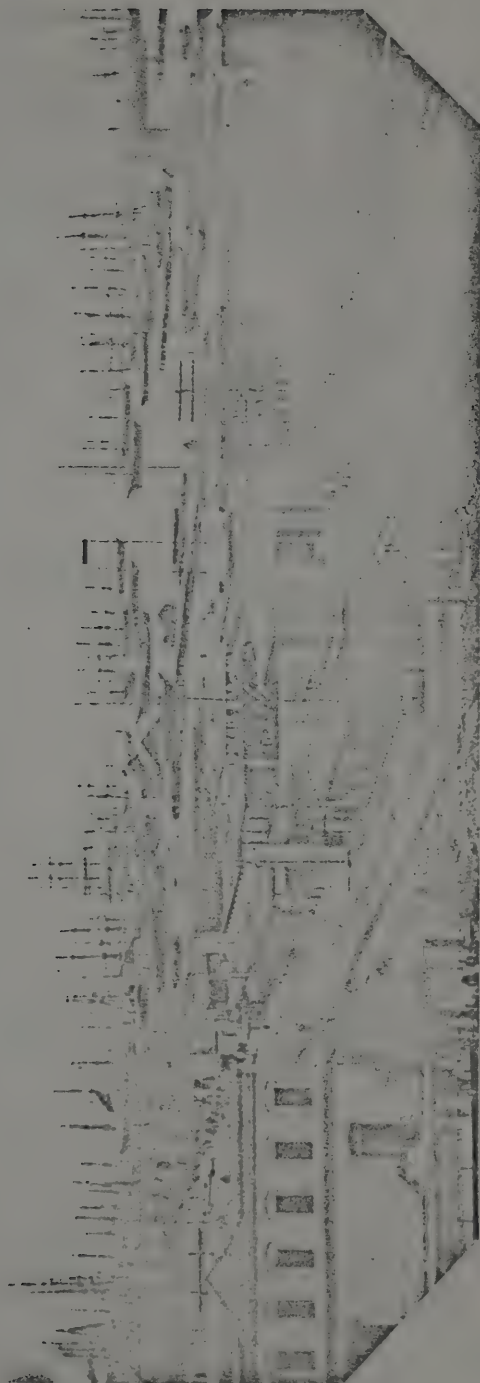
We have seen that for a long time preceding the Civil War West Florida and Escambia County, especially, were out of step with the rest of the State. The masterful political leadership of the middle counties along the northern border, with the center of their influence at Tallahassee, enjoyed all the benefits of the position they had seized. The Democratic party, called the Loco-

Pocos by their enemies, in derision, dominated the State government. The Whig party was in the majority in Escambia, and their leader seems to have been Hon. B. D. Wright, while the leader of the meagre band of Democrats was Hon. Walker Anderson. The two live questions of local interest in territorial times were the chartering of the Bank of Pensacola, with its power of issuing its own notes to half a million dollars, for the avowed purpose of building the railroad to Columbus, Ga., or Montgomery, and the building and maintenance of the Navy Yard and the military fortifications. The peculiar public and political importance attached to the bank is shown by the setting of them apart from the rest of the community in the procession arranged for a Fourth of July celebration for 1835. This was to start from Collins' Hotel, corner of Palafox and Romana Streets, and march to the accompaniment of the Fort Pickens Band to Christ Church, where the Declaration of Independence was to be read (for in those days there were many evidences of this being still a revered human document) and an oration was to be delivered. The order of the march was

Mayor and Board of Aldermen,
Judges of the United States Court,
Clergymen,
Officers of the Army and Navy,
President and Directors of the Bank of Pensacola,
Visitors, Citizens.

This institution outlived but a short time the undertaking that had called it into existence.

That other subject, beginning with the provision by



VIEW OF LOWER PALAFOX STREET, PENSACOLA, IN 1883
(Pensacola was at this time leading pitch pine port of the world)

Congress for a navy yard at Pensacola, has never lagged in interest to this day. In the minds of most native Pensacolians, the test of Congressional efficiency has been the appropriations for the Navy Yard. And, with all it has been for the city, who can wonder?

The first statewide political recognition of Escambia County came with the choice of Stephen R. Mallory, then a citizen of Pensacola, as United States Senator, who became Secretary of the Confederate Navy.

The conclusion of the Civil War found Pensacola and Escambia County in political shackles which the city was, as we have seen, a long time shaking off. It had the honor of furnishing for Florida the first Democratic United States Senator after Reconstruction had wrought its blight in the State, when in 1875, in a long and doubtful contest in the legislature, Hon. Charles W. Jones was chosen.

From the completion of the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad the contact between East and West gave the counties west of the Chattahoochee a new importance, and from that date Escambia and the other western counties a fair share of honors and influence. In 1885 General Edward A. Perry, a native of Massachusetts who had cast his lot with the South and all but given his life to serve it, was chosen from Escambia to be Governor. The year of his inauguration Judge Augustus E. Maxwell was chosen to preside over the Constitutional Convention, that prepared the instrument under which, with many subsequent amendments, we have lived since.

The turn that local questions took under the Commission, first appointive and then elective, and later alder-

manic government, was to develop a leader in a second Stephen R. Mallory, who was to serve in the United States for many years.

To the older leaders in business and political life, there seemed a too ardent desire of the representative of the railroad interests to control municipal policies more for the corporation he was serving than for the permanent good of the community. This representative, Col. W. D. Chipley, who had rendered such notable service in incorporating the Pensacola Railroad in a great trunk line, then induced that line to build the connection with the eastern part of the state, in the minds of the old inhabitants, had the political vices associated with the agents of railroad corporations at that time. His methods were those for which railroads were becoming known and were to use for some years to come. He had the aggressiveness of the forceful man who knows thoroughly his aims and sees himself justified in their accomplishment. Every old community, such as Pensacola, has its traditions, social, political, and business, that are disregarded at no small cost to the offender. These traditions opposed the plans of Col. Chipley, and in his own way he began to combat them. He was commonly spoken of as an "interloper, trying to rule the city." His appointment to the first Commission by Governor Perry, and subsequent choice as its President gave him the opportunity to build up for himself a strong following, which he brought into use when the city official became elective. For the furthering of his aims and the ambitions of his followers there was organized a secret political organization known as the

Tammany Association—with no resemblance to the famous Tammany Society, as it was organized in New York and other cities, except in name. Its avowed purpose was spoils of office in city and county. The *Pensacola News* was established to voice its cause.

The opposition to this organization became known as the Mullets, evidently to identify it thoroughly with and appeal to the community; for to the average Pensacolian, for whom fish eating is almost a rite as well as delight, no name could have been chosen that could have better identified with local sympathy. Such a personage and such intrusions of the rough and ready methods as they thought he had introduced would have seemed offensive to any conservative city of the South, at that time. To one on which Spanish tradition had left its stamp of respect for their own customs this came as a shock to its sense of decorum. Defensive measures had to be taken.

The natural leader of this strong influence, by his ability, sincerity and family prestige was Mr. Mallory. The fight between the factions reached its bitterest point in the contest for Mayoralty, in 1895, between Mr. William E. Anderson, a most lovable representative of the older order, and son of the patient ante-bellum Democratic leader who stood always with a minority so conspicuously small, and Mr. Pat McHugh, who announced himself as of the progressive faction of the Democratic party. For it was an intra-party contest. The Mullets won, but the campaign marked the lines along which local battles were to be fought for some time to come. It was to end, so far as its two leaders were concerned, in

the very memorable contest in the legislature for United States Senatorship (1897) when Mallory was elected.

In municipal politics the struggle was to continue, and two years after Anderson's election he was defeated by Mr. McHugh. This brought a torrent of charges and counter-charges, and near armed conflict. In this confusion Captain W. H. Northup was named mayor of the city.

The following extract from a letter to Mr. J. S. Leonard, one of the leaders of the Conservatives, from another participant in the struggle illustrates both the feelings and motives involved:

"The waves come whispering to me of that quaint old Spanish town,
Of the Mullets and the Tigers, and their efforts each to down.
They bring me soothing fancies of the days now past and gone,
And I hear the faithful promise to those who 'blow the horn.'
So I fall to thinking, kindly, of the boys I used to know,
Where the snapper and the oyster give way to mullet roe.

"What has become of Jim McHugh, who promised me so much?
And what's become of Thiesen, and his pull with all the Dutch?
And what's become of Anderson, and foxy Dennis Burns?
And all the other boys who were up and down by turns?
They who were my friends, till that eventful day,
They do not answer to the call, 'My friends, O where are they?'

"What has become of Hargis, and his bosom friend, Ben Pitt?
Who swore to me that they'd provide a special plate for Witt.
I'd like to hear old Dannie Brent, and statesman Berry, too,
And all the boys with whom I pulled, when the days were not so blue,
Who I did swear would answer, should they only hear my call.

"I'd like to hear of Northup, and the Blount boys once again,
And Harwell, too, who swore that he would always be my friend.
And then there's William Fisher, could I see his kindly face,
I'm sure that I should know it in this distant, lonely place.
My dreams and hopes of Spring time, they perished long ago,
And the garden where they blossomed is white with winter snow.

"O Leonard, Heinberg, Johnson, have you seen these friends of mine,
Who but a little while ago were drawn in battle line?
O Burns and Jones and Vaughn and Wolfe and Chipley, do you know
Where I shall find my whilom friends of several years ago?
You see I'm getting anxious, since I've travelled long and far.
Say, Leonard, I'm looking for my friends, can you tell me where they are?"

The communication is signed by John C. Witt, a newspaper man, who had seen the struggle from its humorous as well as its serious side.

Local contests from that time represented factional fights, sometimes based on charter privileges that the city might grant; sometimes on mere personal rivalries, but with the lines drawn somewhat as in the Tammany-Mullet days. In one of these contests for Mayor, between Captain T. E. Welles and Hon. C. Moreno Jones, the latter won by a majority of five votes.

The charter for the aldermanic government with its numerous Boards, having jurisdiction of about every function of the government, with a tendency of each to act independently of the other and even of the Mayor and Council itself, finally became so cumbersome that it was replaced by a Commission, of three members, chosen for three years, so that after the first election no more than one shall be elected at the time. This was adopted in 1912. Beginning with the choice of the first Commissioners, Frank R. Pou, Adolph Greenhut, and Thomas H. Johnson, the government and struggle for office has been a personal one, generally dominated by the most politically adroit member and quickly responsive to popular demands. Complying with these demands for streets, parks, and other improvements has embarrassed both Commission and taxpayer.

The history of the city's water supply has been

unique. Until 1885 the source of drinking water for the inhabitants of the lower part of the city, that is from Wright Street to the bay, was Torrey Springs, on the east side of Palafox, about midway between Garden and Romana Streets; Bowie Springs, on Manresa, between Garden and Palafox; Crupper Springs, on Reus St., between Government and Intendencia; and on Spring Street, between Garden and Romana, another spring, commonly called Washerwoman's Bayou. These sources were noted for the purity of their water, and were provided with retaining cisterns. They were protected by various city ordinances. From such a supply there could be no adequate fire protection, with much better equipment than the volunteer fire department had. In 1881 an uncontrollable fire got under way and destroyed nearly every building on Palafox, from Romana Street southward. Among other buildings burned was the City Hall, at the corner of Palafox and Main. Little was known about municipal operation of public utilities in those days, and franchises went mostly for the asking. So went the water franchise, at a cost to the city and citizens that would seem astonishing now. It was finally recaptured by purchase in 1907.

So went its franchise for lighting, first by gas and next by electricity, the recapture of which has not been seriously discussed, though rates have been the cause of much complaint. After several changes of ownership, each has fallen into the hands of powerful and efficient utility companies, which may influence very powerfully the future growth of the city and county. These are so strongly entrenched that it is not likely they will be influenced by the fluctuations of municipal politics.

Chapter Nine.

SOCIAL GROWTH.

LONG ago as the first try at settlement, the disasters that befell the colonists from one expedition to another, the change of proprietorship, with the varying fortunes of European wars, gave little chance for a permanent stamp of any kind until the repossession of Florida by the Spanish in 1781. Tories from the English colonies had streamed across the border to the number of 7,000, and had started settlements that might have greatly influenced the course of North American history. If the intolerance of the Spanish government had not driven the British subjects from its Provinces of Florida, it is almost certain that they would have driven out the Spanish government, in time. The few that were left, as Panton had been, adapted themselves to the new conditions out of necessity. From that time, in Pensacola especially, a new population came in considerable numbers, partly from Spain, and partly from the Spanish and French settlers of New Orleans and Mobile. Some of these were military officers. For them Pensacola was still more a military outpost to be held than the capital of a colony; some were civil employees; some were enterprising tradesmen. Through the management of William Panton, we have seen, the outpost became the center of tremendous business with the Indians of Alabama. But few of these Spanish inhabitants came with families; but there was much intercourse, official, commercial and social with New Orleans and Mobile which continued Spanish possessions till 1800, and it was mainly from

there the new settlers came. But the contact of the Spanish and French soldiers and traders with the Indians resulted in frequent marriages, and from these came the Creoles of Louisiana and Pensacola, who in Pensacola came to occupy a distinct racial class, holding itself aloof from the Negro race, and socially looked down upon by the Caucasians, especially after the purchase of Florida by the United States. With the racial antipathies of the descendants of the English, accentuated by the position of servitude of the Negro and the contempt in which they held the Indian, the gap between this mixed race and the new and dominant population increased, and that between the Negro and Creole began to close. As yet the traditions of these descendants of French and Spanish are kept alive amongst them, and until recent years both languages were commonly spoken among them. They have been exemplary citizens, and in many instances very successful business men.

The following excerpt from an editorial in *The Gazette* of October 21, 1835, expresses with justifiable complacency the condition of Pensacola in those flush times:

"The petty crimes so common in England and the United States, which fill with tenants their penitentiaries and houses of correction, are entirely unknown among them (the Creole citizens) . . . Not a single instance since the change of government is to be found where a Creole has been convicted of any infamous crime, and we believe, we may add of any other. (A record that practically stands till today).

“The city and county are both in funds (think of that!) and either separately or together, might very well provide a cheap and substantial building which would serve the necessary purpose for the city, State and Territory of the United States.”

That this advice was not taken we have the testimony of one Jonathan Walker, a Quaker seaman who languished some months in the local gaol charged and convicted of abducting slaves, on his little vessel. The punishment he received at the hands of a Federal court—of being branded in the palm of his hand—served as the title of his diary “The Branded Hand,” kept while awaiting trial. This little book, written with all the fervor of the fanatic, with so seemingly circumstantial an account of his experiences, was given a wide circulation in New England from where Walker hailed; and it undoubtedly produced a deep impression on its readers. During his tenancy of the jail there were so few inmates that one must look back on those times with a profound respect, for either the general conduct of the citizens or the simplicity of the laws.

Under modern conditions the French and Spaniards are not great travellers. With the accommodations at their command there is small wonder that their descendants kept close to their homes. An occasional interchange of population, through marriage or by business or official reasons, brought in new family names from Mobile or New Orleans, as the de Villiers, or de Rocheblave, or Bonifays, or Le Barons; or an addition from the mother country as the de la Ruas or Noriegas. They lived on in their easy, continental life, full of courtesy

and hospitality for each other and those who came to them, content with what they had and suspicious of innovations. Their governors were not always to their liking, it was not the usual quality of governors of Spanish colonies. But despite their petty tyranny they were representatives of his Most Catholic Majesty and the fatherland they revered. Mrs. Jackson's description of the real agony of these people in giving up the things in life they held most dear was a true picture, by a sympathetic soul. What a pity they could not have known of the letter at the time and the spirit in which it was written.

Then came the "Americans" as citizens of the United States so offensively to other Americans have insisted on calling themselves, led by the man who on two previous occasions had humiliated their national pride, though he did try to make amends for it afterwards by personal and official generosity. Out of respect for the national sensitiveness and amity, the Secretary had recommended to Jackson that he not bring his army of occupation to Pensacola, unless he should deem it necessary. But Jackson was dealing with a Spanish governor, always the object of his mistrust, but who in the person of Colonel Callava had gained much esteem among the Spaniards of the Province. The unfortunate arrest and incarceration of this officer added a bitterness that can only come into the soul of the helpless.

But the leaders among the settlers were sensible men and had earlier proofs of Jackson's bitterness and generous intentions, at the same time, and they fell into

the new order of things for their own good and that of their people.

But such a train of adventurers and gamblers had followed the army of occupation! They came as a new curse on the contented little Latin city. And still further, to heap up the cup of bitterness, with the little city crowded to overflowing, one of the worst epidemics of yellow fever ever known broke out. No proper provision could be made for caring for the sick, and the mortality was appalling among these strangers.

But good men had come with the bad, who were to stay, and, with their successors, by little and little, Americanize a continental community. These newcomers had come with business ends in view, and untrammelled by governmental interference or subsidy began to look forward to a commercial city that might rival New Orleans. Among them were lawyers, doctors, merchants, one newspaper editor, and several teachers, but these last must have faced a discouraging situation, from the accounts of a contemporary witness.

The older population was in the position of discouraged lookers-on; and newcomers, of yet more discouraged endeavorers. The great epidemic had left its mark in 1822 and was followed by another in 1827. It took stout hearts to continue to meet this force they knew to be beyond control. The determination of the United States government to build a navy yard at Pensacola, perhaps gave courage to continue. But so unpromising did the outlook seem that the Methodist church, the first Protestant denomination to enter the field for more than one year, withdrew its missionary. From the accounts

of the missionaries who came, to them the spiritual condition of the community must have seemed as unpromising as the material. One of their ministers wrote in 1829: "Pensacola is a terribly and most variedly wicked place. Can see little evidence of any good being accomplished." What seemed to most seriously wound the sensibilities of the missionaries, as it did those of Mrs. Jackson, was the profaning of the Sabbath. Their fight against it was going on vigorously until the local popularization of golf.

The building of the navy yards, followed soon afterward by, first, Fort Pickens and then by Fort McRee, came at a time when the affairs of the city had reached their nadir; and Pensacola came for a time to wear the aspect of a mere military post, looking to government for such life and activity as was to be found. But if Pensacola looked jealously after the interest of these army and navy posts, there is every evidence that the officers stationed here soon became fond of the place and aided in its upbuilding as much as possible.

No social gathering could count a full success without its army and navy contingent. Coming to cultured people, so removed from contact with the world, their knowledge of current happenings was a refreshing relief to hungry minds. These relations and contacts have resulted in the loss of many scores of Pensacola's most charming daughters to the navy and less often to the army; and on the other hand has identified with the city's interest some of its most useful citizens.

Commodore Dallas as Commander—first of the Navy Yard, where he insistently fought for the improvements

that were all subsequently made; and then, of the Gulf Squadron—became so attached to the place that on his retirement he came to live and help further in its development.

No citizen rendered a greater service to the city and surrounding country than did Doctor Isaac Hulse, for years in charge of the Naval Hospital, in his fight against yellow fever. Despite the delusions of his times he zealously and courageously worked for and comforted the people he came to love, and among whom he found a wife, a daughter of Mr. John Innerarity, one of the merchant princes of the Gulf, and successor in the management of the great house which William Panton had established here.

We have spoken of the part played by Col. Chase to the little city to which he gave so much of his energy.

True to its Spanish as well as Southern traditions, there was a strong feeling of caste in those days "before the war". Here it was aristocracy of family, to whose inner circles Success might be admitted, and always the army and navy were welcome. But it was more than a mere claim of superiority and of snobbery; the families within the circle lived up to their pretensions, usually, in courteous regard for others, and enjoyed as liberal an education as might be had in the surrounding country. Sometimes, even, the sons and daughters were sent to Northern schools. So in this Territory, and, later, State of the United States, there flourished a small strip of social Spain with hardly less pride of tradition and blood than was to be found there.

But strong, successful men came in, and were at first

admitted to it, but were not of it during a sort of probation. In the end the one time probationers became so numerous and strong that the lines of caste had to weaken as that of commerce became stronger. But so long as slavery lasted these lines could hold. The social cataclysm from the Civil War still left it a force that would last nearly a generation thereafter.

But French and Spanish names were giving way to Saxon, and German, and Scandinavian and Italian names, even in the designation of streets and public squares. The last traces of the last building constructed in colonial Pensacola, the old house built for the successors of Panton and Leslie, are about to disappear. With the callous haste of the day, the very records of that and many interesting subsequent periods of our State history have been destroyed. Much of the old St. Michael's Cemetery, a gift from the king to St. Michael's Church, in 1810, that contains the mortal remains of so many who have made local history, has fallen into such a state of neglect and decay that the history it contains has pages blotted beyond deciphering.

There were few settlements in Escambia County before the Civil War. Of the nearly four thousand inhabitants in 1860 three thousand five hundred were in Pensacola. Mr. Manuel Gonzalez had an extensive cattle ranch about fifteen miles north of the city, where he had a large home and quite a retinue of dependents. This gallant Spanish gentleman was quite an influential member of the Spanish colony, and afterwards a useful citizen of the United States. The community that grew

up in this vicinity continued for a long time to be the most important outside of Pensacola. It was near enough to the Escambia river and advantageous mill sites to invite those interested in timber; it was on the highway leading inland, and had practicable roads to the city; the land at that distance from the coast was productive enough to encourage farming. There grew up Powelton, Roberts, Gonzalez, and not far off was the important timber booms of Ferry Pass, and the main ferry across the River to the East. These neighboring settlements had common social interests and a collective individuality which was greatly increased by the work of a real teacher and community leader who came amongst them in 1879. Professor James M. Tate coming from Macon County, Alabama, began a career as teacher in a public school there covering thirty-five years. Pupils from neighboring settlements came to him. His work gave to those little communities, and the pupils that passed under his instruction an influence that continued to be felt in the county.

Professor Tate's school was the fifth public school to be established in the county. From that time public school education was to replace private instruction throughout the county. With the coming of the mill men from the northwest came the spirit of the public school, and the passing of the private school, which was more typical of wealthier days of the South and landed aristocracy. The shaping of the public schools in Florida proceeded more easily along the lines more or less standardized in the Northwestern Territory because it was largely directed by the large number of adoptive

citizens who came from there. In this county, conforming to that standard, even the school buildings had to be painted *red*.

Besides parochial schools, which have always been maintained in Pensacola, after the Civil War, but one serious effort was made at private education, the Pensacola Classical School (1900-1930), and that flourished only so long as it offered, as a college fitting school, what the public schools were not prepared to give. The sentiment for public school education took hold of the community more rapidly here than in other southern cities because it was shaped more by the larger number of strong men who came here who had been raised in it.

Since the days of the unwilling hospitable reception and entertainment of General Jackson by Don Manuel Gonzalez, the stranger who bore the credentials of worthiness—which, in some comical instances, have been counterfeited—soon felt that the Spanish tradition for hospitality summed up in their phrase, *Aqui tiene Usted su casa* (Here you have your home) was a governing social principle. In time the machinery of hospitality wore out, and had to be replaced by a standardized commercial lunch club, and one might say, a Volsteadean pattern, which the older inhabitant awkwardly tried to substitute for what he knew for the warmer friendliness of home entertainment, with honest decanters in evidence; or of the old Osceola Club, with its circle of arm-chair intimacies that introduced the stranger to friends. Such days! such friendships! such whole evenings of entertainment! To be replaced by one dry hour for lunch and speeches, or a strenuous round upon the

golf course! How little remains to distinguish a once distinctive city from all others of its size throughout the country! Society organized for serious purpose, in the name of some social duty, in church or some other "organization"; no more in the name of friendship and mere friendly enjoyment!

Outside Pensacola what were once settlements with a conscious community life, centering around its school and churches, the standardizing process that follows good roads and centralized schools are being reduced to but names. Often called into being by a lumber mill, they have lasted with the accessible forests, and hardly longer. Millview on Perdido Bay, had its day, with its hundreds of workmen; then Pine Barren, Quintette, Molino, Muscogee. Of the great milling towns but one remains, Century. Built and operated by trained and able men from the cut-out forest of the Northwest, who have learned the lesson in forestry destruction, with tremendous areas of forest on which to draw and financial ability to finance a plan of reforestation, it is likely that this model milling community will not lose its industrial identity as the others have done. It is interesting to note that this great enterprise also sprang from the foresight of Mr. D. F. Sullivan, and was launched by his brother, Mr. Martin H. Sullivan, as the Alger-Sullivan Lumber Company.

SLOW CLIMB UPWARD.

By the census of 1860 the entire population of Escambia County was less than 4,000. The shifting negroes drifted in from all the border states, to find labor con-

nected with the lumber industry, or to live on the bounty of the Freedmen's Bureau, and by the end of the Civil War the total population must have been more than at its beginning. The political effect of this immigration we have seen. But rehabilitation had begun, and lumber exports brought prosperity.

From our first information about Pensacola we know its waters abounded in fish, which saved from starvation some of those early adventurers that came to its shores. From about 1872, after the building of the railroad, these fish took on a commercial importance; then shipments began to be made to the interior. Ice had to be cut in the waters of New England, or other states far north, and brought on sailing vessels. But with this handicap, long before ice was manufactured commercially, shipments of red snappers and other fish began to find a market in distant interior cities. In 1880 the Warren Fish Company, with Captain Wm. Hays associated, began to operate on a larger scale, and soon after the E. E. Saunders Company, with Captain T. E. Welles an associate, embarked in the business. Each firm organized fleets of from thirty to forty vessels that sail as far as the coast of Mexico for cargoes that are shipped as far inland as the middle western states. During the years of the operation of these fleets the industry has been one of the chief commercial supports for the city.

About 1895 naval stores operators turned their attention to this territory. A. M. Moses and Company opened their rosin and turpentine yards and began active operation of turpentine farms in the surrounding country.

Previously our forests of pine had supported but one industry. Henceforth they were to be dotted with camps of fifty to a hundred or more souls engaged in extracting the rosin from the trees that were later to supply the sawmills. And as with the milling industry, came a train of capitalists, mostly from the north, as well as laborers, so naval stores drew upon nearby southern states for active, useful citizens. With it came J. R. Saunders, H. L. and C. M. Covington, T. Albert Jennings, J. B. McNeil, J. G. and Jno. Pace, the Barrineaus, and a succession of younger men who were to continue the industry brought by these. Since its establishment no other business has contributed so much to the commercial leadership of Pensacola in West Florida.

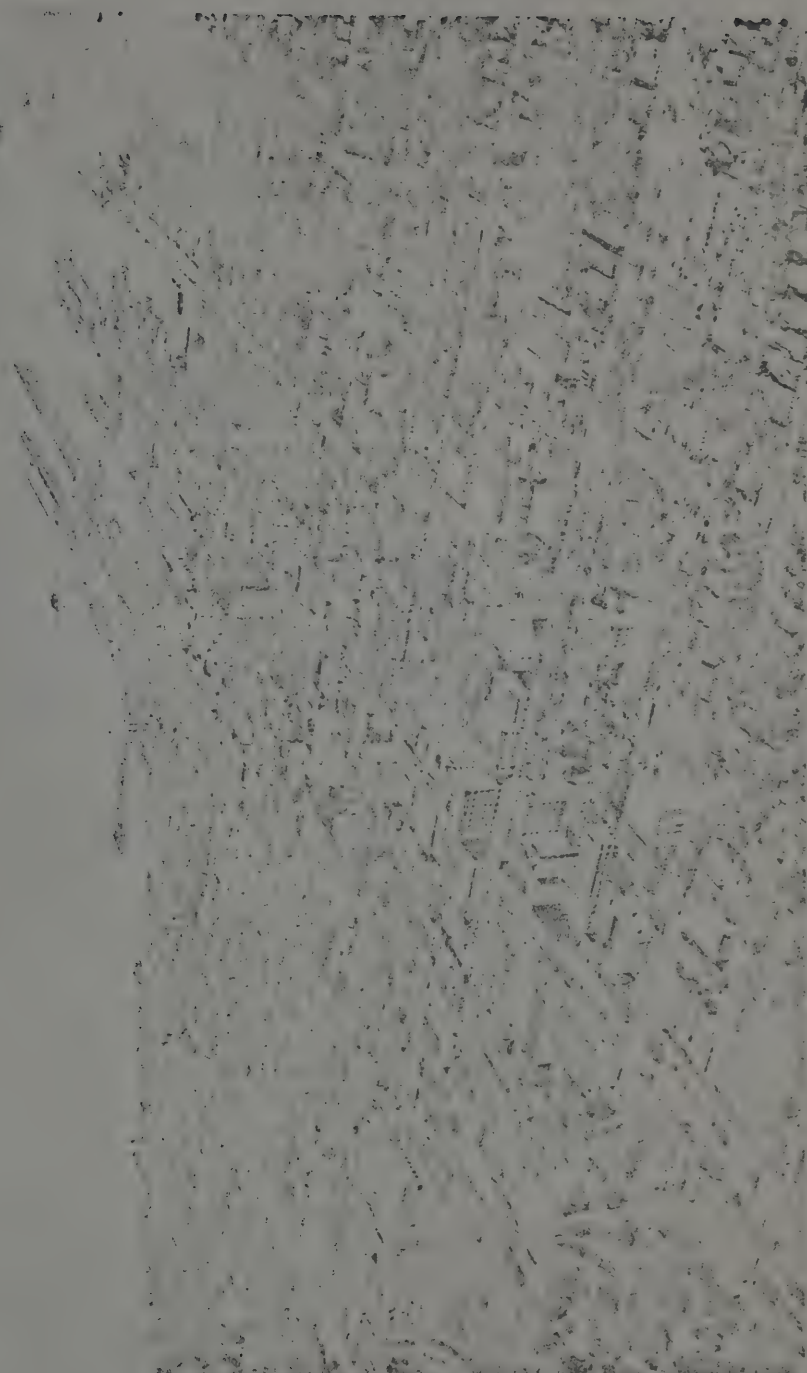
But the prosperity for the time, and the accumulating fortunes of naval stores operator and lumberman were being bought dearly. The people had come to think of their resources in timber as unlimited; having stripped a section there, here adjoining was another fortune in virgin timber; and so on, until the results proclaim the folly of the wastefulness. With rarely a thought for the morrow, township on township, has been left in unattractive nakedness, to await the distressed stock-taking of another generation, and the enactment of forestry laws to repair the accumulated damage—the national task, left from gorging in plenty.

Not all these captains of industry have been heedless despoilers. Some have done what they could to repair their damages, and in large measure succeeded; but not by replacing what they have taken away. Public opinion has not yet paved the way for that. But they have

taught that the lands can be made more profitable by intelligently tilling than they were as forests, and have brought intelligent farmers in to prove it. Notable among these efforts were those of the Southern States Lumber Company, under the management of Mr. P. K. Yonge. Mr. W. C. Barrineau also has made one of the biggest contributions to the county in the colony of industrious Germans at Barrineau Park.

The state has hardly taken official thought of repairing the damage wrought by these improvident exploiters of our one-time chief resource. It remains to be seen what further waste must be suffered before a rehabilitation of our great industry of yellow pine begins by reforestation.

The salvaging of what appeared to busy destroyers of our forest as but sorry waste has fallen to the lot of the chemist. On the dismal cut-over lands that stretch out for miles in much of our county and adjoining ones is to be found the basis of the largest industry in our county. In 1902 began the utilization of the stumps of the pine tree in this county. At Gull Point, where the first territorial legislature seems to have convened, the first plant for the extraction of rosin, turpentine and tar from pine stumps and logs began to convert waste into products that in market value yield some quarter of a million dollars annually, and at the same time contribute to the value of the land from which these stumps are taken by profitably clearing them of the stumps. Since the establishment of this plant another and much larger has been built (1916) by the Newport Company, which directly employs about three hundred men, and



AEROPLANE VIEW OF PENSACOLA—1930

indirectly about seven hundred more. The yards and buildings of this company, in the western part of the city, cover some forty acres of land. To their naval stores products they are adding another, an insulating material, which is made from the waste of this waste from the old naval stores and lumber operations. Material is at hand to supply these two plants for fifteen years to come, in the fields from which they draw their supplies.

From the awarding of a contract for city paving in wooden paving blocks there has grown up in time a very extensive business in the preservative treatment of woods. This industry, the Pensacola Creosoting Company, furnishes employment for a hundred to a hundred and fifty men, and the market for its products, of about three-quarters of a million dollars annually, is nearly world-wide.

Pensacola has always found wars, in which our own or a neighboring country is engaged, a great asset, from the Revolution down to the World War. It has always had some advantage to offer in such circumstances. The Spanish-American War appealed peculiarly to Pensacola. Some of its most influential citizens had been interested in the Cuban revolution more than sympathetically. The tug "Monarch", whose home port was Pensacola, gained gratitude from the revolutionists, a lasting notoriety for itself, plaudits from the citizens, and a small fortune for its owners and crew, and gave long vigils to the customs officers who were trying to prevent her getting out with the cargo of arms for the revolutionists. Where a whole population is aroused in

such a righteous cause as the attainment of Cuban independence came to be regarded on the Gulf coast, an effort on the part of a government to control their activity in its behalf will likely prove unsuccessful. When the call for troops for our part in the war came, it is doubtful if any community furnished so many soldiers in proportion to its population. From the little city of scarcely more than 12,000 two companies went as the contingent to the State troops of Florida, the Escambia Rifles and the Chipley Light Infantry. In addition to these the regular army had its ranks recruited locally; and as many as a hundred negro recruits went to a regiment in an adjoining state. The whole city seemed ready to be on the march.

Again the attention of the country was called to the importance of the port of Pensacola as a strategic naval point, and a commercial port of brilliant future. The realization of the plans for a canal through Nicaragua so long urged by Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, began to assume the aspect of probability. More people came in to share the benefits that were to follow. New homes were built. The street car lines that, started in 1881, had served a rather concentrated settlement, were extended. North Hill got the first stamp of social approval and grew rapidly in improvements. Any one familiar with the streets of those days will remember how essential it was to live near the line of street cars. Of street pavement there was none, and walking was made possible by board sidewalks that were constantly needing repair.

But the growth that came with that period, scattered

over a wide area, soon necessitated the paving of streets and walks, that in a more compactly built place could have been done at much less cost.

Its greatest period of prosperity was the last year of the World War. In addition to the thousands of men sent for training at the Naval Air Station, the national government by its establishment of a great shipbuilding yard, brought an addition of about eight thousand souls to the local population, a considerable number of whom remained at the completion of their government work.

The building and development of the air training school, which seems destined to grow year by year; the building of most improved terminal facilities by the two great railroad lines; the growing of an agricultural population in the interior and northern end of the county; the increased facilities for transportation by truck and bus; the great improvement in schools—all these contributions to community wealth and enjoyment foreshadow a growth in the next ten years (from 1930) that no like period of its history can nearly rival.

The city is hopeful, courageous in adversity, no matter in what distressing circumstances it has found itself in its past calamities, it has proudly refused all outside aid.

There is still the spirit of the *hidalgo* in the smiling welcome the Pensacolian gives any worthy stranger: "Aqui tiene Usted su Casa".

Appendix.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF ESCAMBIA COUNTY

BY

HON. WILLIAM TYLER

(Supt. of Public Instruction, Escambia County)

THE beginning of the public school system of Escambia County is not definitely determined but it was doubtless closely associated with the private schools which were then common throughout the South and which dated from an early period of the 19th Century. It can be safely said that until after the War Between the States there was no co-ordinated system of public education in the county. But with the overthrow of the carpetbag governments, which resulted when President Rutherford B. Hayes withdrew the Federal troops from the South and after which the South was permitted to continue its own reconstruction policies, a definite policy toward public education was established, although available records in the office of the County Superintendent do not date earlier than the year 1877.

At that time there were twenty-seven public schools in the entire county for which the sum of \$11,440.00 had been appropriated. The superintendent's salary was \$600.00 per annum and teachers' salaries amounted to \$7,890.00 for the year 1877-78. The total outlay for janitor service for one month was \$10.00, from which fact the historian may glean another interesting fact that teachers and pupils performed this necessary service for themselves without remuneration. The

school term was five months long and compulsory education was then undreamed of as a sane educative policy.

In the minutes of the Board of Public Instruction, Pensacola Academy is mentioned and an interesting fact in connection therewith related. A reward of \$20.00 was given to Lewis Sheppard for saving the school from destruction by fire during the month of December, 1878. In the same year A. V. Clubbs was paid \$8.00 for repairs to school furniture. A. V. Clubbs later took an active part in the development of the public schools of this county and was for many years a member of the Board of Public Instruction. In recognition of his service to the cause of public education the high school which was erected in 1910 was named A. V. Clubbs School. This building is now serving as a grammar school, a larger and more modern high school having been erected since. During those early years considerable sums were received from the "Peabody Fund", which the great philanthropist, George Peabody, made available throughout the South to arouse interest in and further the cause of public education. George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tennessee, was named in honor of this man who did so much for the cause of education. Salaries as low as \$20.00 per month were paid to teachers. The wonder about this is that a teacher could be secured for this meagre pittance.

In 1885 the Honorable N. B. Cook became Superintendent of Public Instruction and served in that capacity for a period of twenty-seven years. In the same year P. K. Yonge, George S. Hallmark, and A. V. Clubbs became members of the Board of Public Instruction and

from this date onward the growth and development of the school system was given added impetus.

The Board of Public Instruction at that time consisted of the three aforementioned men and in addition of the Rev. J. L. Bryars and H. Crabtree. This board outlined a well-defined policy for the expansion and development of the schools of the county. A careful study of the records covering the period from 1885 to the present time reveals some interesting and enlightening information regarding the development of the school system.

In 1885 John Park was ordered to appear before the Board of Public Instruction and explain his reason for deserting his school.

In the same year the office hours of the Superintendent were set "from 10 till 12 M. each day when he is in the city".

In this same year appears the name of James M. Tate as teacher of the Ferry Pass School. Mr. Tate was a prominent figure in the public schools of the county for many years. The County Agricultural School at Gonzalez bears his name.

The Board of Public Instruction was experimenting with kindergartens as early as 1885. It seems that the matter was abandoned soon after being inaugurated.

In this same year appears the name of John A. Gibson, colored, who continues to be a prominent figure in colored education in the city of Pensacola for a number of years. The John A. Gibson School in Pensacola was named for him.

In the year 1886 we find the teachers of Escambia

County attending a six-day teachers' institute held at DeFuniak Springs.

In the year 1886 a form of diploma or certificate was adopted for the public schools of the county for the first time. We find in the same year that a seal was ordered for the office of the County Superintendent.

Old No. 1 School building was erected on the site of the present high school in the year 1886 at a contract price of \$10,750.00.

About this time the duties of the principal of School No. 1 were extended to include visiting and lecturing at different schools in the county and holding at least four teachers' institutes during the school term. This might be regarded as the beginning of actual supervision in the public schools of the county.

In the fall of 1886 J. P. Patterson was employed as principal of School No. 1 and with the understanding that he exercise certain supervisory authority in the schools of the city. It seems that the actual growth and development of the schools of Pensacola begins with this date. Mr. Patterson continued as principal for several years and his work and influence in the city and county started a movement for the development of the public schools which continues to the present day. Mr. Patterson's picture is to be seen upon the walls of the Pensacola High School and he is regarded as the father of high school education in Pensacola.

In 1887 the salary of the County Superintendent was increased from \$50.00 to \$75.00 a month.

In the year 1889 the curriculum for the public schools of Escambia County was revised or rewritten by Hon.

P. K. Yonge, member of the Board of Public Instruction. This curriculum provided for four primary grades, four intermediate grades and two grammar school grades and set forth four leading or major subjects for each grade. This curriculum provided for the awarding of certificates on completion of the eighth grade and diplomas on completion of the tenth grade. Schools continued to operate under this curriculum with slight changes until the year 1910 when two additional grades were added and senior high schools inaugurated.

During this period of the history of the schools of Escambia County the County Board of Public Instruction exercised almost complete control over the schools. The County Superintendent under the direction of the County Board prepared the questions and held teachers' examinations whenever necessary, frequently as often as once a month. The County Board adopted the curriculum and selected the text-books to be used in the public schools. The state seems to have exercised very little concern in the matter of public education.

About 1908 Hon. W. S. Cawthon, the present State Superintendent of Public Instruction, became principal of School No. 1. He served in this capacity for about two years or until 1910. At this time the eleventh and twelfth grades were added to the curriculum and Pensacola High School was established in the building now occupied by the A. V. Clubbs School on 12th Ave. This marks the beginning of modern high school work in the city of Pensacola.

From the meagre beginnings of an ill-defined, poorly constituted, and inadequate school system has developed

one of the best county school systems in the State of Florida.

At the present time there are sixty-four public schools maintained in the county, the number having been considerably reduced in recent years by consolidation to make way for more modern and improved school facilities. The county at present employs 321 school teachers, of whom 269 are white and the remainder are colored. Total expenditures for the year 1928-29 for all purposes amounted to \$462,000.00.

The most prominent school associated with the early development of the county school system was known as School No. 1. This school was erected at a cost of approximately \$11,000.00, a large sum in those days. This school was destroyed by fire in 1917 and has since been replaced by Pensacola High School, an imposing, modern structure at a cost of nearly \$300,000.00. It is at present considered one of the finest schools in the secondary group in the entire South.

Another outstanding school in the county at the present time is the James M. Tate Agricultural School, a high school maintained in the rural section, which is designed to be of special help to the boys and girls who live on farms or who intend to remain on farms. The school has an enrollment of 321 pupils and a faculty consisting of twelve teachers. This school ranks well with similar schools in the state.

At Century in the northern part of the county is located another Senior High School. This school has the largest enrollment of any school within the boundaries of Escambia County excluding Pensacola.

Junior High Schools have been established at Molino and at Walnut Hill. These two schools are rapidly developing and it is but a question of a few short years until these will be constituted Senior High Schools. They are at present serving their own and adjoining communities, a great many of the pupils being transported by busses to and from school.

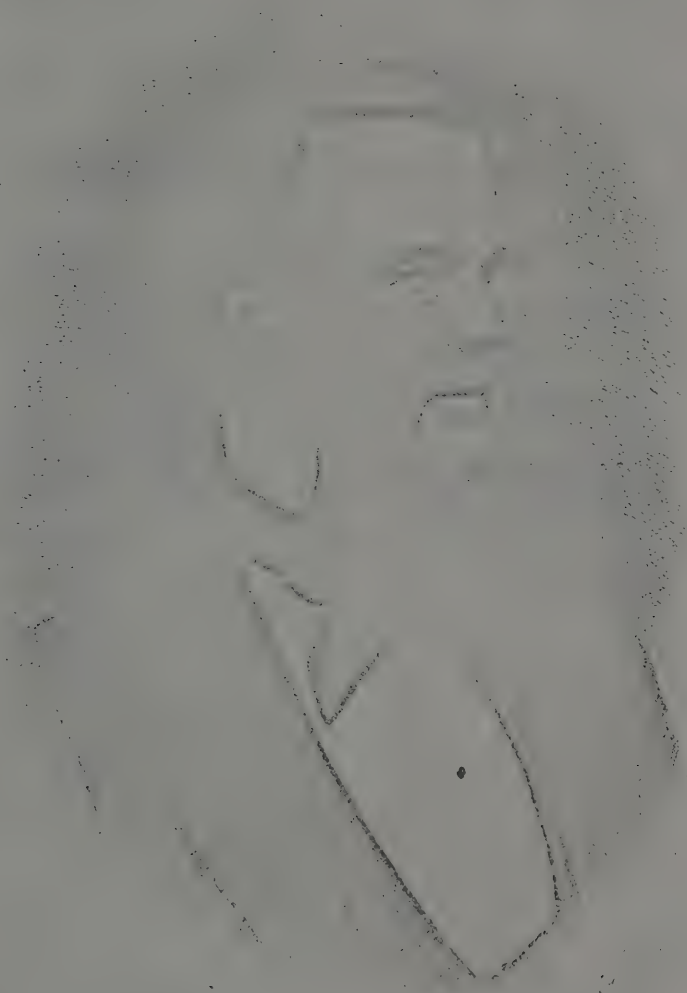
All of the white schools of the county are well housed and have with few exceptions an eight months' term and several have nine months of school a year. The schools of the City of Pensacola have a uniform nine-months term of school for both white and colored children. In this development the colored schools have not been neglected but have been well housed and modernized so that they have equal opportunities with the whites. Washington High School in Pensacola is maintained for colored students who wish to pursue their course through the high school curriculum. This school has an enrollment of over three hundred pupils and is on the state list of accredited secondary schools.

At present about fifteen schools in the county are meeting the standards set for standardization and accreditation and from year to year it is hoped to increase this number appreciably. Every evidence points to a well-organized school system for Escambia County in the future commensurate with the progress and growth of its population and well adapted to the training of its citizenship.

*HISTORY OF ESCAMBIA COUNTY
FLORIDA*

PART II

BIOGRAPHICAL



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*Biographical Sketches of
Leading Citizens of
Escambia County
Florida*

BENJAMIN DRAKE WRIGHT

Outstanding as a leader in his profession and in public affairs of Territorial Florida and of the state in its earliest days, Judge Benjamin Drake Wright held a position of eminence that few men in this country have achieved.

Born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., January 23, 1799, he was admitted to the bar of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1820, and initiated in Masonic Lodge No. 61 in the same month.

He came to Pensacola, Fla., in the Spring of 1823. From that time until his death, April 28, 1875, he was a resident of the town, holding, at one time or another, almost every responsible office in that section of the Territory.

In 1823 he was licensed to practice law in the Circuit and County courts of Alabama, and was also licensed to practice law in the Supreme Court of West Florida and "such other courts as are, or shall be, established by law"—signed by Breckenridge.

In 1824 he was a member of the Legislative Council of the Territory, and in the same year was appointed

United States Attorney for "that part of the Territory situated between the Apalachicola and Suwanee Rivers." This appointment was signed by James Monroe, President, and John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State.

In 1825 he was appointed United States District Attorney for West Florida, his appointment being signed by John Quincy Adams, President, and Henry Clay, Secretary of State.

In 1829 he was President of the Board of Aldermen of Pensacola. In 1830 he was appointed United States Attorney for the Western District of Florida, the certificate being signed by Andrew Jackson, President, and Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State.

In 1839 he was chairman of the very important committee on banks in the Territorial Senate.

In 1841 he was elected Mayor of Pensacola.

He was Judge of the United States Court of Florida and after Florida became a state, was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

In 1850 he received commission as Navy Agent for the port of Pensacola for four years, "in the 75th year of the Independence of the United States," this certificate of appointment being signed by Millard Fillmore, President, and Will A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy.

In 1853, when vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court was filled by election, he returned to his professional career in Pensacola.

In 1866 he was appointed "Collector of Customs of the District of Pensacola in the State of Florida," this

appointment being signed by Andrew Jackson, President.

Despite his activity in public affairs, he found time to edit the Pensacola Gazette from March 12, 1834, to the end of the Territorial period. Up to 1839, he owned the paper and presumably wrote most, if not all, of its editorials. Thereafter he furnished, without compensation, one or two editorials nearly every week until July 11, 1846. It is to be noted that he was no printer by trade, and the mechanical part of the newspaper publishing was left to others.

"Judge Wright was unquestionably the ablest and most reliable of the men who were connected with Florida Journalism in that time." When he announced his retirement from the editorial chair, two newspapers expressed their opinion of him. The Tallahassee Sentinel (Joseph Clisby) wrote: "We are sorry that the accomplished editor of the Gazette has relinquished control of that print. Hon. B. D. Wright has a wide and enviable reputation throughout the State, not only as a vigorous and pointed writer, but also in the still higher character of a most intellectual, urbane and accomplished gentleman, equally unexceptionable both in public and private life. In the latter sphere he had earned distinguished honors as a member of the Constitutional Convention and in the Legislature of the Territory and State. In all of these assemblages the universal amenity of his deportment, his candor, good sense and discretion, as well as the vigor and comprehensiveness of his mind have never failed to excite the

admiration and respect of both his political friends and foes. His withdrawal from the Gazette is a public loss."

John McKinley, who had been associated with him for 14 years, said: "It is our pleasure to have known him well. Moderation and forbearance are virtues which he has always practiced towards those with whom he has differed in opinions, but his political friends he has stood by through good and through evil report with unshaken firmness and fidelity. Gentlemanly in his deportment, unassuming in his manners, and possessing true merit, which is always void of glare and pretention."

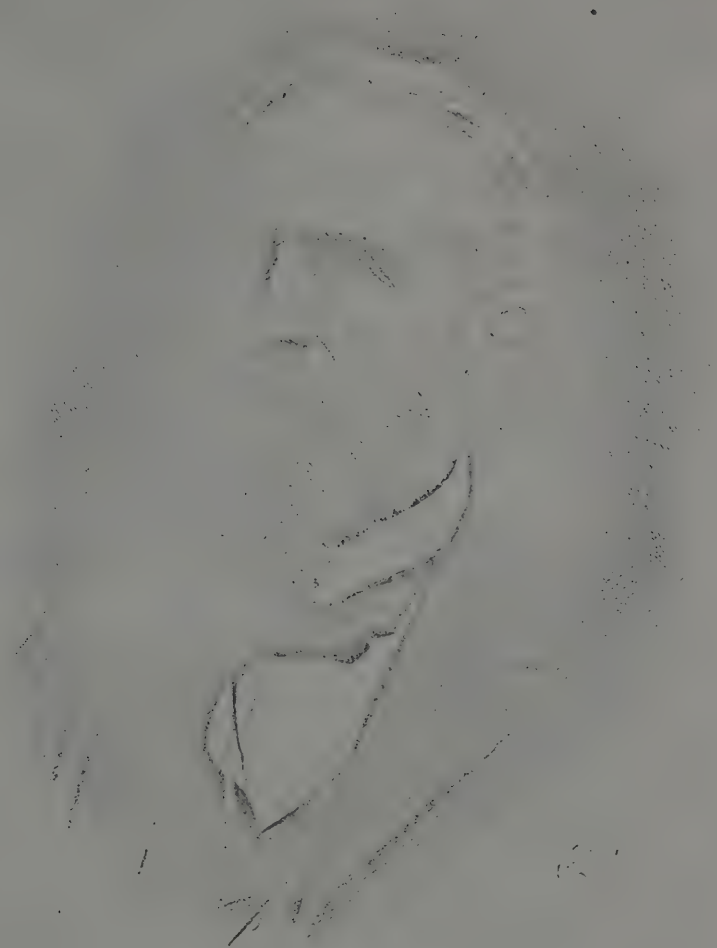
Benjamin Drake Wright married in Pensacola, February 23, 1826, Josephine (Josefa) de La Rua, daughter of Don Juan (Colonel John) de La Rua, whose home was on Escambia Bay. There were eight children, six sons and two daughters.

Judge Wright died in April, 1875.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WRIGHT

The family of George W. Wright since territorial days has been associated in a distinguished way with the advancement of this section. His father, Judge Benjamin Drake Wright, was a native of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., coming to this city not long after General Andrew Jackson had accepted the Territory of Florida for the United States, from Spain. Judge Wright was a prominent attorney and jurist, and one of the leading men of his time. He married Josephine de la Rua (Wright), daughter of Don Juan de la Rua,

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Geo W Wright

Colonel in the Spanish army, who built his home, "El Punta del Diablo," (afterward Gull Point), on Escambia Bay, where in 1822 General Jackson, as Provisional Military Governor of Florida, held the first Territorial Legislature.

Mr. Wright, the subject of this sketch, was born in Pensacola, February 22, 1839. When a young man he engaged in the lumber and timber business, but when the Civil War broke out, he answered the call to arms and served with the Confederate forces as a commissioned officer in General Clanton's Brigade. He returned to find his home and mill in ashes, but the reverses he suffered through the effects of the war did not thwart him in his efforts to reach the goal of a successful life.

Mr. Wright rebuilt his mill, and with his brother, Henry Wright, began a prosperous business. After operating on Escambia Bay for several years he sold this plant to northern interests, and moved into town in 1873 or 1874, building his home at 24 West Gregory street, and transferring his interests and business to a site on Pensacola Bay, for many years known as "Wright's Mill." He also built, in connection with his large lumber and timber interests, several steamboats for use in bringing logs and timbers from his mill at Point Washington, on Choctawhatchee Bay and River, and from the Yellow and Escambia rivers to Pensacola. In connection with his plant he also built the Yellow River Railroad, which was later sold to the Louisville

and Nashville Railroad. At Pine Barren, too, he had large lumber interests.

Some years later, ill health induced him to give to his children his mill at Pensacola, with its extensive timber holdings in Florida and Alabama, to be operated as the "W. B. Wright Co."

To quote the written words of a life-long friend: "George W. Wright manifested that loftiness of spirit and strength of intellect that are imbedded in the temperament of noble characters only. His acts of charity were not performed from *policy*, or with the view of winning applause of others, *nor* to inspire *gratitude*, but to establish that brotherhood that should exist between them. Constant to his friends, loyal to his family, a law-abiding citizen of indomitable will, he stood second to none in this community."

Throughout his entire life he was closely connected with the industrial and social development of the city of Pensacola, where his example has made an indelible impression.

Mr. Wright was a Roman Catholic. He married Margaret Emma Bagley, April 16, 1860, in Covington, La. Of their union eight children were born: Josephine Mary, William Benjamin, Valentine Hambleton de la Rua, Laura Lemenda (Mrs. J. Simpson Reese), Sallie Ann, Alwin Dudley, Mary Ethel (Mrs. R. M. Cary), and Joseph. All are deceased, except Mrs. Reese and Mrs. Cary.

Died at home in Pensacola, March 3rd, 1918.

JAMES SIMPSON REESE

Integrity and force of character have been cornerstones in the success of J. Simpson Reese, President of The Citizens and Peoples Bank of Pensacola, and these qualities which he has put into his business dealings have been reflected in the various civic activities in which he has been interested.

Mr. Reese began his banking career as a mere boy, and his rise in financial affairs has been marked by a grasp of world conditions, allied to an understanding of local affairs, which, as the years have passed, have given him an experience that has proved of value to the state and the city, as well as to the institutions which he has directed.

With most of his life spent in banking, he has added to the practical experience gained, a wide study of the principles of finance and the bank whose policies he controls is known for its sound business methods and able and conservative administration.

But it is not only in his own section of the state that Mr. Reese is recognized as an authority. Many honors have come to him in his home city, but the state and the nation have also appreciated his character and abilities. In April, 1927, he was elected President of the Florida Bankers Association.

He attended the public schools of Pensacola, and in 1883 and 1884 and the early months of 1885 was a student at the A. and M. College, Auburn, Ala. About 1881 he became an office boy in the First National Bank of Pensacola, and on returning from college in 1885,

after a short time spent in the rent collecting business and some experience in the shipping business, he again entered a banking house, this time with the firm of F. C. Brent and Company. This bank, a private concern, consolidated with the First National Bank of Pensacola in 1892, with which Mr. Reese remained continuously until 1904. In April of that year he organized the Peoples Bank, changing it to a national institution under the name of the Peoples National Bank, in 1908. In 1911, the Peoples National Bank and the Citizens National Bank of Pensacola consolidated as The Citizens and Peoples National Bank of Pensacola, Florida, as it is today, with Mr. Reese as its president.

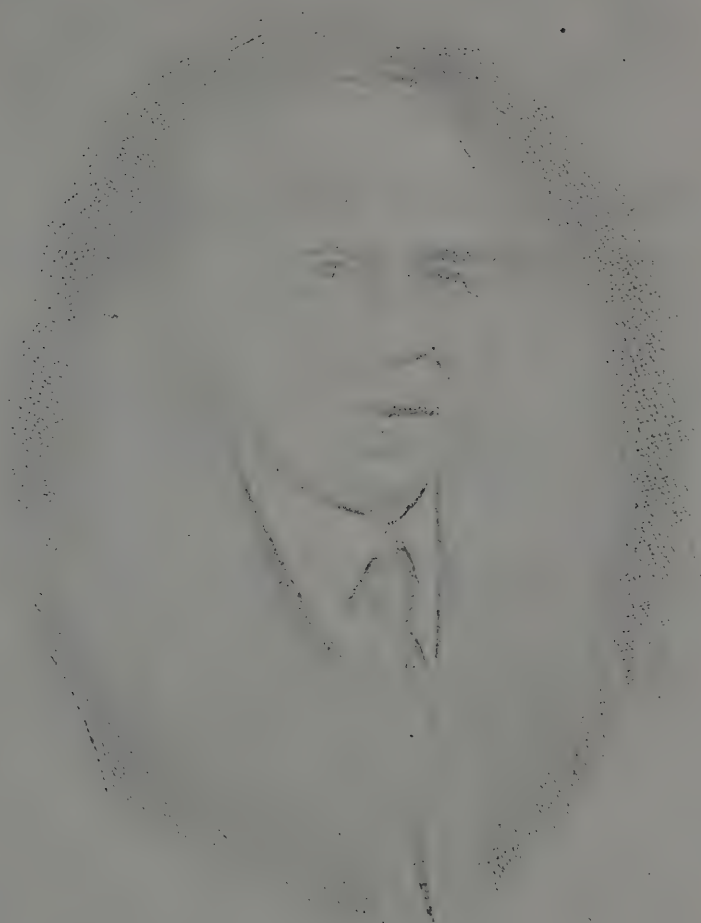
While Mr. Reese has been a busy executive for many years, he has not withdrawn himself from all social contacts, by any means, and finds his greatest recreation in golf at the Pensacola Country Club, and in occasional visits to other golf courses of the country.

Mr. Reese has never sought political office, but he has shown a keen interest in politics, in which he has been largely influenced by the best of Southern tradition.

Fraternally, he is a thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason, being a member of the Masonic Lodge, Escambia No. 15, F. and M., Scottish Rite Bodies, Valley of Pensacola; he also holds membership as a Knight Templar, and is a member of the Kappa Alpha college fraternity.

While conservative, Mr. Reese has an understanding of the underlying principles of real progress which he translates into whatever enterprises he undertakes for

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city advancement. As a member of the committee which brought the Pensacola Shipbuilding plant to Pensacola; one of the committee which secured the acreage for Corry field, presented to the United States government in connection with flying activities at the Pensacola Naval Air Station; and in many other local programs he has taken leadership and his aid and advice have been at the service of the city.

During the World War Mr. Reese took an active part in the Liberty Loan campaign and when the headquarters of this organization in 1918 was thrown open as Emergency Relief headquarters, during the flu epidemic that swept the country, he was an active directing head in this relief work. In the earlier days of Pensacola he was a member of the Escambia Rifles.

He is a member of the Pensacola Chamber of Commerce, of the Osceola Club and the Pensacola Country Club, and of the First Presbyterian church of Pensacola.

Mr. Reese was born in Lowndesboro, Ala., July 4, 1866. His great-grandfather, David Reese, signed the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, May, 1775, and through both the Reese and Simpson families he traces a distinguished Southern ancestry. He has been a resident of Pensacola since he was six years of age, his parents, George Reese and Anna Pickens (Simpson) Reese, coming to Pensacola in 1872. He was married in Pensacola, January 4, 1894, to Laura Lemenda Wright. Mr. and Mrs. Reese have three children: Valerie, Wright and Jamie.

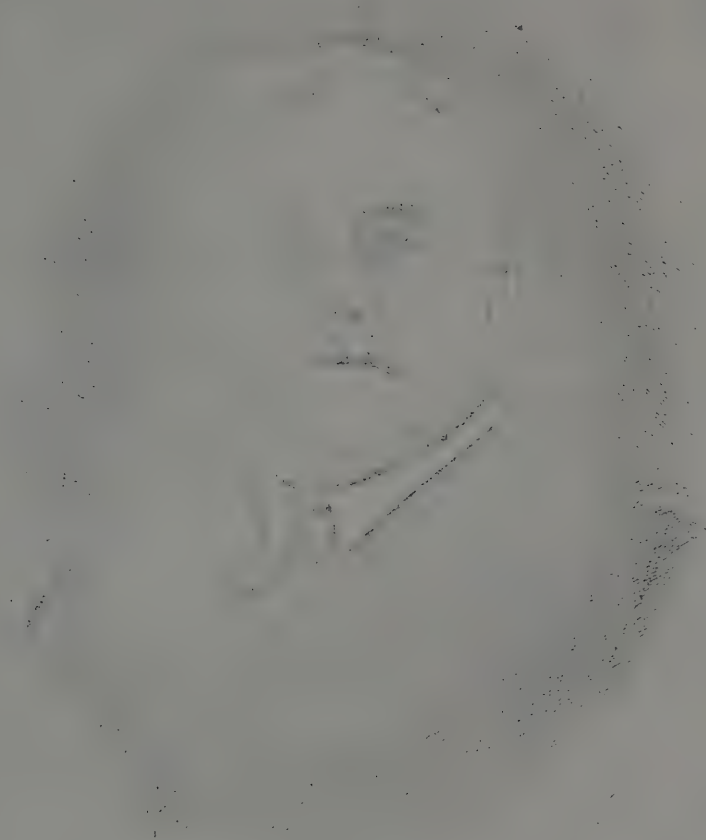
FRANCIS CELESTINO BRENT

At the time of his death, April, 1914, Francis Celestino Brent was not only one of the leading business men of the South, but was known as the largest property-holder in Pensacola. The Brent estate at the present time represents the largest holdings of real estate in the city. Mr. Brent was reared in Pensacola and at the opening of the Civil War he was but sixteen years of age, but he allied himself with the Southern cause, in which his father was also engaged, and served faithfully in the army about Mobile, Spanish Fort and Berkeley.

After encountering the hardships of a prisoner of war and having been incarcerated at Ship Island, he made his way back to Pensacola from Vicksburg, where he was paroled. His father, Captain Thomas W. Brent, was a commander of the Confederate Navy, and throughout his life Mr. Brent lived up to the traditions of his Southern ancestry. When the United Confederate Veterans were organized, he took a great interest in the organization, which he held to the time of his death. He was elected Commander of the First Brigade, Florida Division, in 1901, and was of invaluable aid to the old soldiers.

Mr. Brent was born in Pensacola May 12, 1848. His parents were Thomas W. Brent and Mercedes Gonzalez Brent. He was educated in private schools of the city, beginning his civil career without a dollar, and from the position of clerk rose to that of a captain of industry.

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J. C. Brent

While a great part of his life was spent in the banking business, he had various large interests and did much to stimulate the lumber industry in West Florida, building many sawmills and figuring in other important enterprises. Mr. Brent started in the banking business in 1876, establishing the financial house of F. C. Brent and Co., at that time. Later he bought out the First National Bank and consolidated his bank with this. He was president of the First National Bank for some years and under his administration its affairs were most successfully handled. At the time of his death he had been retired from the banking business for some years.

The principal business in which Mr. Brent engaged was lumber. The Brent Lumber Company was located on Brent Island, near Pensacola. He was also interested in the Cedar Creek Mill at Brewton, Ala., in which T. R. Miller was associated. His lumber interests were largely concentrated in Florida and Alabama and he was recognized as one of the leading lumbermen of the Southern States.

While in no sense a politician, Mr. Brent served the city as an alderman in the early days of municipal government, and his advice on civic matters was much sought, because of his interest and experience in affairs affecting the good credit of the city and state.

Mr. Brent was a staunch and loyal member of the Catholic Church all his life.

He was married to Miss Mary Ella Shuttleworth, also a native of Pensacola, and of this union there were

thirteen children: Isabella Eugenia, Catherine Mercedes, Thomas William, Mary Ella, Celestine Angela, Francis Celestino, Jr. (died July, 1929), Daniel Carroll (died in infancy), Cora Emily, George Shuttleworth, Genevieve Anna, Robert Innocent, William Louis, Frances Louise.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER BLOUNT, SR.

The Florida Bar Association had no more distinguished representative than William Alexander Blount, and as a citizen he took his place as one of the leading figures of the times. At the time of his death, June 15, 1921, he was Vice-President and General Counsel of the Flagler system of railroads, executor of the Henry M. Flagler estate and of the Mary Lilly Flagler-Bingham estate. For years, besides a large private practice, the law firm of Blount, Blount and Carter, represented some of the largest interests of Pensacola, and Mr. Blount was attorney for several influential corporations.

A man of wide learning and varied literary interests, of a family the traditions of which found their roots in the fiber of many generations of strong and able people, he had added to a personality of charm and dignity that character which was the development of his own native gifts and the application of these to whatever he undertook.

Mr. Blount was of English descent, his first American ancestor, James Blount, having come from England, settling in Chowan county, N. C., in 1669. Since

that date the Blounts have taken no small part in the making of American history, several States having counties named for different members of the family, while one of Tennessee's early Governors and United States Senators was a Blount. His father was one of the leading lawyers in North Carolina, and at one time held the position of State's Attorney. He later removed to Alabama, and located in Clarke County, where William Alexander Blount was born October 25, 1851. The family removed to Pensacola in 1857, but Mr. Blount's early education was received at St. Paul's School, Palmyra, Mo., and in the public schools of St. Louis.

As a young man he entered the University of Georgia, where, after a thorough course, he graduated from the academic department in 1872, and from the law department in 1873. He won the degrees of A.B. and LL.B. and the degree of LL.D. was conferred by the University of Florida. He began the practice of law in Pensacola immediately after his graduation and soon attracted clients who remained with him throughout his career. His learning, his bearing and his powers of presenting his arguments, won for him an enviable place in the esteem of the bench and bar, while his personal popularity was very great.

Always interested in education, he did much to promote the welfare of the schools of city and county, and the Blount medal, offered each year to that pupil of the public schools of the city making the highest general average, is still an annual scholastic award, continued by his family.

From 1881 to 1893 Mr. Blount was city attorney of Pensacola. He rendered able service as a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1885, and in 1892 was called into service as chairman of the commission on revision of the laws of Florida, practically rewriting the statutes of the State. In 1903 and 1905 the people again demanded his services and he ably cared for their interests as a member of the State Senate.

He was a member of the advisory board of John B. Stetson University; member of the American Bar Association, of the Sons of the American Revolution and the order of Cincinnati.

In politics a Democrat, helping to frame policies and to advance the interests of the state, until his death he took a keen interest in state, national and world affairs, and was always ready to serve his community. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Blount was married June 19, 1878, to Cora Nellie Moreno, a daughter of Fernando J. and Louisa A. (Talline) Moreno, of St. Augustine. Their children were W. A. Blount, Jr., F. M. Blount, Hilda (Mrs. Dowdell Brown), Frederick Jules, and Miriam Valerye (Mrs. Craig).

ROBERT F. MITCHELL

Among the outstanding naval stores operators of Florida, Robert F. Mitchell ranked among the leaders in this great industry, and though he has passed away, he leaves behind him the result of his broad vision and excellent management in the form of the West Florida Naval Stores Company.

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R. E. Mighy

Robert F. Mitchell was born at Scotland, Georgia, September 19, 1876, the son of Thomas and Frances (Scott) Mitchell. His father had a large tobacco plantation just over the line in Georgia, and he was also interested in the naval stores business.

Coming to Pensacola in 1903, Mr. Mitchell was connected for several years with his father-in-law in the conduct of the Consolidated Naval Stores Company. He established with others the West Florida Naval Stores Company, which became a splendid business under his management, one of the leading enterprises of the kind in the State. With its subsidiary company, the West Florida Grocery Company, an annual volume of business amounting to over two million dollars was developed. At the time of Mr. Mitchell's death he was President of the West Florida Naval Stores Company and Vice-President of the West Florida Grocery Company.

Mr. Mitchell owned a handsome home at Pensacola, its spacious and well arranged grounds making it one of the show places of the city. This beautiful estate, known as "Scotland," was the pride of its owner, and here he spent his recreative hours enjoying its many delights.

Mr. Mitchell was a member of the Pensacola Country Club and the Osceola Country Club and was a Kiwanian.

He was married January 8, 1902, to Miss Mary Rogers, daughter of C. B. Rogers of Jacksonville, Florida, who was one of the largest naval stores operators of the State. Two sons and one daughter were born to

this union, Robert F., Jr., Charles B., and Mary Rogers (wife of Lieut. (J.G.) Ralph S. Clark, U. S. N.).

In the death of Mr. Mitchell, Pensàcola and West Florida lost one of the most representative business men of that section, one whose leadership in all matters aided materially in the upbuilding of the city of his adoption, and one who will ever be held in affectionate memory by a wide circle of friends. He was a leading factor in the industrial development of West Florida, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of men of affairs throughout the South.

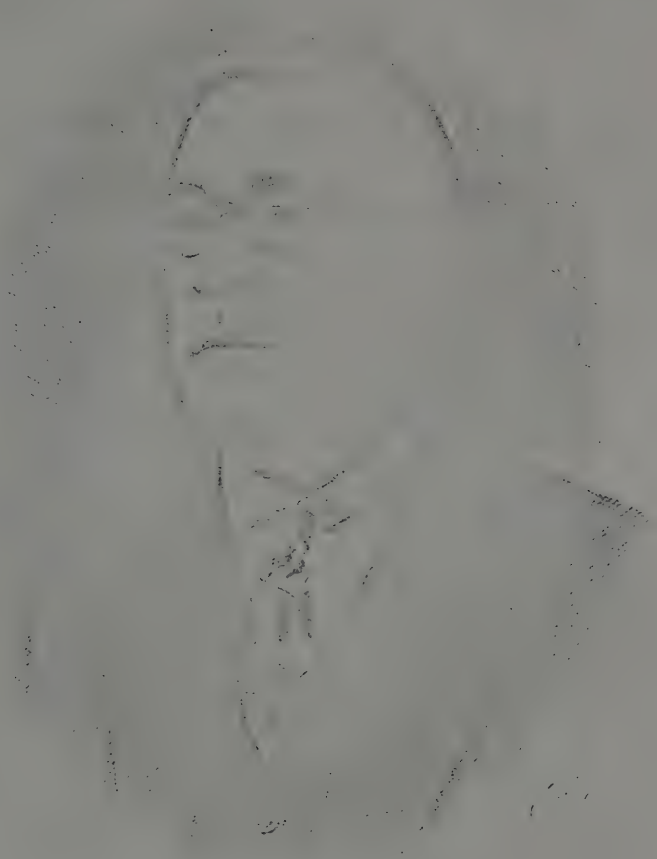
J. D. RUSS

J. D. Russ, president of the West Florida Naval Stores Company, and one of the leading naval stores operators of Florida, has had a long and successful business career since locating in the State thirty-five years ago. A native of North Carolina, he left that State with his parents at the age of ten years, settling at that time in Georgia. Later he spent several years in Alabama, and came to Florida in 1895, locating in Jackson County.

In those pioneer days, Mr. Russ began his naval stores operations, which have grown from year to year until, through his company, the West Florida Naval Stores Company, he has become one of the largest operators in the south. On coming to the State, Mr. Russ located in Jackson County, having his headquarters at Grand Ridge.

In 1919, Mr. Russ, with Mr. R. F. Mitchell and associates, organized the West Florida Naval Stores Com-

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J. D. Rusk

pany at Pensacola, Mr. Russ becoming vice-president of the company. The firm also owns the West Florida Grocery Company of Pensacola, and the combined annual business of the two companies amounts to nearly \$2,000,000.

Mr. Russ, in addition to his connection with these large corporations, is personally interested in the turpentine business on a large scale, operating extensively in Calhoun County, Florida, and in Baldwin County, Alabama.

Mr. Russ was married in Greenwood, Jackson County, Florida, to Miss Sallie L. Peacock. They have one son, J. D., Jr., who was born in Jackson County, and is connected with the West Florida Naval Stores Co.

A. F. PADERICK

Among the progressive and successful business men of Pensacola who have largely contributed to the city's general development is A. F. Paderick, president of the West Florida Grocery Company, a concern which ranks with the leading enterprises of the South.

The West Florida Grocery Company has been developed under the continuous management of Mr. Paderick and a casual study of its facilities fully justifies his pride in the great plant that has grown up under his skillful direction. Today the company is doing over \$1,000,000 yearly wholesale merchandising business, reaching out into a territory of 450 miles. Associated with President Paderick as officers are Vice-President R. F. Mitchell, Secretary-Treasurer A. R. McAllister and Assistant Secretary-Treasurer G. C. Richards.

Two brick warehouses, of two stories, and one one-story brick warehouse are required to house the activities of the company, and in the near future an expansion of facilities is probable.

Mr. Paderick was reared on a farm in North Carolina. The son of G. W. Paderick and Henrietta Paderick, even while attending school he showed marked qualities fitting him for leadership. When not in the classroom he did general work and at the early age of eighteen was elected secretary of the largest Sub-Alliance in that section of the state, and later was offered the secretaryship of the county. At twenty he was appointed postmaster, but finding that he could not be confirmed until he had reached his majority, he gave up this opportunity to teach school for a short while.

Teaching, however, made no special appeal to one of his active mentality and forceful character, and he determined upon the mercantile business for a career. Entering one of the largest companies in the state as a clerk, he was soon made a partner in the firm. His rise thereafter was rapid. The business was a large one, devoted to both retail and wholesale operations, with one of the largest chain systems of merchandising.

Severing his connection with the company where he had gained much experience, he traveled for a while for a wholesale company of Wilmington, N. C., and then came to Florida, first locating at Tampa and then coming to Pensacola, where he traveled for the largest company in Florida, of its kind. He soon became connected with a company in Pensacola organized by J. R. Saunders and others, and after serving them for two years,

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W. C. Caderick

in association with the late R. F. Mitchell he organized what is now known as the West Florida Naval Stores Company and the West Florida Grocery Company, Mr. Mitchell becoming president of the Naval Stores Company and Mr. Paderick of the West Florida Grocery Company.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Mitchell's son, also R. F. Mitchell, has succeeded his father as an official of the company.

Mr. Paderick has been steadily connected with this company since its organization, also serving as a director in the Naval Stores Company. He has many other interests, having been connected with several banking institutions and security companies.

Mr. Paderick has served as pilot commissioner, and for four years was on the Governor's staff, with title of Colonel. During the World War he served as publicity agent of the Liberty Loan Committee, being chairman of the Four-Minute Speakers' Bureau. He is now a life member of the Civic Legion, because of this service, and is a delegate to the next national convention.

Mr. Paderick has always taken an interest in religious matters, and is a 32nd degree Mason and Shriner. At one time Mr. Paderick began the study of law, but gave this up because of eye trouble. He has a keenly analytical mind and is interested in young people and their success, especially in training boys for better position in the world.

Since 1904, when Mr. Paderick came to Pensacola, he has added to his other successes, until at the end of a quarter century of residence here he is one of the foremost business men of Florida, and as the directing head of the West Florida Grocery Company and a director of the West Florida Naval Stores Company, he has substantially identified himself with the progress of this section.

Mr. Paderick was married to Miss Bessie Oglesby, in North Carolina. Mrs. Paderick is an artist, whose portraits and other pictures have been exhibited since coming to Florida to make her home. They have one daughter, Ethel (Mrs. William S. Rosasco), and both she and Mrs. Paderick are noted for the beauty of their entertainments.

PHILIP KEYES YONGE

For many years president of one of the great industrial enterprises of the South and long identified with the educational advancement of the state, Philip Keyes Yonge combines to an unusual degree qualities of the executive and characteristics of the student.

Since 1876, when he became bookkeeper of the Muscogee Lumber Company, he has been identified with timber and lumber interests of this section. A year after entering the employ of that company he was elected its secretary and continued in that capacity until 1889. At that time the Muscogee Lumber Company was succeeded by the Southern States Land and Timber Company, Limited, which purchased all of its

properties and selected Mr. Yonge as assistant manager. He served a year as manager of the New York office of the company.

In 1892 he was made superintendent of the Muscogee mills of the company, and held this position until 1895, when the company went into the hands of a receiver. Being made special agent and manager for the receivers, he had charge of the affairs of the company until 1898, when the Southern States Lumber Company was organized and acquired all of the valuable holdings of its predecessor. He was then elected vice-president and manager of the new company, and held this position until 1903, when he was made president and manager of this corporation, which owned about 400,000 acres of valuable timber land and cut 30,000,000 feet of rough and finished lumber a year. He continued as president until the company was recently dissolved.

With all of his large interests and many duties, Mr. Yonge has never failed to respond to the demands of the community or the state. He was a member of the Board of Public Instruction of Escambia county from 1876 to 1890, with the exception of one year, when he declined to serve. Since July, 1905, with the exception of four years, he has been a member of the Board of Control of the State of Florida, and its chairman for sixteen years, which has identified him with the institutions of higher education of the state, including the Florida State College for Women and the University of Florida, as well as the State Plant Board, and other public institutions.

In his activities for the state and the county, Mr. Yonge has not neglected community interests. For four years he was a member of the Board of Aldermen, he served as president of the Chamber of Commerce, was chairman of the War Camp Community Service during the World War, and chairman of the Board of Trustees of School Tax District No. 16 (Pensacola) from its creation in 1919 to the present.

Mr. Yonge is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and Knights of Honor. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations, and is an Episcopalian.

Of English descent, the Yonge family has been prominent since Colonial days, having come to America about the middle of the eighteenth century. One of his grand uncles was Attorney-General of East Florida during the British occupation in the latter part of the eighteenth century. His father, Chandler Cox Yonge, was prominent in law and politics for many years. He was assistant secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1838, was a member of the Florida Senate in 1842 and 1843, and was United States District Attorney for Florida, during the administrations of Polk, Pierce and Buchanan.

An ardent secessionist, Mr. Yonge's father helped to organize and equip a company known as the "Yonge Confederates." He was District Attorney for Florida under the Confederate Government, and in 1863 was commissioned Major in the Quartermaster's Department of the Confederacy, with headquarters at Talla-

hassee. After the War for Southern Independence he was prominent for many years as a lawyer and citizen.

Philip Keyes Yonge was born in Jackson County, Fla., May 27, 1850. His parents, C. C. and Julia Ann (Cole) Yonge, gave their son a well-rounded education. He was reared and went to school in Pensacola, where he was prepared for entering the University of Georgia, from which he was graduated with high honors in 1871 and 1872, receiving the degrees of A.B., and A.M., and LL.B. He was second honor man in a large class. He began his business career in Pensacola in 1873 as clerk to the British Vice-Consul, and acted as Vice-Consul until 1875. He then engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and at the same time was city clerk of Pensacola for one year.

Mr. Yonge married Lucie C. Davis of Pensacola, December 13, 1876. Their children are Archie Louise (Mrs. Peter Amos Buck); Julien Chandler; Philip Keyes (deceased); John Eayres Davis; Henry Matthew (deceased); Malcolm Roland; Ethel Wilmer (deceased); Chandler Cox; Marjorie Jean.

Many honors have come to Mr. Yonge, who today is nationally known for the part he has taken in educational affairs and in industrial and agricultural development. Magnolia Farms, which he established and operated for thirty years to demonstrate the value of the cut-over lands of the lumber company, is noted for its fine pure-bred cattle, and Jerseys from the farm have won many blue ribbons and hold several state records. Mr. Yonge has taken a personal interest in making this dairy farm one of the best in the South.

This property changed hands only a few months ago, with Mr. Yonge's retirement from business.

In 1921 the University of Florida conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.; and in Pensacola one of the handsomest and most commodious school buildings was named in his honor. But the real recognition that has come to Mr. Yonge has been the love and esteem of the people of city, county and state.

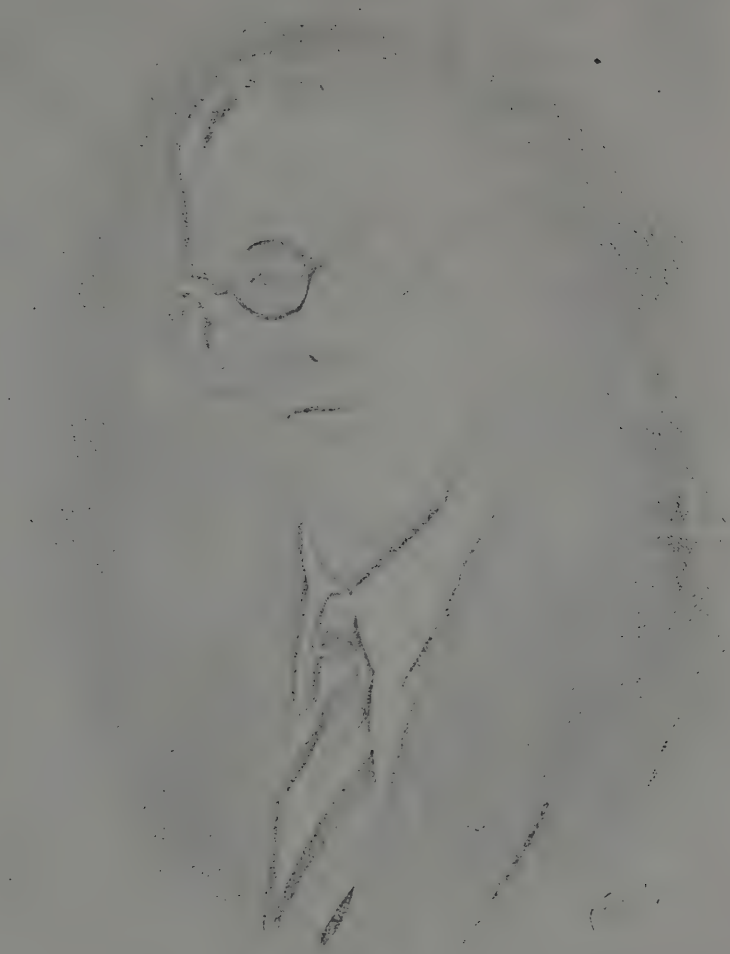
HON. W. C. BARRINEAU

While others have talked of colonization and have suggested programs of development, W. C. Barrineau has given to the country an illustration of how one may take cut-over lands of the county and create from pine wastes highly productive farms. Mr. Barrineau believes in colonization and in working out his theories he has made practical application of principles which, if followed, would improve farming conditions in many sections of the South.

One of the leading naval stores men of this section, he had thousands of acres of idle lands, originally bought for the turpentine and timber. He and his colonizers have developed about 3,000 acres at Barrineau Park, where the farmers are making good, and through a co-operative plan of marketing, are disposing of the produce raised.

As Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners for several terms, Mr. Barrineau has closely identified himself with the advancement of this section along the lines of agricultural and road development, and his in-

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H. C. Barringer

fluence in the county has always been for its upbuilding.

W. C. Barrineau was born April 28, 1868, in Williamsburg County, South Carolina, the son of Charles Reed Barrineau and Elizabeth Scott (Britton) Barrineau. Mr. Barrineau comes of that Huguenot strain which came into South Carolina about 1700, and which so greatly enriched the life of that state. In 1790 there were only two heads of families living in the state, Arthur and Isaac, both residing in the Georgetown district. They intermarried with various prominent South Carolina families, among these the Capers and the Rhettts. His mother's father, John F. D. Britton, member of a very prominent family, was a strong man with an unusual career. He served first in the Seminole Indian War; then in the Confederate Army; and after the Civil War, in the dark days of radicalism in South Carolina, he took an active part in that famous campaign of 1876, when under the leadership of Wade Hampton, the white people of the state rescued it from the horde of political freebooters who were plundering the people.

William Capers Barrineau was born soon after the Civil War, at a time when the people of the South were in reduced circumstances, and before much recovery had been made. His father died when he was eight, leaving his mother a struggling widow with seven children to educate and rear. The common schools of the time were scattered and poor. The boy had to go to work at an early age to contribute his share to the support of the family, and his educational advantages were

limited. Nevertheless, he made the most of these, and became a well-informed and able business man.

After some business experience in South Carolina, in 1889 he moved to southwest Georgia, spending ten years there in McIntosh, Clinch and adjoining counties in the naval stores industry. While living in McIntosh county he joined the McIntosh Light Dragoons, in that way gaining a little experience in military training.

In June, 1902, he married Miss Julia Katherine Dean, a member of the well-known Dean family of McIntosh County, Georgia. There are four children, Anna Elizabeth, Marie Britton, William Capers and Katy Barrineau.

Mr. Barrineau came to Escambia County in 1900 and settled at what is now Barrineau Park. He bought a tract of 11,000 acres, and later several thousand more were added. This land was originally bought for its timber and turpentine, but as the timber was exhausted, Mr. Barrineau began to work out a plan for its development. In recent years he has brought a large number of colonizers to Barrineau Park, mostly Hungarians, to whom he has sold small tracts of land for intensive development. Corn, cotton, melons, potatoes and all kinds of truck crops are grown at Barrineau Park.

Mr. Barrineau cultivates about 500 acres himself, the fifty or more families have an acreage of about 40 acres each. They are nearly all foreigners and mostly Catholics, and are very devout and industrious people. The colonizers have done fine work and where they have been unable to finance themselves, Mr. Barrineau has

advanced the money. They are now on their feet and are excellent farmers, fine citizens and hard workers.

Mr. Barrineau has not confined all of his activities to naval stores and farming operations. He also engaged in the mercantile business at Molino, having been a stockholder in the T. G. Britton Mercantile Company and having an interest in the Pensacola Dry Goods Company, of which he was a director. He was largely interested in the Williams Naval Stores Company, and has always had large property interests, being one of the largest landholders of West Florida.

Barrineau Park, named for him, has a postoffice, railway station, stores, and Mr. Barrineau has a handsome and comfortable home there. As county commissioner, he has fought for low taxes and an economical administration of county affairs. He has twice been chairman of the board, 1913-1917, having been appointed January, 1929, by the Governor.

One of the interests which Mr. Barrineau acquired, and which was along an entirely different line from his other enterprises, was a brick business at Quintette, which he operated for many years with his brother.

In fraternal affiliations, he is a Mason, member of the Blue Lodge, and a Shriner.

Mr. Barrineau's second marriage was to Miss Gamma Anderson of Clanton, Ala.

C. H. BARRINEAU

C. H. Barrineau, with his brothers, W. C. Barrineau and C. R. Barrineau, was engaged in the turpentine business in this section of the state for many years, and

has also been engaged in the brick business. In 1923 he purchased the Build With Brick Plant at Molino; prior to that time he had been an owner with his brothers of a brick plant at Quintette for a number of years.

The Build With Brick Plant makes common building bricks but of high quality, the capacity of the plant being 1,000,000 brick per month.

Mr. Barrineau was born in South Carolina in 1871. His father was Charles Reed Barrineau, his mother's maiden name being Elizabeth Scott Britton. The Barrineau family comes of fine Huguenot strain, having settled in South Carolina about 1700. The family did not increase largely in numbers and in 1790 there were only two heads of families at that time residing in the state, Arthur and Isaac, both residing in the Georgetown district. They intermarried with the Capers and Rhettts, prominent families of South Carolina.

Mr. Barrineau attended the schools of South Carolina, and in early manhood was a farmer. In 1892 he came to Escambia County, locating at Molino.

He remained in Molino for one year, and then moved to McKinnonville, and later to Quintette. For fifteen years he farmed at Quintette, and was also interested in the turpentine business, and the brick-making industry.

For fifteen years he was postmaster at Quintette.

Mr. Barrineau, besides his brick business, has other large holdings in the county, and is interested in all that pertains to its advancement.

He is a member of the Methodist church, a Mason. He was married in South Carolina to Miss Mary Mc-

Connell; their children are William Capers, Laura, Beulah, Jeanette, Harvey, and Thomas C.

WILLIAM B. HARBESON

Endowed with rare qualities of leadership, and possessing those fundamentals of character and intellect that must be attributes of the man who makes a marked success in life, W. B. Harbeson adds to these a personality which has made him a power in the business world and at the same time a man greatly beloved.

When the Kiwanis Club of Pensacola presented to Mr. Harbeson the silver loving cup, its annual gift to that man who has contributed the most valuable civic service to Pensacola during the year, that trophy expressed more than recognition of public service—it expressed the love of a community. For many years Mr. Harbeson has been identified with this part of the South, and no man within the past quarter century has put the stamp of his personality on any section to greater effect.

Mr. Harbeson has always been a builder, and the story of his life reads like a romance of business. His first connection as a very young man was in a Mississippi lumber camp, and it was not long thereafter that he decided on a business career of his own, which he built up to one of the leading enterprises of the South through industry and that executive ability that has distinguished him throughout his career.

With large mill and lumber interests in Mississippi, Georgia and Florida, he became one of the leading lumber manufacturers of the South, and some of these in-

terests he still maintains, having lumber mills at DeFuniak, Paxton and Harbeson City.

But Mr. Harbeson has not confined himself to the lumber business and its allied industries; he has various large interests, and of these perhaps his chain of Florida hotels take leading place.

The largest of these is the San Carlos hotel at Pensacola, a beautiful building of Spanish design with stucco exterior. This hotel has 500 rooms and is one of the best equipped hotels in the South, having been renovated a short time ago when 344 new rooms were added, and the entire character of the hotel architecture changed.

Mr. Harbeson also owns the New Walton, a popular summer resort hotel, east of Pensacola, where surf-bathing in the Gulf of Mexico is a feature, and the finest of deep sea fishing is an attraction.

The first hotel purchased and rebuilt by Mr. Harbeson was the New Walton at DeFuniak, and he is also owner of the Cherokee at Tallahassee, the state capital, and also owned the Leon Hotel, which was burned.

Mr. Harbeson is one of the largest stockholders in the American National Bank and the First Bank and Trust Company, of Pensacola, and is vice-president of these two banks.

As a railroad executive, Mr. Harbeson made a record that few men have equalled. When made receiver of the old M. S. B. and P., before that road became the property of the Frisco, Mr. Harbeson so managed its affairs as to show net gains for the first time in its history, and it was largely because of his success with

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

PHYSICS 309

LECTURE 1

THEORY OF QUANTUM MECHANICS

LECTURER: DR. J. J. HALL

DATE: OCTOBER 1, 1964

TOPIC: THE SCHRÖDINGER EQUATION

1. INTRODUCTION

2. THE SCHRÖDINGER EQUATION

3. THE WAVE FUNCTION

4. THE PROBABILITY DENSITY

5. THE EXPECTED VALUE

6. THE UNCERTAINTY PRINCIPLE

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W. B. Jackson

the road that it was eventually taken over by the Frisco, and entirely rebuilt and extended, to become one of the most important Gulf terminals.

But Mr. Harbeson likes to play as well as work. While still giving individual attention to his large interests, he spends much time in yachting, fishing and hunting, with motoring and golf also interesting him. He owns one of the fastest speed boats on the Gulf and one of the most beautifully equipped yachts, and a great part of his time is spent at Camp Walton, where Frisco executives and other men of affairs with whom he is associated in business, enjoy the fine fishing and hunting.

Mr. Harbeson is owner and president of the Fliers, Pensacola Southeastern Baseball Club.

A man of rare executive ability, and with unusual qualities of leadership, Mr. Harbeson has always had the vision to keep just a little ahead of the times. But to make money has never been his chief aim, and his wealth has been generously used in the advancement of the community and in contributions to its various philanthropies.

LEE CONNER HAGLER

Lee Conner Hagler, manager of the San Carlos Hotel, of Pensacola, and one of the city's most progressive and successful citizens, was born in Attalla, Alabama, February 25, 1890, the son of William John and Mary M. (Duncan) Hagler. His father's family were pioneers of Alabama; his mother's people were early settlers of Kingston, Tennessee. His grandfather, C. S.

Hagler, was a renowned evangelist of the Cumberland Presbyterian faith; his uncle, John W. Duncan, was also a devout member of that denomination, and built the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Gadsden, Alabama. His mother's family had a plantation at Kingston, Tenn., and some of their slaves are still living in that locality.

Mr. Hagler engaged in the drug business in Attalla, Alabama City and at Chattanooga for a period of nine years. During the World War he did convoy duty in the U. S. Navy. His brother, Angus Hagler, gave his life for his country and was buried in France, but his body was returned to Gadsden, Ala., at the close of the war.

After the war, Mr. Hagler spent a year in the drug business in Birmingham, coming to Pensacola in the Spring of 1920. For three years he traveled for the Liquid Carbonic Company in Florida and Alabama, and in February, 1923, became manager of the San Carlos Hotel at Pensacola, one of the finest hostelries in the South. He has proven to be ideally fitted for this position, being an excellent manager, a gracious host, and an ideal entertainer in every respect. The popularity of the hotel is evidenced by the splendid patronage it enjoys at all seasons.

Mr. Hagler is identified with many important business interests, being Secretary and Treasurer of the Pensacola Hotel Company, Vice-President of the Pensacola Baseball Club, President and Treasurer of the Barcelona Street Wharf Company, Secretary and Treasurer of the Camp Walton Boat Company, and is a director in the American National Bank and the

Pensacola Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Rotary Club and a former Director. He is also a member of the Executive Board of the Florida Hotel Men's Association.

Mr. Hagler is active in all matters of civic importance, giving freely of his time and means to many worthy and worthwhile projects. He is a citizen who is intensely public-spirited, and in many ways contributes to the general upbuilding of the city.

He was married November 5, 1922, to Miss Bessie H. Harbeson, of DeFuniak Springs. Their children are Lee C., Jr., Angus William and Gloria.

E. R. MALONE

E. R. Malone, President of the American National Bank of Pensacola, and one of the leading financiers of Florida, has given distinguished service to the city of his adoption, and is a citizen who is held in high esteem by men in all walks of life, who recognize in him a citizen whose achievements have been many, and whose public-spirited cooperation has always been freely given to projects which would be helpful in the general development of the city.

Mr. Malone was born at Brundidge, Alabama, Dec. 21, 1867, the son of George Y. and Eleanor (Wallace) Malone. All his grandparents were natives of South Carolina. He acquired his education in the schools of Alabama, and for a number of years was engaged in the chemical fertilizer business in that State on a large scale. He came to Pensacola in 1914; shortly afterward he became associated with the American National Bank

of Pensacola as President. For nearly thirty years the American National Bank has been the largest financial institution of West Florida. It received its charter as a national bank in 1900, at which time its stock investment represented the maximum of capitalization of any bank in the State. Its growing strength has been notable. With the development of the section, since Mr. Malone became president of the institution, the capital and resources have greatly increased—the result of cooperation of its friends together with competent management and supreme confidence of the public in the bank's board of directors as well as in the ability of the directing head and his able corps of officers and assistants. In 1907, the American National Bank erected the magnificent ten-story building at the corner of Palafox and Government streets, which would be a credit to a city many times larger than Pensacola. The banking house occupies the entire lower floor, which is replete with equipment and appointments of the highest standard.

Mr. Malone has long been a dominant factor in the financial progress of Pensacola and West Florida. In addition to his ability as a financier, he is a gentleman of scholarly attainments. He is a Methodist and holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club and in both Country Clubs of Pensacola, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masons and Elks. He was first married to Miss Mary Laura Ellsberry of Montgomery, Alabama; after her death, he married Miss Montgomery Sebastian of Tennessee. The three children are George Y., Lida E., and Mary Virginia.

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W. L. E. Smith

O. H. L. WERNICKE

They're looking for an understudy of Thomas Edison! But that's not the way Edison's prototype will ever grow.

Benjamin Franklin is called the First Civilized American. Because he was tolerant, possessed humor and mastered seventeen sciences, the mastery of any one of which would have entitled him to a place in the Hall of Fame. No one, until this moment, has thought of suggesting that Franklin may have had his counterpart in the long years that have followed, nor do we now—though we invite your comparison of similarities.

Otto Heinrich Louis Wernicke was born on a farm in Calumet County, Wisconsin, June 18, 1862. Like Franklin, he ran away from home at the age of fourteen. A big strong boy, he did many odd jobs as he wandered westward. He fired locomotives. He leased forty acres in Missouri and raised corn. Applied at Altman Miller Company for a job but was turned down. Young Otto, knowing he was right, went in and worked anyway. The hard-boiled boss bawled him out, but amazed at his audacity, let him remain. This firm put out harvesting machinery, machines that were supposed to cut and self-bind the sheaves. But something always went wrong with them until young Otto took hold. Then it was that the sharp elbows and crooked iron fingers under his sympathetic hands became tractable. Otto came in great demand. Altman Miller sent him into every state where cereal crops grew to introduce their harvesters. Always for Otto the self-binders per-

formed. Next they sent him to foreign countries—and it was the same.

As young Wernicke traveled he carried the parts of his harvesters in wooden cases of his own design. When opened up and unpacked the boxes of equipment lent themselves to window display. The dealers fell for Otto's stuff.

All this time, like Franklin, young Wernicke was reading—reading voraciously and voluminously. He finally had enough books to fill one of his wooden cases. He kept on buying books. Another tool case was filled and he set it on top the first. Otto gazed at it and saw a crude but effective bookcase. So was born the Globe-Wernicke Sectional Book Case, and young Otto had become a manufacturer.

He started in Minneapolis and went to Grand Rapids but soon moved to Norwood, Ohio, a small suburb then outside Cincinnati. The old-timers said it couldn't be done—and especially in Norwood. It was, and Norwood became one of the most prosperous manufacturing centers in Ohio. Now the young successful business man turned his hand and mind to banking and organized the first suburban bank in Norwood. That, too, was "unsound," but it proved a success from the start, and today it's an institution many a metropolitan bank might well envy.

Here it was that O. H. L. Wernicke became interested in the associated advertising clubs of the world as first vice-president, and put his progressive stamp on that growing organization.

Now that Globe-Wernicke was a success; the bank a go; profits coming in; institutions that could run on their own momentum, in the hands of ordinary men of average ability, Mr. Wernicke sort of lost interest. He sold most of his interest and went over to Grand Rapids. There Fred Macy was dead, the Macy Company, a furniture manufactory, was in bad shape, and O. H. L. was again intrigued and tackled it successfully.

At that time the furniture industry of Grand Rapids was run under a system of great secrecy. The plant proper where the work went on was under padlock. The neighbor across the way might learn their glue formula, see them fabricating joints, put them out of business.

O. H. L. Wernicke laughed at them. He actually guffawed! He invited them to his plant. That brought about the Grand Rapids Furniture Guild. Frowns gave way to friendly smiles. Optimism routed pessimism. Confidence and trust in each other succeeded suspicion, doubt and fear. Those manufacturers now wonder at their former state.

It was at about this time that Otto and Mister were dropped and everyone unconsciously and subconsciously started calling this successor of the first civilized American "Dad." For Dad he has been and is in a very real way to thousands of men, women and children.

It would take a volume to merely sketch the many activities, the real accomplishments of Dad.

He was campaign manager for Chase Osborne, Governor of Michigan. Chase got even by putting Dad at

the head of the Michigan State Penology System. Sullenness gave way to something of cheer and hope back of grim prison walls. Desperate, dangerous criminals were kneaded into trusties on prison farms who taught the young criminals that crime didn't pay. Under Dad, the Michigan State prison went into the canning business. Private canneries put up a howl that they couldn't compete with prison labor. Dad answered, "You won't have to, ours will sell at a premium." It did. And you could write a volume on that. At the end of seven years Dad turned the model prison system back to the State on a paying basis with eight hundred thousand dollars profit in the bank.

Subsequently, Dad organized the Pine Institute of America. Pioneered in wood distillation. Invented wood-working tools, air compressors, gas motors, etc. Member United States Naval Stores Commission to France and Spain in 1924. Served on sundry boards in the United States Department of Commerce. Was a Dollar-a-Year man in late World War as technician in woodology. Manufactured the first wood pulp in the South at Gull Point, Florida, back in 1904, where he first came in 1894 and moved permanently to Escambia County in 1918.

The secret of Dad's many successes has been his resourcefulness, his extraordinary capacity to assimilate punishment and his sublime faith in humanity. Dad never is interested in a project that is easy or that others can do. He doesn't really become interested until others have given up.

His latest, and we believe, his final love, is Greater Pensacola.

Dad Wernicke was married to Ida E. Darby at Wyandotte, Kansas, December 22, 1887; who died shortly after. His second marriage was to Loula Abbey at Mitchell, South Dakota, December 1, 1889. By the second marriage were born three sons, Carl, Julius, and Walter. Only Julius is living, who is now a resident of Pensacola and treasurer of the Gulf Security Company. Dad has four grandsons living in Pensacola in whom he takes a proper pride.

Although not much of a joiner, Dad is a member of B. P. O. E., a thirty-second degree Mason, member of Chamber of Commerce, Pensacola Country Club, and the Yacht Club.

Dad believes in flowers for the living with a helping hand. He wants no tears for himself when he shall step off the stage. He prefers a merry party who can say: "We're glad we knew him, and we're better because of it."—J. H. P.

JOHN MASSEY

Active in all civic affairs and for many years one of the leading business men of the city, John Massey is outstanding among the men of Escambia County who have contributed to its upbuilding, and at the same time, have made a marked success.

Mr. Massey has taken leadership in many affairs that have promoted the progress of Pensacola, and has had a distinguished record of service in both the Spanish-American and the World War.

Born on the United States Naval Reservation, July 4, 1877, at what was then called Woolsey, son of James Massey and Johanna Stackpool Massey; he comes of English and Irish ancestry. His father was born in Nottingham, England, April 26, 1832, and was sent to New Orleans by the English government during the Civil War, to make guns for the Confederate States. His mother was born in County Clair, Ireland, April 1, 1843.

Woolsey, a village on the Naval Reservation, today is not in existence, having been taken in by the expansion program of the United States Naval Air Station, the ground now being a part of the station.

Receiving his education at St. Michael's Parochial School, at fourteen John Massey went to work. His first job was clerk for William Fisher, attorney, in 1891; he left this firm in 1897 to go to Hutchinson and Golson, auctioneers, as bookkeeper, and in 1898 became Chief Clerk to the Commandant at the Pensacola Navy Yard.

In May, 1898, his business career was interrupted, when he volunteered for service in the war between the United States and Spain. After the war Mr. Massey returned to Pensacola and in the fall of 1898 became associated with Col. R. M. Cary, in the business of Cary & Co., coal merchants. In 1905 he was made secretary-treasurer of the company.

In 1912 Mr. Massey was made secretary of the Pensacola Home and Savings Association, and on the death of Col. Cary, February, 1925, was made president of Cary & Co., and vice-president and manager of the Pensacola Home and Savings Association.

Mr. Massey's military career showed the same steady rise maintained by him in his business career. He volunteered May, 1898, as a corporal, Company I, 1st Regiment, Florida Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out December 3, 1898, and March 18, 1902, was commissioned 1st lieutenant, Co. B, 1st Regiment, National Guard, being promoted to the rank of captain, August 4, 1903. Regimental Commissary, April 29, 1904. Retired August 11, 1904.

Again during the World War, Mr. Massey gave his service to his country, enrolling at the Junior Plattsburg Training Camp, August, 1918; he was sergeant, Company A, infantry division, graduating October 12, 1918, with recommendation for commission of 1st lieutenant. He was not commissioned, but served as assistant to the Chief of Army Reserve depots at Washington, D. C., October 12, 1918, to December 31, 1918, when he resigned.

In spite of his large business interests and his military record, no man has taken a more active part in civic affairs. As a member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, in 1925 he directed the raising of funds for that organization, with practically no expense to the chamber; he helped to organize the Osceola Country Club and served as its president for two years, 1927-28; assisted in the organization of the Perdido Boat and Yacht Club and served as director, and helped to organize the Gulf Beach Heights Company, of which he is secretary-treasurer.

He was president of the Pensacola Rotary Club, 1926; president of the Osceola Country Club, 1927-28;

director of Pensacola Chamber of Commerce, 1926-27; vice-commodore Pensacola Yacht Club, 1926, member of the Pensacola Country Club, and of many other organizations, his contacts having been many and varied.

He was a charter member of the Knights of Columbus, and of the United Spanish War Veterans, of which he was first camp commander; past state deputy, Knights of Columbus; past Departmental Adjutant, United Spanish War Veterans; trustee of the Elks' Club; member of the W. O. W., C. K. of A., Holy Name Society, and trustee of the Knights of Columbus Building Association; member of St. Stephen's Catholic Church. It will be seen that he has taken his place as a leader in fraternal, as well as in business and civic affairs.

His many-sided career, however, has not made Mr. Massey an executive without outdoor contacts. As a fisherman, he ranks with the best, and there are few fishing grounds near Pensacola unknown to him. Golf, too, is a favorite recreation, and he does not forget his social duties.

Mr. Massey married Miss Lillian A. Griffin of Pensacola November 25, 1902. They have three children, Eunice, John and Lillian.

C. THIESEN

C. Thiesen, a resident of Pensacola for nearly fifty years, and a citizen who has made a financial success, was born in Denmark, November 24, 1856. When twenty-seven years of age he came to the United States, and as a seaman he traveled to all sections of the coun-

try, in 1882 settling at Pensacola. He has ever retained his first pleasing impression of the city, which he declares is the "best place in the world."

Mr. Thiesen has devoted his time and energies to various lines of endeavor, having been engaged in a number of undertakings, which yielded him large financial return.

In 1900 he erected the Thiesen building, the city's first large building, which is modern throughout and contains about sixty offices. He still owns this building and, in addition, has other large holdings in real estate.

When Mr. Thiesen first came to Pensacola, the city had no sidewalks or paved streets and only a population of about 10,000. He has seen great progress and development in his residence of forty-seven years. Mr. Thiesen has occupied the same offices in Pensacola for the past forty-three years. He was a member of the Board of Public Works of Pensacola at one time.

For many years Mr. Thiesen held membership in several organizations of the city, but he has found it necessary to give up these activities, and has consequently resigned from these bodies. He was married in 1883 at Pensacola to Miss Emilie Lupkes. Their children are Rudolph John, of Atlanta, Mrs. Petrea Elizabeth Cabaniss, John Henry, of New York City, Mrs. Olga Thiesen Acosta, Mrs. Dina T. Bach, of Danville, Virginia.

EVELYN CROOM MAXWELL

The name of Maxwell is closely associated with the history of Pensacola and Escambia County in many ways of distinction, but especially through the records and public service of Evelyn Croom Maxwell and his father, Augustus Emmet Maxwell (deceased). Judge E. C. Maxwell was born near Evergreen, Ala., July 27, 1863, although the family home was in Pensacola. The son of A. E. and Julia H. (Anderson) Maxwell, he was educated in public and private schools, and graduated from the University of Nashville, Tenn., with the degree of L. I., in 1882. He taught one year in the public schools of Pensacola and for a short time in Bagdad. Continuing the study of law, he was admitted to the Florida bar in 1885.

While building up a large and representative law practice, he also became influential in the Democratic party and served in important offices. He was judge of the Criminal Court of Record of Escambia County from February, 1892, to November, 1896. He presided on the bench of the Circuit Court of the First District of the State from November, 1896, to September, 1901. Thereafter he was commissioner of the Florida Supreme Court from September 1, 1901, until December 1st of the following year, when he assumed office as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He continued this service until February 15, 1904, when he resigned in order to devote his attention to private practice.

The family of Judge Maxwell has been always socially prominent. February 1, 1894, he married Miss Wilhelmina Thornton, in Pensacola. His eldest daugh-

ter, Evelyn Cameron, married R. L. Biggers of Detroit; she died April 26, 1927; his younger daughter, Judith Lee, married Lieut. F. W. Roberts of the United States Navy, aviation branch of service, who was stationed at Pensacola Naval Air Station. He lost his life in an accident in 1929.

Judge Maxwell traces his lineage through a long line of distinguished ancestry, the Maxwells, Hawks and Andersons, all having been associated with the best traditions of the South. His father, Augustus Emmet Maxwell, was born in Elberton, Ga., September 21, 1820, the son of Simeon Maxwell. He graduated from the University of Virginia about 1840, practicing law for a while in Alabama, after which he moved to Tallahassee, Fla., and from 1845 to 1853 was engaged in the practice of his profession and in the duties of public office. He was elected to Congress in 1852, his term ending in 1857. Prior to that he served in both houses of the Florida Legislature and also as Attorney General and as Secretary of State. He moved to Pensacola in 1857; he was made Navy Agent prior to the Civil War and at the outbreak of the war was elected to the Confederate Senate from Florida, serving until the end of the war. He then practiced law in Pensacola with S. R. Mallory, who had served the Confederacy as Secretary of the Navy; this connection continued until the death of Mr. Mallory.

In 1877, when the Democrats regained control of the state, after reconstruction, he was appointed Circuit Judge, which office he held until he resigned in 1885, to resume the practice of law in partnership with the second S. R. Mallory, afterward United States Senator.

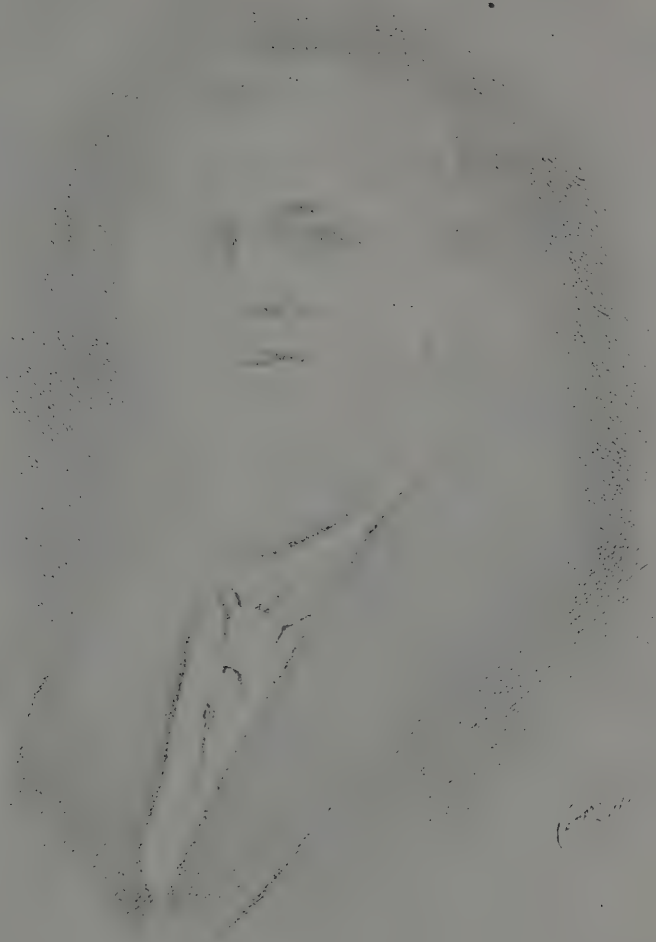
This partnership continued until his appointment as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida, July, 1887. In the meantime, in 1885, he was a member of the Constitutional Convention which adopted Florida's present constitution. He remained on the Supreme Court bench until 1890. With the reorganization of the Court by election and the designation of the Chief Justice by lot, in January, 1889, he became an Associate Justice. He then returned to Pensacola, devoting himself to the practice of law until his retirement a few years later.

Judge A. E. Maxwell's people were originally from Virginia. In 1843 he married Miss Sarah L. Brockenbrough, in Charlottesville, Va.; she died about 1848. They had three children: Lucy, who married the Rev. Everard Meade, of Virginia (both dead); Elizabeth, who married Dr. Francis C. Wilson; Simeon, who died about 1907 in Mississippi. In 1853 in Pensacola, he married Julia Hawks Anderson, daughter of Chief Justice Walker Anderson. Two daughters died in infancy; Walker Anderson died about 1908. The two living sons of this union are Evelyn Croom Maxwell of Pensacola and John Edward Maxwell of Columbus, Ga. Judge A. E. Maxwell died in Chipley, Fla., March 6, 1903.

THOMAS EVERETT WELLES

Since the early eighties the progress of Pensacola has been impressed with the personality of Thomas Everett Welles and his death in 1914 did not serve to remove evidences of his influence on the community life. Coming to Florida as a young man, without capital, his

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L. E. Mills

natural leadership and forceful character soon placed him in the forefront in all that made for civic advancement.

A native of Connecticut, he was of English descent, tracing his ancestry back to early Colonial days on both sides of the house. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and his mother was a direct descendant of Priscilla and John Alden. The history of the Welles family is one of great interest, and can be traced back to the year 794, in the district of Vaux, in Normandy, France, with a branch in Provence. In 1299, Adam de Welles of Lincoln, became the first Baron de Welles and from him descended a long line of barons and knights. In 1469, during the wars of the Roses, Edward IV put to death Richard, Lord Welles, and his son, Sir Robert Welles, and as the son was without issue this terminated the male line of the elder branch. This left John, son of Leo, as the principal man of the family. In 1483 he had to fly to France on account of his adherence to the Earl of Richmond, and when that nobleman became King Henry VII, John de Welles was rewarded with official position, and the hand of Cecilie Plantagenet, daughter of King Edward IV. He died in 1498, leaving a daughter, and the titles of the family thus lapsed. No less than twenty coats-of-arms were granted to various branches of the family. In the seventeenth century not less than ten members of the Welles family came from England to New England. The most prominent of these was Thomas, Governor of Connecticut in 1637, and for the next twenty-two years the foremost man in that colony. He

had eight children who had numerous descendants. Between 1707 and 1868 Yale and Harvard graduated twenty-two of the old governor's descendants.

The father of Thomas E. Welles was Russell, born in 1822. The history of the Welles family states that he was a son of Edward, born in 1768, who was son of Wait, born 1724, who was son of Thomas, born 1687, who was son of Joseph, grandson of Nathaniel, who was the first of the family to come to America, landing in 1629. In America the family has furnished several State Governors, Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles of Connecticut, and David A. Welles, one of the greatest economists and statisticians the country has produced.

Thomas E. Welles was born at Mystic, Conn., November 24, 1855, his parents being Russel and Fannie A. (Peabody) Welles. His father owned a splendid farm which he conducted along with a granite quarry. Mr. Welles received his education in the public schools of Connecticut. When about twenty years of age he came to Florida, at first making his home at Key West, where for two years he was engaged in various capacities. In 1878 he came to Pensacola, where he made his home until his death, November 26, 1914.

Coming to Pensacola without capital, he soon took his place as one of the leaders in commercial, industrial and financial life of the city. Securing employment with the Pensacola Fish Company, for several years he was a salaried man. He was a man of initiative, however, and his ideas and suggestions were progressive, and his capabilities soon made themselves known. Capt.

E. E. Saunders gave him desired business opportunity by forming a partnership with him in 1883, under the firm name of E. E. Saunders and Company. He at once became identified with the management of the firm, which soon came to operate two score fishing vessels and employed nearly one thousand men. The business, worth hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to Pensacola, is still one of the leading industries of the south, and his son, Frank E. Welles, is its directing head.

Mr. Welles had many large business interests. In 1882 he organized the Pensacola Livery and Sales Stables; assisted in organizing the Citizens National Bank, of which he was vice-president for fourteen years; was a director in the Peoples National Bank; had interests in the Pensacola Fish Company and the Gulf Fish Company, in addition to his partnership in the E. E. Saunders Company; was president of the Gulf of Mexico Marine Railway Company, president of the Gulf City Coffee Company, and organizer of the Welles-Kahn Company.

Mr. Welles' passion for horses led him to establish one of the most commodious and best arranged private stables in the South, where he kept a fine string of horses, many of racing strain of the best blooded stock, from which he derived much pleasure and some profit, some of his horses having won high stakes on the race courses of the country.

In addition to the large interests built up by him in Pensacola and Florida, Mr. Welles had large property holdings in Alabama and Georgia.

Politically, he was a Democrat, serving for a number of terms as a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee. He was elected Mayor of Pensacola in 1903, serving the city with marked ability. He served for several years as president of the Young Men's Business League, and also as president of the Good Government League. He was also chairman of the board of public safety for a number of years.

In fraternal organizations Mr. Welles was well represented, having been Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and representing the local lodge as a delegate to the Supreme Lodge, at Boston, in 1908. He was also Supreme Representative of the Knights of Honor, and Sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men, and a member of the Woodmen of the World, and a charter member Pensacola Lodge No. 42 of Free and Accepted Masons. While not a member of any church, his preference was for the Presbyterian faith.

Mr. Welles was a student of history, and derived much enjoyment from his well-equipped library. Of a most affable personality, he made many friends, and maintained homes in Pensacola and at Athens, Ala., where his family spent a part of each summer season. At Athens he had an extensive plantation and a delightful summer home, with a handsome residence in this city.

Mr. Welles was married June 24, 1882, to Carrie B. Cobb, a daughter of James and Caroline Burton Cobb, of Pensacola, Fla. They have two children, Frank E. and Ruth Alden (Mrs. Adrian Langford).

HON. J. HARVEY BAYLISS

Serving Pensacola as its mayor for three consecutive terms, the youngest mayor in Florida at the time of his election in 1922, Mayor J. Harvey Bayliss is not only active in the affairs of city administration, but has served as a member of the state road department, representing West Florida, and has taken an active part in the development program of Pensacola and Escambia county, through his participation in various movements for the advancement of this section.

Born December 23, 1893, in Pensacola, son of James E. Bayliss and Elizabeth Bayliss, he was educated in the public schools of the city, afterwards taking a business course. He entered the employ of the city as clerk in the office of John B. Jones, city attorney. He became assistant comptroller while still very young, and was promoted to the position of comptroller. After a short period with the Pensacola Home and Savings Association, he was elected as city commissioner in 1922, being twice re-elected. During his second term as Mayor he was elected as a representative from West Florida, to the State Road Department.

No private citizen nor public officer has worked more consistently for the development of the roads of the county and state at large than has the Mayor of Pensacola. Mr. Bayliss was one of the original promoters of the Old Spanish Trail, and has done much advance work for various road systems in the State, among these the Gulf Coast Scenic route, one of the most important links of the state highway system, of which the Old Spanish Trail through Escambia county and the

Pensacola Bay bridge, now under construction, are a part.

Mayor Bayliss is a member of the Pensacola Chamber of Commerce; the Kiwanis Club; Knights of Pythias; Elks; Woodmen of the World; Masons, and is a Shriner. He is unmarried.

Like all public men, Mayor Bayliss has his enemies, but he is also fortunate in making loyal and devoted friends, and his re-election year after year has demonstrated that these have confidence in him. He has justified their faith by carrying forward a progressive policy since his election in 1922, which has done much to give to the city favorable publicity. He gives of his time generously to promote the public welfare and few movements of importance are undertaken in the city without his advice and cooperation are secured, and these he gives with a generous disregard of his own effort and time.

E. E. HARPER

E. E. Harper, Commissioner of Police, Fire and Health of the city of Pensacola, has long been identified with municipal affairs, and in the various capacities in which he has served he has given the highest type of service, combining intelligent effort with good judgment in all affairs coming before him.

Mr. Harper was born in Pensacola, March 23, 1890, the son of J. T. and Mary Harper. His parents were both natives of Escambia County. After completing his education in the schools of Escambia County, Mr. Harper was for two years engaged in the retail grocery

business, but disposed of his interests to become a member of the Pensacola police force. In point of service he is one of the oldest employees of the city, having been connected with the police department for seventeen years. He filled every office up to Chief, filling the latter important position for six years in a highly satisfactory manner.

In 1927, Mr. Harper was appointed a member of the City Commission of Pensacola to fill the unexpired term of F. D. Sanders, and in 1929 was reelected to this office, his duties covering the activities of the Police Department, Fire Department and Health Department—three of the most important branches of the city government.

Mr. Harper enjoys the confidence of the people, who feel that in him they have an official who can ably supervise the various branches of city government under his control in such a manner as to secure the most efficient service.

He has at all times been interested in matters of civic importance, and is a member of the Pensacola Chamber of Commerce. He is also a Civitan, and fraternally is a 32nd degree Mason and an Odd Fellow. He was married at Roberts, Florida, to Miss Amelia Flemming. Their children are Edward, Raymond, Dorothy and Jeanette, all born at Pensacola.

A. E. LANGFORD

A. E. Langford, commissioner of Streets and Public Works of the city of Pensacola, and a most able and efficient person to handle the affairs of this important office, was born at Warrington, Florida, January 30,

1891, the son of Charles B. and Josephine C. Langford. His father was a bar pilot and a native of Florida.

Coming to Pensacola when a young lad, Mr. Langford received his education in the public and High Schools of the city, also having been a student at Prof. Armstrong's school. He later attended Stetson University for one year. Before he finished High School he had served as assistant city clerk, and when he had completed his education became secretary and treasurer of the E. E. Saunders Company, serving for ten years in this capacity.

In 1927, Mr. Langford was elected City Commissioner of Pensacola, and as Chairman of Streets and Public Works, has charge of the water department, sewage department and upkeep of streets, to all of which work he devotes his entire time and attention.

Mr. Langford is a member of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, and is past president of the Kiwanis Club of Pensacola. He holds membership in the University Club, the Pensacola Yacht Club, and in religious faith is a Presbyterian.

Fraternally, he is a 32nd degree Mason, member of the Grotto, and is a Shriner. He was married at Pensacola to Miss Ruth Alden Welles. Five children were born to this union, Adrian Ernest, Jr.; William W., Richard Everett, Barbara Jane and Donald.

GEORGE WESTERBY HOWE

Of British ancestry, George Westerby Howe has made his home in Pensacola since 1878, and today represents one of the oldest timber and lumber exporting

firms of Florida, George W. Howe and Company, exporting to England, the continent of Europe, Spain, Italy, Cuba and the West Indies.

Born in Mobile, Ala., May 13, 1867, the son of Osmond Collins Howe and Elizabeth Ann Jones, he comes of Scotch and English ancestry, his parents coming from the British West Indies.

He was educated in private and public schools of Pensacola, engaging in the exporting of timber and lumber in 1907, and also with extensive interests in the production end of the lumber business.

Mr. Howe has been Consular Agent for France at Pensacola since 1897. He has been active in civic affairs, including the various war drives; is a past director in the American National Bank and past president of the Pensacola Library Association.

Mr. Howe was married in 1898 to Miss Louise Sellers. Mrs. Howe died November 8, 1914; their children are: Mrs. Beatrice Howe Davis (wife of J. E. Davis, officer in the United States Marine Corps, aviation), and one son, George Westerby Howe, a student at Alabama School of Technology.

Mr. Howe is a member of the Pensacola Chamber of Commerce, and a communicant of the Episcopal church.

JAMES GARRIGA

James Garriga, prominent citizen of Pensacola for the past twenty years, and president and general manager of the Garriga Export Company, which concerns exports lumber to all parts of the world with the excep-

tion of South America, is a native of Barcelona, Spain. He was born July 21, 1888, and grew to young manhood in that city, where he was educated in private schools of the highest grade.

Early in life he became interested in the lumber business, and traveled extensively throughout Spain in this connection, coming to the United States in 1909, as representative of J. Carreras-Ferrer, a leading firm of Spanish importers, who had the distinction of being the oldest in its line of industrial enterprise in that country. As manager of the firm's operations in this country, Mr. Garriga made his headquarters in Pensacola, shipping yellow pine and hardwood lumber to his native land.

In 1925, Mr. Garriga became owner of the business, and now operates under the firm name of the Garriga Export Company, having built up a large business of gratifying proportions, exporting lumber to all parts of the World, South America only excepted. His large operations have placed him in the forefront of southern exporters, his thorough knowledge of all branches of the business resulting in his large measure of success, which has been well deserved.

For the past eighteen years Mr. Garriga has been honorary Vice Consul for Spain at Pensacola, and has given efficient service in this capacity.

He is public-spirited, keenly interested in civic affairs, and has done his full share toward the upbuilding of Pensacola. He possesses a genial personality, and is popular in both business and social circles of the city.

On November 22, 1913, Mr. Garriga returned to Barcelona, Spain, to claim his bride and he and Mrs. Garriga have two attractive daughters, Mercedes and Cecelia.

JUDGE THOMAS F. WEST

Among the outstanding figures in Florida's history, Thomas Franklin West, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida and at the present time Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Florida, has a record of achievement and distinguished service which few attain.

Judge West was born in Santa Rosa County, Florida, the son of Leonard F. and Frances Elizabeth (McArthur) West. His father, who was a North Carolinian, was a man of varied interests, a factor in connection with the lumber industry and concerned largely in banking.

Thomas Franklin West secured his preliminary education at the Florida State Normal School, where he was a student from 1894 until 1896. He studied law at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, and in 1900 was admitted to the bar of Florida. He returned to his native town of Milton and there practiced law with success for a number of years.

He early demonstrated executive ability, leadership and a profound knowledge of the law, and before he was thirty years of age he represented Santa Rosa County in the lower house of the Florida Legislature. In 1904 he was elected to the State Senate for a term of four years. He was chosen one of the revisers of the

General Statutes of Florida, adopted by the Legislature in 1905.

In 1912 he was elected Attorney-General of the State of Florida and was re-elected for four years in 1916. He rendered distinguished service as Attorney-General and successfully conducted much important litigation for the State in the Supreme Court of the United States as well as in the State Courts. On September 1, 1917, he resigned as Attorney-General to accept an appointment as a Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida. He was twice elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, his last term extending to January, 1927. In March, 1925, he was chosen Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In December, 1925, he resigned from the Supreme Court and accepted an appointment as Judge of the First Judicial Circuit in which is his native county.

His judicial opinions appear in the Florida Supreme Court Reports, beginning with Volume 74 to Volume 77, Southern Reporter, and they constitute a permanent record of his ability, legal attainments and studious application in developing and announcing useful principles of law. His opinions are characterized by cleanness and convincing force. They cover many branches of the law and have become a helpful part of the jurisprudence of the state. For more than twenty-five years Thomas F. West has served the people of Florida as their choice for successive offices in the Legislature, executive and judicial departments of the state government. It has come to but few citizens of the state to have had the honor and privilege of serving in high offices in as many departments of the state gov-

ernment as Judge West, and none has given more distinguished service than that which has marked his career over a long period of years.

Judge West is a Presbyterian in religious faith, and fraternally is affiliated with all branches of the Masonic Order and is an Elk and Kiwanian. He was married at Milton, Florida, to Miss Alma Chaffin. They have three children, Thomas Franklin, who is an attorney of Fort Myers, Florida, and two daughters, Josephine and Alma.

JUDGE DAN A. NEE

Dan A. Nee, Justice of the Peace of the Second Justice District of Escambia County, an able and efficient official, was born October 28, 1892, the son of Thomas F. and Elizabeth Nee. His father was a Virginian, his mother an Alabamian.

After acquiring his education in the schools of Pensacola he took a course in the Pensacola Business College, and began his business career in the offices of the Escambia Realty Company, being connected with this firm for eight years. He subsequently went with the Pensacola Shipbuilding Company, later becoming assistant City Clerk, his last position before assuming his present official duties being with the United States Naval Air Station as clerk in disbursing office.

Mr. Nee is now serving the first years of his second term as Justice of the Peace, his territory embracing the city of Pensacola and surrounding country. In the last election, Mr. Nee was elected over five opponents with a majority of 811 votes, a handsome tribute to his

ability and a splendid testimonial of the high regard and esteem in which he is held.

During his term of office he has handled about 6,000 cases, and has the distinction of being the only Justice of the Peace in the history of the county who ever turned back any excess money to the county, this occurring the first year he was in office.

Mr. Nee is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Civitan Club, is a Knight of Columbus and an Elk. He is a devout member of the Catholic church. He was married in Pensacola to Miss Hattie Flemming, and their children are Dan A., Jr., Hortense, Doyle, Rachel Elizabeth and Walter Joseph.

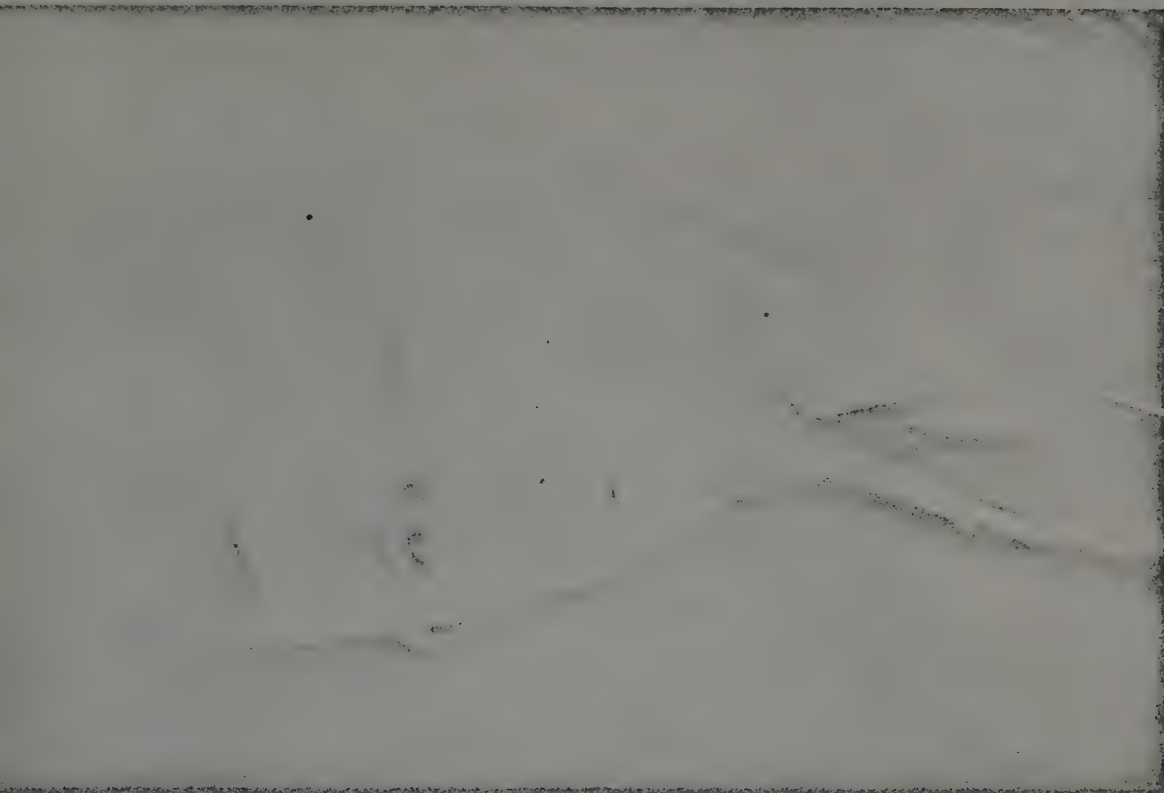
LANGLEY BELL

Interest in civic affairs and state and national politics give to Langley Bell, clerk of the Circuit Court, a broader outlook than is usually the case with the man who has found his chief duties those of a public official. Mr. Bell began his work in the Circuit Court office at an early age, and when elected to the position he now holds had already gained a valuable experience.

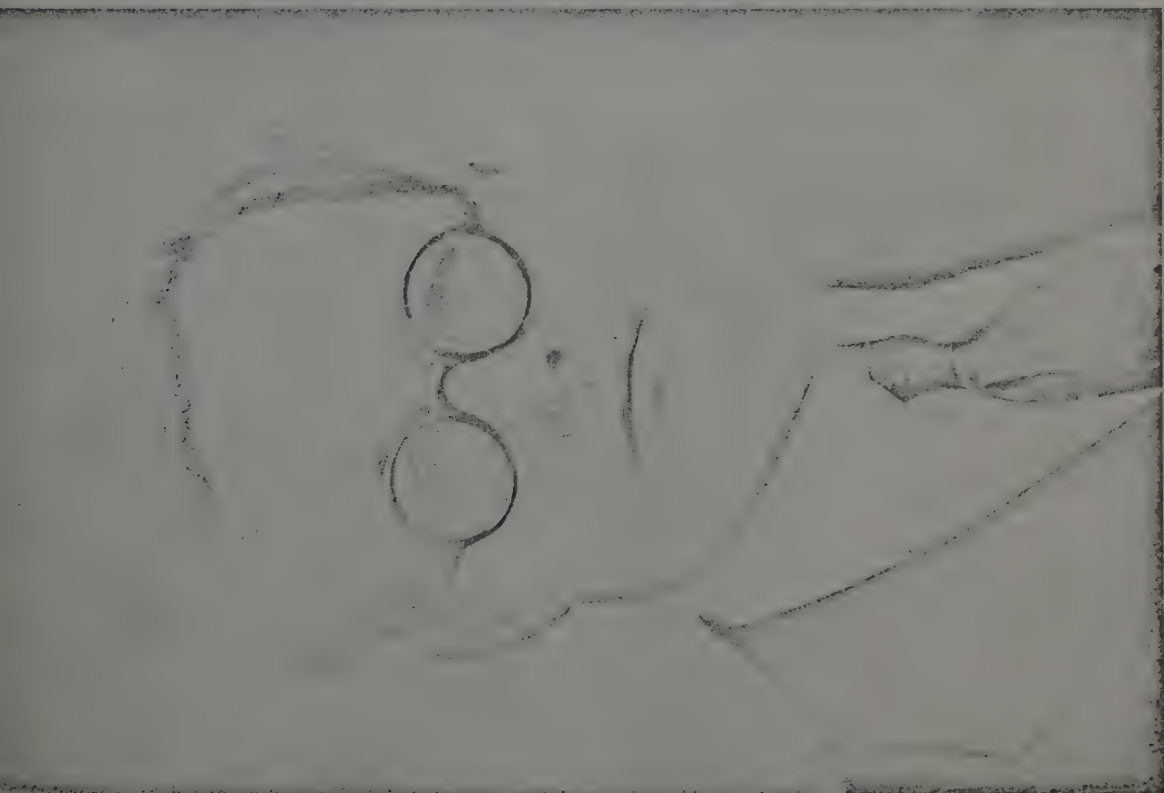
Born in Pensacola, January 15, 1893, the son of Owen A. Bell and Ruby Bell, he comes of families native to this city for many years. He was educated in the schools of Pensacola, and his first work was with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, later going to the American National Bank and to the Pensacola State Bank.

He entered the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court in 1913, as a member of the clerical force. In 1917 he

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LANGLEY BELL



JUDGE DAN A. NEE

served as city tax assessor. In the same year he became deputy clerk, continuing in this position until the death of the clerk, James Macgibbon, when Mr. Bell was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of the clerk, in 1926. He was elected that same year to fill out the balance of the term and was re-elected in 1928 for the four-year term.

In politics Mr. Bell is a strong Democrat, and has served as secretary, and later as chairman, of the Democratic Executive Committee of Escambia County, 1917-1922.

During the World War, Mr. Bell was in the infantry, U. S. A., with rank of corporal, stationed at Greenville, South Carolina.

His interest in civic affairs is shown in his affiliations with various organizations in which he holds membership. He is one of the most active members of the Civitan club; has held office in the Elks Lodge, and is a member of the Knights of Columbus and Woodmen of the World, and the Catholic church.

Mr. Bell takes an intelligent and enthusiastic interest in the agricultural development of the county, and each year offers two medals, one for the club boys and one for the club girls, of Escambia, in this way aiding in the movement to raise the agricultural standards of this section of the state.

In character, Mr. Bell is friendly and affable, but he has that strength of conviction that comes not only from personality but has the background of experience. He is fully acquainted with county affairs and finances, and has saved many dollars to the people of Escambia

through his careful and conscientious administration of their affairs.

He was married in Chattanooga, Tenn., to Miss Minnie Reed of Pensacola. They have two children, Langley and William Reed.

W. J. McDAVID

W. J. McDavid, Tax Assessor of Escambia County, was born in Santa Rosa County, Florida, in 1874, the son of Joel A. and Sabra McDavid. He acquired his education in that county and lived there until nearly thirty years of age, coming to Pensacola in 1903, since which time he has been one of the city's valuable and worth-while citizens.

For thirteen years after coming to Pensacola Mr. McDavid was connected with the department stores of William Johnson & Son and Bon-Marche, retiring from the mercantile business in 1916 when he was elected County Tax Assessor. Assuming the duties of this office in 1917, he has three times been elected to the office.

Mr. McDavid is a member of the First Baptist church of Pensacola, and fraternally is an Elk and a Knight of Pythias. He was married at Pensacola to Miss Maude Duncan, and they have one son, Duncan McDavid.

T. T. WENTWORTH, JR.

T. T. Wentworth, Jr., one of the outstanding young men of Florida in political circles, whose ability to grasp affairs of state was impressed so firmly upon the voters of Escambia County that they elected him a

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T. T. WENTWORTH, JR.

County Commissioner when but 21 years of age, has made a record for himself that is the envy of many men his senior. From early boyhood he has demonstrated keen interest in public affairs, and today he fills one of the most important offices in the gift of the people of Escambia County—that of Tax Collector of the county, a position he is in every way admirably equipped to hold.

Mr. Wentworth was born in Mobile, Alabama, July 26, 1898, the son of T. T. and Elizabeth G. Wentworth. His parents moved to Pensacola when he was two years of age, and he acquired his education in the schools of that city.

In addition to his interest in public matters, Mr. Wentworth has been successful in business, having owned and operated a grocery store and was also in the bicycle business.

Mr. Wentworth served as a member of the Board of County Commissioners from 1920 until 1924, and was one of the youngest men in Florida ever elected to such an important office. So well did he serve in this capacity, demonstrating his ability to handle the affairs of any office to which he might aspire in a highly satisfactory manner, he was elected Tax Collector of the county in the November, 1928, election, and is now one of the youngest Tax Collectors in Florida, and one of the most efficient.

Mr. Wentworth is a Methodist in religious belief, being a member of the Gadsden Street Methodist church. In fraternal circles he is prominently affiliated.

with the Masons and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Wentworth was married at Pensacola to Miss Rosabel Howington. They have three children, one son and two daughters, Thomas Warren, Aubrey Dean and Jane.

WILLIAM TYLER

William Tyler, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Escambia County, has been engaged in educational work for many years. Born in Campton, Ky., October 3, 1877, he is descended from the Tylers of Virginia. His parents were Hugh B. Tyler and Eliza Osborn Tyler, his father's parents having migrated to Kentucky shortly after the Civil War. The Tylers were of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father's people were prominent and took an active part in the War Between the States, on the Confederate side. A great grandfather was Gale Barnes, of a prominent Virginia family, a wealthy slaveholder. Mr. Tyler's father was a boyhood friend of Campbell Slemple, father of Bascom Slemple, private secretary to Ex-President Coolidge.

Mr. Tyler attended the public schools of Kentucky at Campton, and the Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester, Ky., after which he took a business course at Bowling Green Business University, from which he graduated in 1898. He taught in the public schools in Frenchburg, Ky., as principal, and going to Brevard, N. C., taught in the Methodist Industrial School for Girls for four years. Transferred to Thomasville, Ga., he taught there for two years in the same kind of work. From Thomasville, he came to Pensacola in 1910.

Mr. Tyler's connection with the public schools of the county began with the position of commercial teacher of the Pensacola High School, which he filled for about five years, when he was made assistant principal, continuing as a member of the faculty until 1923. He was then appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction for the county, to fill a vacancy. At the expiration of that fractional period he was elected in 1924 for a four-year term and again re-elected in 1928 for another four years.

In church affiliations Mr. Tyler is a member of the Methodist Church (South), and for six years was Superintendent of the Gadsden Street M. E. Church Sunday School. He has been a member of the Civitan Club for several years, and has taken an active part in promoting an annual Chautauqua movement in Pensacola.

During the World War, Mr. Tyler took special military training at Plattsburg, N. Y., for instructor, with a view to teaching students later in the schools.

Mr. Tyler was married January 9, 1904, to Miss Pearl Taulbee of Campton, Ky. They have five children: Bishop, who is attending the U. S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.; Mabel, now Mrs. W. H. Junker of Cincinnati; and Virginia, Marjorie and Rose.

MOSE PENTON

Mose Penton, the able and efficient Sheriff of Escambia County, which office he has held since October, 1923, was born at Seminole, Alabama, September 27, 1893, the son of M. J. and Angie Penton. His grandfather,

Aaron Penton, was a soldier in the Civil War, and while in battle was wounded and sustained the loss of a leg.

Mr. Penton's parents moved to Escambia County when he was an infant one year old, and settled at Beulah, fourteen miles west of Pensacola. After he grew to manhood, he was for eight years with a grocery store in Pensacola, later with the Pensacola Shipbuilding Company as chief of the special service department for a period of six years.

In June, 1923, he was appointed Chief of Police of Pensacola, being the youngest man ever appointed to this important position at Pensacola. In October of the same year Governor Hardee appointed him Sheriff of the county, and when he later entered the primaries in 1924 he was overwhelmingly elected Sheriff over two men who had formerly filled the office. In 1928 election he was re-elected by a large majority. At the time he was first appointed to this office, Mr. Penton was the youngest sheriff in Florida.

Mr. Penton is a self-made man. He has the confidence of the people who feel that in him they have an officer who will do his duty effectively and well. That he is measuring up to their estimation of him is evidenced by the splendid majorities he has received at the polls.

Fraternally, Mr. Penton belongs to all branches of the Masonic Order with the exception of the Shrine, and is a member of the Pensacola Lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is affiliated with the Kiwanis Club, and is a member of the First Baptist church of Pensacola.

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MOSE PENTON

He was married September 9th, 1917, to Miss Allie May Burch, of Brewton, Ala. Mr. and Mrs. Penton have two sons, Douglas and Kenneth.

ROBERT S. QUINA

Coming of one of Pensacola's oldest families, Robert S. Quina, son of Edward Gale Quina and Mary Alice Quina, has been engaged in the lumber and timber business in this city for a number of years.

He was born in Pensacola April 7, 1881; he attended school in Pensacola. Was married to Miss Minnie C. Hanway, of Greenville, Miss. They have one son, Robert S. Quina, Jr., 12 years of age.

Probably no one in the city is more familiar with all that pertains to shipping and its various lines of activity than is Mr. Quina, especially in the exporting end of the lumber and timber business, to which he has given the best part of his life.

He is a member of the Catholic Church, which is one of the leading denominations in Pensacola.

MARION E. QUINA, M.D.

Doctor M. E. Quina, whose skill as an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist has enabled him to build up a large and lucrative practice at Pensacola, is a member of one of that city's old and distinguished families. He was born in Pensacola, March 28, 1883, the son of M. A. and Leontine Sevaine Quina. His father was a native of Pensacola; his grandfather was a native Spaniard, who practiced medicine in Pensacola before the Civil War. His father is in the export lumber business, and

was a leading figure in the affairs of Pensacola in the city's early days.

After attending the schools of Pensacola, Marion E. Quina attended St. Bernard College at Cullman, Alabama, later studying medicine at Tulane University, from which noted institution he graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1905. For over a year following he was house surgeon in the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, and subsequently continued his studies in the Post-Graduate Hospital of New York. For the past twenty-three years Dr. Quina has practiced his profession at Pensacola, and is recognized as one of West Florida's leading specialists. In 1912 he went abroad and spent a year in Post-Graduate work in Vienna, Paris and London.

Dr. Quina is a patriotic citizen who has unselfishly served his country whenever opportunity offered. On June 14, 1914, he became a member of the Old Medical Reserve Corps, and the day America entered the war against Germany he wired Washington offering his services. The following day he was ordered to report to Fort Barrancas. Six months later he was transferred to the Navy Medical Corps in the Aviation Department with the rank of First Lieutenant, being attached to the Naval Base Hospital at Pensacola. He remained there on active duty until May, 1919. He is still a member of the Naval Reserve Corps, with the rank of Lieutenant.

Dr. Quina is an ex-member of the Board of Public Works, is a charter member of the Pensacola Rotary Club, belongs to both the Osceola and Pensacola Coun-

try Clubs, and is affiliated with the American, Southern, State and County Medical Associations. He is a member of the Kappa Sigma college fraternity, the Phi Chi medical fraternity, and in religious affiliation is a member of the Catholic church.

Dr. Quina was married at Philadelphia, March 4, 1916, to Miss Grace Elizabeth Reid. Dr. and Mrs. Quina have had four children, Clarence; twin sons, Robert Marshall and Marion E., Jr., the latter deceased, and one daughter, Corinne.

M. A. QUINA, JR.

M. A. Quina, Jr., large lumber exporter of Pensacola, a notable figure in the lumber and timber business of the South, was born in Pensacola, March 20, 1893, the son of M. A. and Leontine Quina. He is a member of one of the county's oldest and most prominent families, and one which has given distinguished service in all lines of endeavor.

Mr. Quina was educated in the schools of Pensacola, later attending Georgetown University and the University of Alabama. Having an inherent liking for the lumber business, he entered the firm of his father and was associated with him in the business until the latter retired from the business. He has since operated independently under the firm name of M. A. Quina, Jr., Inc., doing a large export business, shipping lumber to all parts of the world. He ships not only from Pensacola, but from New Orleans and Mobile. He also handles lumber for domestic sales, but his principal business is in exporting lumber to other countries. His

thorough knowledge of all phases of the lumber business and his progressive manner of handling all of its varied details have enabled him to gain financial success and high standing in the industrial world.

During the World War, Mr. Quina was in the Air Service for two years as an instructor at Tours and other places in France, with the rank of First Lieutenant. He himself was trained with the French forces.

Mr. Quina is interested in various enterprises in Pensacola, is public-spirited and one of the city's most progressive business men. He is an officer in the South Pensacola Land Company, is a member of the Aero Club of America, a member of the Phi Delta Theta and Theta Pi Epsilon college fraternities, and is a member of the University Club and of the Pensacola Country Club. Fraternally, he belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

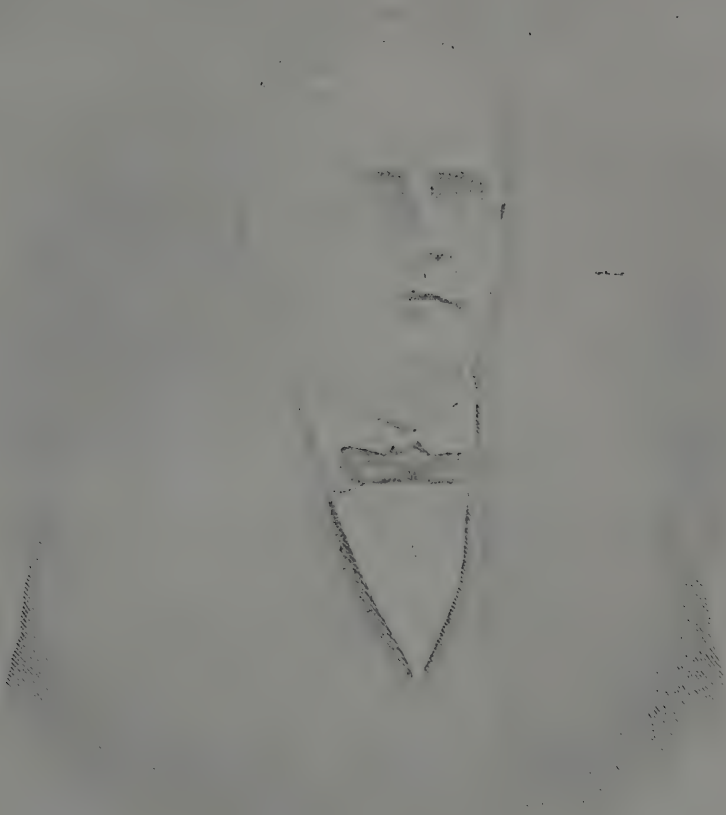
Mr. Quina was married May 31, 1920, at Pensacola, to Miss Elizabeth Fisher, daughter of William Fisher.

ALLEN ROBINSON JONES

The influence of Allen Robinson Jones, a man of many-sided interests, has been felt in all of West Florida. He was a man of executive ability, cautious and thorough in his every transaction, generous in every cause that enlisted his interest, contributing to public enterprises and private charities.

He served in both houses of the State Legislature and introduced the bill which provided for the State Normal College at DeFuniak Springs. Not only did he work for the passage of this bill but he donated the site for

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Yours Truly
A. B. Jones

the school and loaned money without interest for building a home for the principal.

Mr. Jones was born in Barbour County, Alabama, December 11, 1844; son of Allen Jones and Mary Jane (Moody) Jones. His mother's people were from North Carolina and her only brother, James Moody, went westward and settled in Wisconsin. His paternal ancestors came from Wales to Virginia about 1622 and were prominent in the early history of that state. His great-grandfather, Henry Jones, born about 1735, was married to Winnie Elder between 1755 and 1760. His home was on the north side of the Nottoway River, in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, not far from Petersburg. A son, Henry, Mr. Jones' grandfather, was born February 9, 1762, and served in the Revolutionary War, taking part in the battle of Camden, S. C. After the Revolution, he moved to Guilford Court House, North Carolina, thence to Hancock County, Georgia, and in 1818 to Alabama soon after that state was organized.

Mr. Jones obtained a common school education. During the War Between the States, as a very young man, he served as a member of the Pelham Cadets, commanded by Captain Price Williams, which developed later into the battalion known as the Alabama Cadets. He was paroled May 3, 1865, at Union Springs, Ala.

Settling in Santa Rosa County, Fla., in 1868, he engaged in lumbering and live stock. From Santa Rosa, he moved to Walton County and was for many years County Treasurer but resigned on account of his health. Still in the lumber business, he later moved to Covington County, Alabama, the mill settlement which he es-

tablished there afterwards growing into the thriving town of Opp. In 1906 he sold out his lumber interests and returned to Florida, settling in Pensacola where he resided until his death in 1922.

Besides Mr. Jones' real estate holdings in Pensacola, he was president of Escambia Realty Company, one of the largest and most progressive real estate corporations of Pensacola, for a number of years.

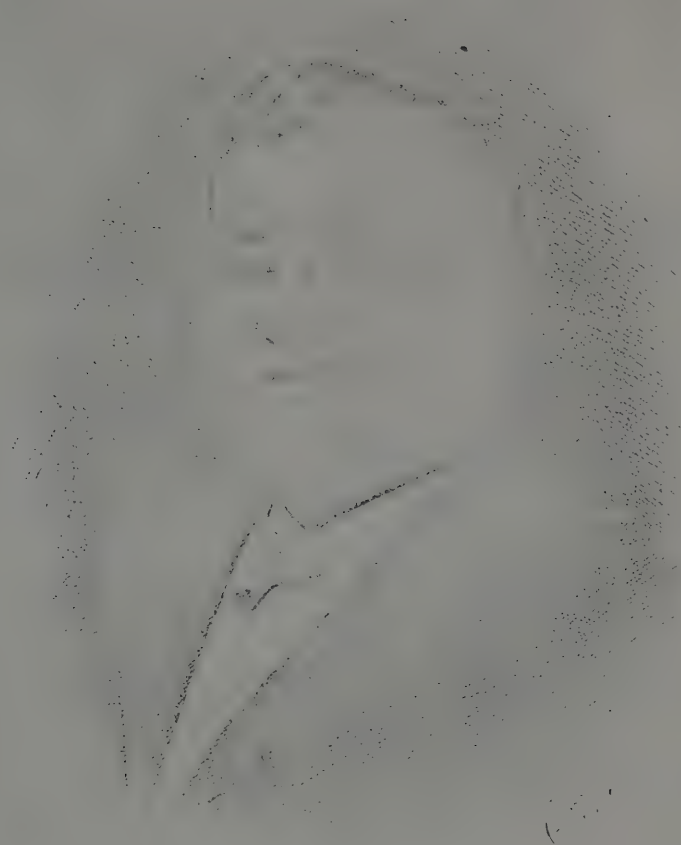
He was affiliated with the Masons for many years, being a Shriner, a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He was a devoted member of the Baptist Church in which he was a deacon.

He married Miss Sarah S. Hart, a daughter of Allen Hart, of Walton County, Florida. They had one daughter, Mary Ida, who married Neill Cuyler McMillan of Pensacola.

In closing this sketch, it is interesting to note an episode in Mr. Jones' life. In 1893, when the Democratic party was in power, certain people who believed that his ability and judgment would be of value in governmental service formulated a petition to the government at Washington, asking that he be appointed to a position in the public service. This petition was circulated without his solicitation or knowledge and bears the name of the governor of the state, every member of the governor's cabinet and members of the general assembly as well as business men of every shade of political opinion.

Few men win such public confidence, but in private life Mr. Jones was also a man of personality to win and hold friends. From the time of his coming to Pensa-

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Chomman

cola to his death on May 2, 1922, he contributed much to business, to his church and was a citizen whose well-rounded life was an inspiring example to others.

NEILL CUYLER McMILLAN

Not only his success as a business man, but his influence for good in the community life, made Neill Cuyler McMillan a figure of prominence in Escambia County.

When Mr. McMillan died, September 1, 1922, the memorial service which his friends held in the First Methodist church of Pensacola to honor him, told the story of his character more fittingly than it can be embodied in any biographical sketch.

A number of prominent men of Pensacola at that service paid tribute to his memory, all agreeing that they were better men for having known him. This service was a spontaneous expression of the deep personal love which his life had inspired, as well as of the appreciation of those high qualities that had made him a leader in the church and community.

He was born in Santa Rosa County, Fla., January 8, 1862, of noble Scotch parentage, his father being Neill McMillan, his mother, Catherine Murphy (Salter) McMillan. His grandfather, Duncan McMillan, came to this country from Scotland in the year 1785, and with several others started a settlement of law-abiding, God-fearing citizens, on the banks of the Escambia river, near the place now known as Chumuckla. Here young Cuyler's parents resided during the Civil War, giving generously to the support of their beloved Southland.

When following the war reverses came, they decided to move to Milton, the countyseat, which they did in 1866.

His father, Hon. Neill McMillan, served the county of Santa Rosa in many official positions and was at the time of his death in 1874 a member of the State Legislature. Mr. McMillan availed himself of the splendid opportunities presented by the schools of Milton, both public and private. When his father died he was a young boy and at a very early age he assumed responsibilities as head of the family.

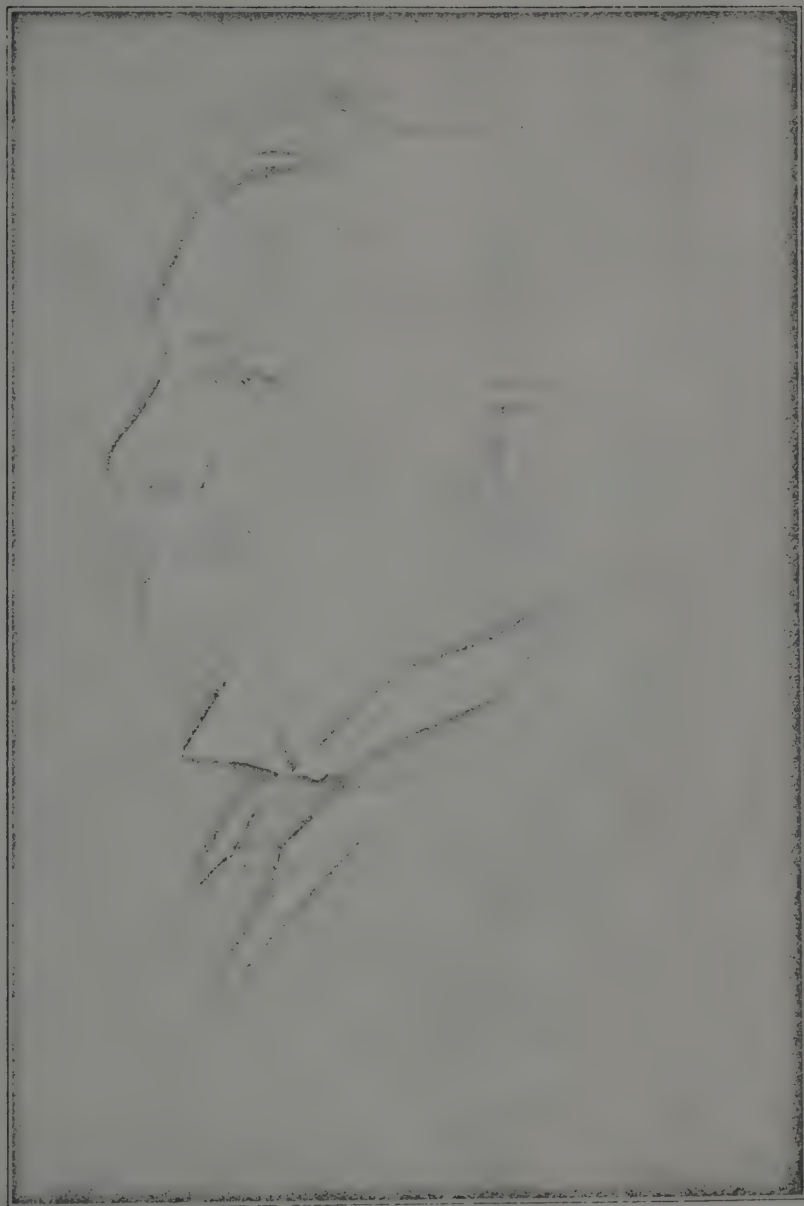
About 1880 he came to Pensacola, entering the mercantile business, as clerk for Mr. W. F. Monroe, whom he finally bought out. After many successful years as a drygoods merchant, he sold out this business and became a produce merchant in Pensacola. He was also identified with the Escambia Realty Company, of which he was secretary-treasurer for some years.

In the organization of the Pensacola Banking and Savings Company, a good man was sought as president and this honor was given to Mr. McMillan, but he relinquished the office after he had elected to take up the automobile business in Jacksonville, Fla.

In politics Mr. McMillan exerted a wide influence, though he never sought office. He was an ardent worker for prohibition, and to this cause he gave much time and effort. He supported every good cause in the community and for years was one of the city's leading philanthropists, giving generously both to charity and the church.

He was a consistent member of the First Methodist church and nothing outside his family circle was nearer

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ANGUS MURPHY McMILLAN

and dearer to him than his church, in which he always assumed a leadership. He was a true and upright Christian in the full meaning of the word. He was always outspoken on the right side of every moral issue. He was aggressive, enthusiastic, earnest and faithful in his Christian work, yet gentle and most considerate of the feelings of his co-workers.

He was one of the organizers of the Men's Club of the First Methodist church, and was chairman of the Board of Stewards for many years. Of a sunny, enthusiastic nature, he made many friends, and through his Christian life exerted a great influence. The poor and afflicted found in him a friend, as well as men and women in the higher walks of life.

Mr. McMillan was married to Miss Ida Jones of Defuniak Springs, in 1893. They had five daughters, of whom three are still living: Gladys (Mrs. John M. Gunn), of Cuthbert, Ga.; Marie (Mrs. H. Shelby Sanders) of Hattiesburg, Miss.; and Ida Jones McMillan.

Mr. McMillan was an exemplary father and husband. He was a worthy citizen, a Christian gentleman and a son of whom Escambia County is justly proud. A history of Escambia County could not be written without giving to the name of McMillan one of its most honorable and most brilliant pages.

ANGUS MURPHY McMILLAN

Interested in all that pertained to the advancement of city and county, and a leader in civic life, Angus M. McMillan, while a very young man, held responsible

positions of public trust, and until his death was a prominent citizen of Escambia.

Mr. McMillan was born of a noble vein of Scottish parentage in the year 1864, in Santa Rosa County. His grandfather, Duncan McMillan, came to this country in 1785. His father, Neill McMillan, with his wife, Catherine Murphy (Salter) McMillan, living in a hospitable home on the banks of the Escambia river, opposite Bluff Springs in this county, gave liberally of time, substance and family to the Confederacy. In 1866, after reverses incident to the war, the family with the youngest son, Angus, moved to Milton. Here and in the public schools of Escambia County young Angus received his education.

Coming to Pensacola in 1879, he was first employed as clerk in the firm of Frater and Monroe, and later in the establishment of Frater and Roberts. Subsequently he was associated with J. A. Hall and N. C. McMillan in the drygoods business. In 1892 Mr. McMillan was elected Tax Assessor; he was re-elected in 1894 to serve in the same capacity. In 1896, one of the youngest men ever to hold this position, he was elected as Clerk of the Circuit Court. He held this important position with much credit and at the time of his death in 1919 was Clerk of the Court of Record, also a most responsible office.

Angus McMillan not only inspired confidence, but won a devotion from his friends that laid upon him civic responsibilities which he never failed to discharge in the social, as well as in business and public life. He had the gift of oratory added to his courteous bearing and

affable manner, and was one of the best known public speakers of his time.

Of his substance he gave generously and freely, and churches, schools and public buildings and enterprises obtained his support as readily as did the many charities to which he contributed with a free hand.

A man of much business ability as well as having great administrative genius, in taking over the office as Clerk of the Circuit Court, he at once installed a modern system of records, making reports and documents dating back to territorial days of 1822 as easily accessible as those of his own day.

His large business interests, his connection with public enterprises, and his natural inclination towards progress made him a strong advocate for all kinds of city and county development, where this was within the means of the people, and he was one of the first promoters of a road to Magnolia Bluff, which today has culminated in a great scenic highway, one of the most beautiful in the country.

The life of Angus M. McMillan was so intimately connected with every movement for progress of his city and section of the state, that it would be impossible to write the history of Escambia county, and not include him.

Nothing outside his family circle was nearer and dearer to him than his church, and in his death March 6, 1919, the First Methodist church of Pensacola lost one of its strongest and most useful members.

At a very early age he was elected Sunday School superintendent and as steward and trustee served in

official capacity until his death. He represented his church in every one of her councils from the local church to the General Conference. He was largely instrumental in organizing the Pensacola City Mission, having visited the annual conference, where he consulted with the Bishop and Board of Missions on this important question. Out of this mission came the Gadsden Street Methodist church, which now ranks with the best in the city.

When it became necessary for the Palafox Methodist church to erect a new building, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the building committee, which position he filled to the entire satisfaction of the church. He with other members of the building committee, visited several cities to look at various modern church buildings. As a result of their endeavors, the beautiful brown stone First Methodist church stands on East Wright street. His name will always be interwoven with the life and history of Methodism in Pensacola. His church was always uppermost in his heart and he was widely and favorably known by all the ministers in the Alabama conference.

Mr. McMillan married Miss Mattie Pou of Pensacola, December 12, 1888. They had six children. The oldest, Cuyler Pou, died February 6, 1929. The other children are: Emmie Kate, Dimple (Mrs. W. P. Spofford), of New Orleans, La.; F. Gavin, Mattie Mae and Angus Murphy.

The key to Mr. McMillan's nature was his kindliness. While his public life was long and honorable, it was perhaps in his private life and among his close friends that

his character was truly expressed and his kindly nature most apparent. Loving father and husband, staunch friend and open foe, he was one whose memory will continue to bless and brighten through the coming years.

It is much to have served one's community, to have been of value to one's state—but most of all, it is well to have been faithful to one's friends and the center of a beautiful and sacred family life.

MILTON EDMUND CLARK

Milton Edmund Clark, postmaster at Pensacola, a Republican, is that rare combination, a conservative with vision and progressive ideas that he has helped to work out to the benefit of the state and the community. Perhaps Mr. Clark gets his conservative strain from his English and Scotch ancestry; certain it is that added to this he has those qualities that have made him a pioneer in many of the leading movements for the betterment and growth of Pensacola and for the good of his country.

He was born on the Clark plantation, near Augusta, Ga., October 25, 1875, the son of William Edgar and Clifford Fulcher Clark. His maternal grandfather was James Lafayette Fulcher. Mr. Clark is a direct descendant of Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; his first American ancestor was Richard Clark, who came to the United States on the Mayflower in 1620. Matthew Clark was the originator of the family in New York state, and another distant relative, Joseph Walker, was the owner of Valley Forge. Among other distinguished ancestors

were Helen Walker of Edinburgh, Scotland; Samuel Evans of Wales; Captain William Clark, explorer. Col. William Walker, a distant relative, was commandant at West Point, 1854-56; Walter Clark, as a soldier assisted in building the embankment at Fort Barrancas during the Civil War, and fought with Jackson and Ashby in Virginia—he later visited in Pensacola, relating these experiences. William Clark, a Colonial soldier in the American Revolution, born in 1756, was the last prisoner to be released from the Old Sugar House in New York, where he was held by the British; Captain Charles Clark fought in the French and Indian war.

Relatives of Mr. Clark were engaged in war with both the Confederate and Federal forces; the branch of the family through which Mr. Clark directly traces his lineage settled at No. 304 Clark street, Westfield, New Jersey, and the old Clark home in New York City is on Pearl street, in the Greenwich section, now given over to wholesale produce business; the family moved to Savannah, Georgia, settling in Louisville, Ga., where they were prominent in business and civic life. His family built and now own the Methodist church near Blythe, Georgia, also maintaining the church. Mr. Clark was named for the Rev. Milton A. Clark, a Methodist Missionary in the West for many years.

Mr. Clark was reared in Louisville, Ga., attending the Louisville Academy. The ground on which this academy was built was deeded to the community by the King of England. Mr. Clark was tutored by Prof. J. B. Clark, an uncle. His first work was in the mercantile department of Little and Clark at Louisville, and at the

same time he assisted his cousin, who was county treasurer. From 1894 to 1902 he was an employe of the S. P. Shotter Co., A. M. Moses and Co., and the Union Naval Stores Company, all controlled by Mr. Shotter at Pensacola. He served as bookkeeper, cashier, statistician, and office manager. Among his duties for these companies was that of manager of the schooner "Lottie", which was well known in Pensacola harbor. In 1900 he assisted in organizing the American National Bank at Pensacola, and was bookkeeper, teller and assistant cashier of this financial house, one of the strongest in Florida. He became eventually cashier and vice-president, resigning from the bank in 1917.

He represented the Treasury Department in Florida from the beginning of the second Liberty Loan, through the Victory Loan; also did similar work for the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. Mr. Clark had entire charge of the Victory Loan drive in Florida, having at his command airplanes, three tanks and a war relic train. The tanks were operated by Lt. Albert Quina and Capt. Fred Blount. So successful was he in this work, he was given a treasury department Liberty Bell medal, in appreciation of his work.

Between 1920 and 1925 he was in the insurance business in Pensacola, and he was appointed postmaster at Pensacola January 21, 1925, by President Coolidge.

Since becoming postmaster, Mr. Clark has devoted his entire time to the business of the government, and has given his individual attention to its postal problems. He has speeded up the delivery of mail over the Frisco railroad, in some instances bringing about deliv-

ery of mail 24 hours sooner than formerly, through certain connections and improved schedules. Better quarters have been provided in the postoffice building for a number of departments, including C. O. D., Money Order, Postal Savings, and a new section of lock boxes.

Mr. Clark has worked for an improved highway system for years, and was one of four Pensacola men who worked on a committee for the Gulf Beach Highway, one of the few roads leading direct to the Gulf Beach. He was also one of the originators of the Gulf Coast Scenic Highway, from Pensacola to Tampa and on down the west coast, and has worked persistently for years for better roads and bridges.

Mr. Clark was one of the three appointed as a committee to work for the development and beautification of city parks, in a city known for the number of its attractive "breathing spaces."

He assisted in getting the Pensacola Hospital as an assured public benefit, and served on several committees in connection with school improvement, notably in School Savings Clubs and in putting over the idea of consolidated schools in this county, which has been very successful. He was one of the organizers of the Pensacola Rotary Club and its first secretary; he is ex-vice-president of the Florida Bankers' Association; vice-president of Florida Postmasters' Association; member of the Chamber of Commerce, Pensacola Country Club and Osceola Club; member of the Florida Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Clark married Miss Edna Haley, a native of Pensacola. Both parents of Mrs. Clark are buried on the

United States Naval Reservation at Pensacola, the family having been identified with this section of the state for generations. Their children are Eulalie (Mrs. D. J. Yates); Clifford (Mrs. George Wright Reese); Edna (Mrs. Richard H. Merritt); Angela (Dooks). Mr. Merritt is assistant county attorney.

J. H. McCORMACK

J. H. McCormack, a leader in naval stores operations of West Florida, came to Pensacola ten years ago as manager of the naval stores division of the Newport Company, which has its general headquarters in Milwaukee, and is now vice-president of the company in charge of naval stores manufacturing, with plants at Pensacola, Bay Minette, Alabama, and DeQuincy, Louisiana. Under his direction his company has built one of Pensacola's largest and most important industrial enterprises, in the operation of which several millions of dollars are spent annually in West Florida and Southern Alabama.

Mr. McCormack was born in West Bend, Wisconsin, October 5th, 1889, the son of Charles A. and Anna McCormack. He attended the schools of Wisconsin, completing his education at Armour Institute, Chicago, where he took a special course in Chemical Engineering.

His first business connection was as assistant chief chemist with the International Harvester Company, of Chicago, later being connected with the Chattanooga Chemical Company.

In December, 1916, Mr. McCormack joined the New-

port Company at Carrollville, Wisconsin, and three years later came to Pensacola as manager of their naval stores division. The plant at Pensacola employs 250 men, and the labor of approximately 250 additional men is required in surrounding territory to supply the plant with raw material. The firm has a large foreign and domestic trade, Pensacola being the port through which their exporting business is handled.

Mr. McCormack has been prominently identified with matters of civic importance, having served as President of the Pensacola Rotary Club, President of the Pensacola Country Club, and for many years as a director of the Pensacola Chamber of Commerce. He is one of Pensacola's most substantial citizens, one who has contributed in large measure to the industrial development of West Florida, and who has given largely of his time and means to the furtherance of all worthwhile projects. He enjoys the highest regard and esteem of a wide circle of friends, being possessed of a genial personality, backed up by those characteristics which make for the highest type of citizenship.

Mr. McCormack and Miss Lillian Toner of Hartford, Wisconsin, were married August 23, 1916. They have three children, Marianna, Patricia and Jack.

The Newport Company, of which Mr. McCormack is the directing head at Pensacola, has been instrumental in securing for the city various important enterprises.

Mr. McCormack took a very active part in the rehabilitation of the old G. F. & A. Railway, and the eventual purchase of the road by the Frisco System. The Newport Company not only invested a consider-

able amount of money in bringing this about, but also lent such other assistance as was necessary to continue the road in operation until absorbed by the Frisco.

WILLIAM FISHER

The story of William Fisher is a success story of special interest, because reading between the lines of his biography, one may find evidences which indicate reasons for that success.

While a man of unusual sagacity and business acumen, he was at the same time one of the leading elders of the Presbyterian church in which he showed great interest, and is remembered for his consecrated Christian life as well as for the important place he made for himself in the affairs of the city.

Born in Tallahassee, Florida, June 13, 1860, he was left an orphan at the age of thirteen. After the death of his parents he moved to Pensacola to make his home with an uncle. Here he studied law under General E. A. Perry, afterwards Governor of Florida. He was admitted to the bar in 1881.

While he was recognized as a lawyer of ability, Mr. Fisher was also identified with the development of Pensacola, through large holdings of real estate and business properties, and before his death had not only risen to a place of much prominence in the community, but had accumulated wealth as well.

Allied to habits of industry and unusual powers of concentration, were gifts of a keen intellect and that breadth of vision that must go with such qualities to make them of greatest value. Realizing the importance

of Pensacola because of its climate and geographical location, he made large investments in both city and suburban properties which, with his law practice and the realty company in which he was interested, gave him a fine competency while still a young man.

Mr. Fisher died October 9, 1903.

WILLIAM FISHER, JR.

William Fisher, Jr., Solicitor of Escambia County for a number of years, is also prominently identified with various business interests of Pensacola, among these being the Fisher Rental Agency, of which he is President, and the Fisher-Brown Insurance Agency, of which he is Vice-President. Notwithstanding his legal duties and the attention necessary to his business affairs, Mr. Fisher finds time to take part in many civic movements. One of the ablest public speakers of the state, he is frequently called upon in this capacity, and gives his time and interest to many affairs outside his own profession and business enterprises.

He was born in Pensacola, October 3, 1884, the son of William and Ralphine (Armstrong) Fisher. He attended the University of North Carolina and later graduated in law at Columbia University Law School. Beginning the practice of law in Pensacola, he rapidly built up a large practice, and was recognized as a leader in his profession when one of the youngest members of the Florida Bar Association.

During the World War, Mr. Fisher was special representative of the Secretary of War, devoting his entire

time to war claims, in which branch of the government he rendered invaluable assistance.

Mr. Fisher is a member of the Rotary Club and fraternally is affiliated with the Masons. He holds the distinction of being a Phi Beta Kappa man—one of the highest honor fraternities, and he also holds membership in the Beta Theta Pi college and Phi Delta Phi legal fraternities.

Formerly a member of the city council, he identified himself with civic advancement while one of the younger lawyers of the state, and adds to his experience qualities of mind and character which have given him a place in county affairs which demand leadership.

Mr. Fisher recently resigned as County Solicitor to devote his time to his large private practice.

William Fisher, Jr., was married in Pensacola to Miss Ruby Mallory, whose grandfather was Secretary of the Confederate Navy, and whose uncle, Stephen R. Mallory, held a seat in Congress for a number of years. The Fisher and Mallory families have been prominent in Pensacola for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have three children: William, Jr.; Angela M.; and Jean Armstrong.

C. M. LARKIN AND J. W. LARKIN

C. M. Larkin, president of the Perdido Lumber Company, Inc.; president of the Duval Lumber Company, Inc., and president of the Pensacola Concrete Tile Company, Inc., in his business relations is associated with his brother, J. W. Larkin, who is secretary of the Perdido Lumber Company, Inc.; secretary of the Pensacola

Concrete Tile Company, Inc., and vice-president of the Duval Lumber Company, Inc.

These progressive business concerns represent the main interests of the two brothers who since 1917 have been identified together. They are what is generally termed "self-made men", but coming of that fine pioneer stock that has made Alabama and Georgia noted in the South, they have that ancestry to account in part for their splendid record of achievement. From ancestors identified with the South for generations they have been imbued with such ideals and principles as have contributed to their success in life.

J. W. Larkin was born in Brewton, Ala., February 9, 1877. He attended the public schools of Brewton and the Brewton Institute. He came to Escambia County, November, 1896, locating at Muscogee, where he was employed in the mills of the Southern States Lumber Company until 1917 in various positions, being made foreman of mill No. 2, and later holding the same position in mill No. 1.

C. M. Larkin was born in Brewton in 1881, also attending the public schools and the Brewton Institute; after leaving school he was clerk in a store for a while, and studied the tailor's trade by apprenticeship in Brewton for several years, before coming to Muscogee, in the early part of 1897.

On coming to this county he secured a position with the Southern States Lumber Company at Muscogee, later taking a position in Millview as sawyer. He was with the Southern States Lumber Company for about two years, when he started a mill business with Robert

McKinnon in McKinnonville, Fla., which he continued for a short time. They then bought an interest in the Jacobi Lumber Company at Molino, selling this interest in the early part of 1908. In that year Mr. Larkin, with C. W. Hagerman and Robert McKinnon, bought the Brent Mill at Millview and organized the Perdido Lumber Company, Inc., of which C. M. Larkin was treasurer. In the latter part of 1917 the Perdido Lumber Company, Inc., was reorganized, with C. M. Larkin, president; J. W. Larkin, secretary.

Purchase of the Duval Lumber Company, with J. W. Larkin and Henry Owsley as stockholders, followed. In 1922 the brothers, with Mr. C. J. Streble, organized the Pensacola Concrete and Supply Company, which they now own and operate, having incorporated the company in 1926 under the name of the Pensacola Concrete Tile Company.

C. W. Larkin served as a member of the Liberty Loan Committee of Escambia County during the World War. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masons. He was married in Millview to Mrs. Margaret Broadbent Jacobson. He has an adopted son of Mrs. Jacobson, John B., and they also have a daughter, Desseret.

J. W. Larkin was married to Miss Ethel Wheat of Muscogee, June 17, 1903. They have four children, Warren, Charles, Ethel and Love. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an active member of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Larkin family came originally from Georgia; the Spiers were pioneers of Alabama. Oscar A. Larkin and

Desseret Spier Larkin, parents of J. W. Larkin and C. M. Larkin, made their home in Brewton.

ERNEST E. MASON

One of the younger men of the city who is already interesting himself in civic affairs, is Ernest E. Mason, who came to Pensacola, direct from the University of Florida in 1928, becoming associated in the practice of law with William Fisher, then County Solicitor.

Mr. Mason was born in Gainestown, Ala., March 19, 1904, son of T. L. Mason and Mary Sue Boykin Mason. On both sides he is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, the Masons being pioneers of Georgia and Alabama, and his mother also residing in Alabama, though a native of Escambia County. Her family originally came from South Carolina; her great-grandfather on her mother's side was John Murphy, a former Governor of Alabama.

Mr. Mason was educated in the public schools of Escambia, at Muscogee and Gonzalez, and was graduated from the University of Florida, with an A.B. degree in 1925; receiving the degree of Juris Doctor in 1928. He is a member of the Theta Chi fraternity. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church, of which he is a member.

As President of the Lion's Club, Mr. Mason takes an active part in civic affairs, and is one of the younger men of the city who through natural inclination and the practice of his profession, is finding interest in various public movements with bearing on community

advancement. Mr. Mason has just been elected to the legislature of Florida by a large majority vote.

RICHARD H. MERRITT

Richard H. Merritt, former Assistant County Solicitor of Escambia County, and one of Pensacola's able young lawyers, was born in Pensacola, May 17, 1902, the son of John A. and Mary (Turner) Merritt.

Mr. Merritt succeeded William Fisher as County Solicitor on the resignation of Mr. Fisher.

The Turners were early settlers of Pensacola, coming from Carolina. His great-grandfather Merritt, who was originally from Scituate, Massachusetts, came to Pensacola in the latter part of the 18th century from Georgia.

Richard H. Merritt was educated in the public schools of Pensacola, attended the Classical School conducted by Prof. H. Clay Armstrong, and graduated in 1920 from the Sewanee (Tenn.) Military Academy. In 1925 he graduated in law from the University of Virginia.

Mr. Merritt was admitted to the bar of Florida on December 5, 1925, started practice on the same day, and has since met with the success that comes to those who combine intelligence with energy and ability.

Mr. Merritt is a charter member of the Kiwanis Club, a member of the "Fifty Crusaders", the Chamber of Commerce and the Y. M. C. A. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian. He is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Phi Delta Phi college fraternities. His marriage to Miss Edna C. Clark took place in Pensacola on April 7, 1928.

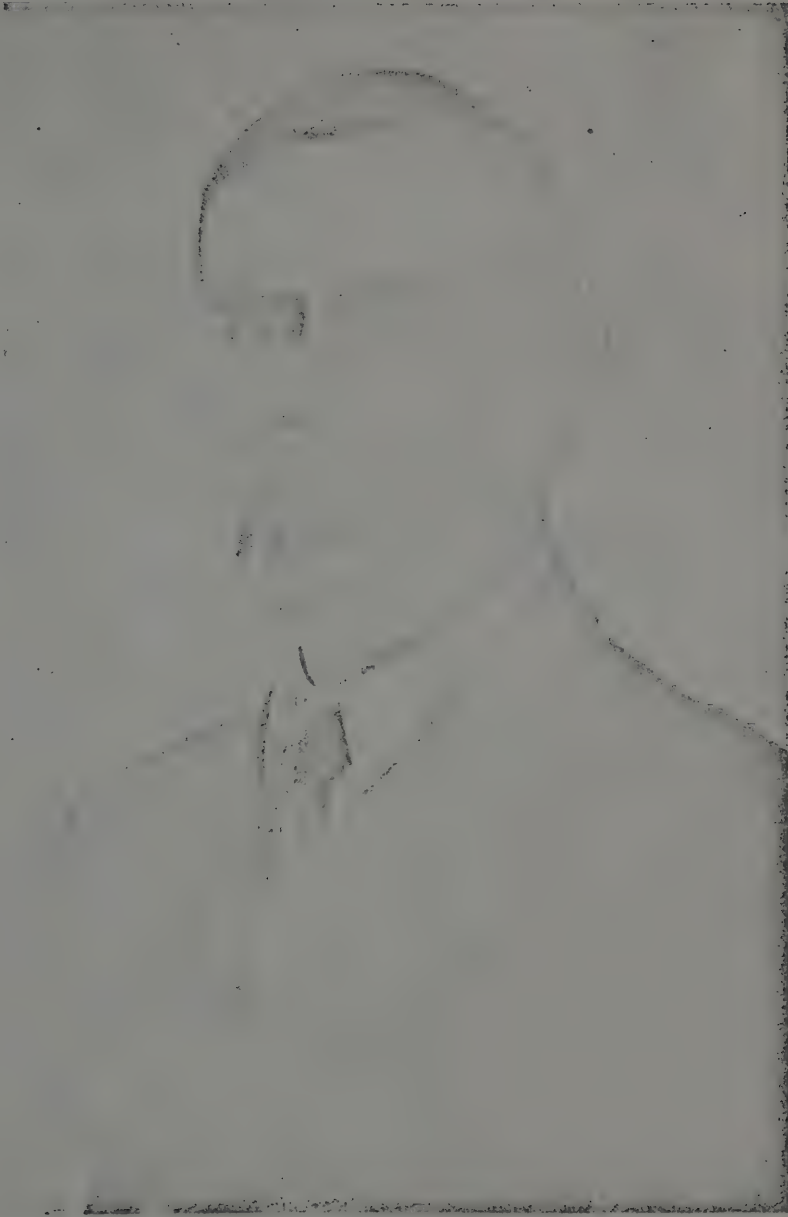
CAPTAIN I. H. AIKEN

Captain I. H. Aiken, president and general manager of the Aiken Tow Boat and Barge Company, Inc., which maintains regular service between Gulf ports and Cuba, and which does a general ocean towing and barging business, has been in this line of work for over forty years, and has built up a large and successful business.

Captain Aiken was born in Walthoursville, Liberty County, Georgia, January 16, 1864, the son of Isaac M. and Fannie (Bryan) Aiken. His father's family were originally from Winnsboro, South Carolina, and his great uncle later settled at Aiken, South Carolina, the town being named for him. He is also related to Governor Aiken, of South Carolina. His father was a graduate of Columbia (S.C.) College, and his mother was educated at St. Mary's Episcopal College at Raleigh, N. C.

After acquiring his education in the schools of Darien, Georgia, and also from private tutors, he was for two years Inspector of Customs at Darien. He also clerked in a general merchandise store and worked in a sawmill before entering upon his long and interesting career as a steamboat officer and later as owner of a fleet of boats. He gained his first experience in the steamboat business as purser, first officer and later as captain on a boat plying between Charleston, S. C., and Fernandina, Florida. In 1888 he entered the tow boat business at Darien, Georgia, remaining there for two years, coming to Pensacola in 1890, since which time he has been prominently identified with the shipping interests of this port.

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James Macquibbin

On coming to Pensacola he first started in business with his cousin, Bryan Dunwody, and H. Baars, operating under the firm name of Dunwody-Aiken Towboat Co. He was vice-president and general manager of the concern. He subsequently continued the business alone as the I. H. Aiken Towboat Company, operating thus until 1913, when the firm was incorporated as the Aiken Towboat and Barge Company, Captain Aiken being president and general manager. This firm recently towed two oil barges from Tampico, Mexico, to Colombia, South America, on the Pacific Coast, the voyage requiring 27 days.

Captain Aiken is one of Pensacola's most progressive citizens. He takes an active and aggressive part in all civic affairs, and contributes liberally to any worthy cause or undertaking. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and is a Rotarian. He belongs to the Pensacola Country Club and in religious affiliation is an Episcopalian. He was married April 23, 1895, to Miss Alexina Galt Chipley, a Kentuckian by birth, but who has lived in Pensacola since she was sixteen years of age. Capt. and Mrs. Aiken have one daughter, Elizabeth Galt.

JAMES MACGIBBON

Personality put its stamp on every action of James Macgibbon, who at the time of his death, March 31, 1926, had held office as clerk of the Circuit Court for seventeen years. A man of strong convictions and unfailing integrity, he made many political enemies, but their influence was more than offset by the devoted fol-

lowing which elected him again and again to serve the people of Escambia County.

Born in Osyka, Pike County, Mississippi, November 5, 1865, the son of Dr. Duncan Macgibbon and of Jane Walker Macgibbon, he moved with his parents to New Orleans, where he attended the public schools. After finishing school he went to work for the Bellejo Grocery Company and then into a wholesale establishment. In 1890 Mr. Macgibbon was placed at the head of the chain of stores of the Southern States Lumber Company, with which he was associated for twenty years, leaving the company to take on the duties of clerk of the Circuit Court of Escambia County, which office he continued to hold year after year, without defeat. At the time of his death he had entered on his fifth consecutive four-year term, and had he lived to complete this, would have spent twenty years in the same public office.

During the strenuous days of the World War, when Mr. Macgibbon was a member of the draft board, his vitality was sapped through over-work, and this with other complications so reduced his strength that he suffered in failing health for some time. But ill health did not prevail upon him to relinquish his duties, and he was at his post only a few days before his death.

James Macgibbon came naturally by his strength of character, tracing his lineage back to a distant ancestor who claimed descent from King James of Scotland. His father, an army surgeon during the Civil War, was one of the first physicians to recognize the value of anaesthetics.

Mr. Macgibbon was married in New Orleans in 1891 to Miss Mamie Schoelles. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Elks Club, and through these associations, in spite of his busy public life, kept his contacts with the social life of the community.

PROF. I. E. ALLEN

An educator for 60 years, Prof. I. E. Allen taught school for the good influence he was able to exert in this way, rather than for any great pecuniary reward. Born at Cantonment, Fla., January 3, 1828, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, he was self-educated, with the exception of a tutor in his youth.

Prof. Allen was one of the interesting figures of this section of the South. Teaching for more than half a century in public and private schools in Santa Rosa and Escambia counties, he resided a great part of the time in Escambia. He also taught in Alabama, where he was equally as well known as in West Florida.

In the early days of his life he owned a sawmill, but sold this before the Civil War; he was a good sawmill operator, understanding the business thoroughly. He also raised cattle extensively in Santa Rosa County, where he was Superintendent of Education for about eight years. He was Superintendent of Sunday School in Milton, having been a member of the Methodist church for sixty years, when he became a member of the Baptist denomination.

Prof. Allen was a Mason and for years a member of the Farmers' Alliance, but his chief interests were in education, and many men and women of this section of

the South remember him with appreciation for the fine work that he did in giving opportunities of learning to those who might otherwise have been deprived of such privileges.

In personality Prof. Allen was most interesting, being of an alert intelligence and a genial nature that made a very happy combination, and throughout his long life won for him many friends.

He was married first to Miss Pamela Kelly in Santa Rosa County, his second wife being Mrs. Mary (Stephens) Jackson of Milton, Fla. His children by these two marriages were (first wife): Montgomery; Stephen Decatur; Laura A. (was Mrs. J. T. Barnes); Alice Clara (Mrs. T. R. Robinson); Alexander Hamilton. By second wife: Edward Eislands Anderson; Robert Emmett Buford, Annie McDavid (now Mrs. L. C. Stanley), and Mallory Johnson.

WILLIAM D. NOBLES, M.D.

Dr. William D. Nobles, leading surgeon of Pensacola, who has also been city physician and health officer of Pensacola for the past seventeen years, was born at the old family homestead near Pensacola, April 7, 1880, the son of Robert E. and Cornelia (Roberts) Nobles. His paternal grandfather, William Nobles, who was a South Carolinian, came to Escambia County in the forties, his last years being spent in Pensacola, where he died in 1857.

Robert E. Nobles, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Escambia County, July 5, 1847, and for many years was engaged in the lumber and milling

business. Four years prior to his death, which occurred July 4, 1922, he retired from active business. He reared a splendid family of ten children: Lawrence E., Lemuel A., Eva, Dr. William D., Dr. Velpean R., Dr. L. Clinton, Dr. P. Elmo, Dr. Clifton C., Lucile and Lena. Of his seven sons, two are doctors of medicine and three are in the dental profession.

Dr. Nobles acquired his common school education in Escambia County, attended the Pensacola Business College, and in 1907 graduated from Emory University with the degree of M.D. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Pensacola, and for a number of years has specialized in surgery.

He has given able and efficient service to the city of Pensacola as Health Officer and City Physician over a period of seventeen years, the excellent health of the community attesting to his effective work in these important departments of the city government.

Dr. Nobles' ability is not only recognized in Pensacola but throughout the State. He is a member of the Florida State Board of Health, and for four years was a member of the State Medical Examining Board.

Dr. Nobles is a member of the American, Southern, State and County Medical Associations. Fraternally, he is a Scottish Rite, 32nd degree Mason, Shriner, and a member of Zellica Grotto No. 60. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World. He holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

His marriage to Miss Claudia Crockett, of Sylvester, Georgia, occurred November 18, 1915. They have two children: William D., Jr., now ten years of age, and

Jane Cornelia, who is eight. Mrs. Nobles is the daughter of Dr. Martin John Crockett and Sallie (Hill) Crockett, the former having practiced medicine in Worth County, Georgia, for fifty years.

V. R. NOBLES, M.D.

As county physician for a number of years, and one of five brothers engaged in the practice of medicine or dentistry, Dr. V. R. Nobles has been identified with Escambia County in a way that has given him the confidence of the people.

He was born near Pensacola, September 6, 1882, a member of an old and established Escambia County family. His father was a mill operator in this section for a number of years, rearing a large family, members of which have won much success.

Dr. Nobles was graduated from Emory College with the degree of M.D., in 1912. Since then he has been a private practitioner in Pensacola, engaged in general practice and obstetrics.

During the World War, Dr. Nobles was a member of the Medical Advisory Board.

He is a member of the American, Southern, State and County Medical Associations, and belongs to the Masonic Order and the Woodmen of the World.

He was married in Pensacola to Miss Mabel Bryan of Georgia. They have two children: V. R., Jr., and Bryan.

ROBERT G. NOBLES, M.D.

Doctor Robert G. Nobles, member of a prominent Pensacola family which has produced many well-known

doctors and dentists, is one of the city's young professional men who is well on his way up the ladder of success as an ear, eye, nose and throat specialist.

In preparation for his career, Doctor Nobles acquired a liberal education, having attended Alabama Polytechnic Institute prior to taking up the study of medicine, and in 1921 graduated with the degree of M.D. from Emory University. He did hospital work at Battle Hill Sanatorium, serving his general internship at Grady Hospital, both of which institutions are located in Atlanta. He was chief of the eye, ear, nose and throat department at Grady Hospital following his internship. He subsequently did post-graduate work at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary's Post-Graduate School.

Doctor Nobles began the practice of his profession at Pensacola in 1922, and limits his work entirely to the eye, ear, nose and throat, and he has from the first met with success.

Doctor Nobles was born in Pensacola, September 5, 1898, the son of Carrie S. and Lawrence E. Nobles.

Doctor Nobles is a member of the University Club, and the County, State, Southern and American Medical Associations. Fraternally, he is a Mason and a Shriner. He was married at Pensacola to Miss Ruth Davis, and they have two children, Robert G., Jr., and Betty Claire.

WILLIAM H. WATSON

William H. Watson, senior member of the law firm of Watson & Pasco & Brown, leading attorneys of Pensacola, is not only a lawyer of profound learning and su-

perior ability, but is a citizen who has on many occasions rendered notable service to his community in matters of civic importance.

Mr. Watson was born in Walton County, Florida, February 22, 1876, the son of John William and Octavia A. Watson. His father was a Georgian; his mother an Alabamian, both being of North Carolina extraction. Both of his grandfathers were Confederate soldiers. One died at Richmond and the other was killed in action at Perryville, Ky. After acquiring his education in the schools of Walton County and the Florida State Normal College from which he graduated in 1897, he studied law in the office of Judge L. J. Reeves at DeFuniak Springs. He began the practice of his profession at DeFuniak Springs, later going to Marianna, where he entered partnership with Judge W. H. Price, now of Miami.

Coming to Pensacola in 1908, Mr. Watson became associated in the practice of law with Judge Reeves, in whose office he had studied when the latter was a resident of DeFuniak Springs. In May, 1912, Mr. Watson formed a partnership with Hon. Sam Pasco, and this firm, now known as Watson & Pasco & Brown, has one of the largest law offices in the city.

Although his large law practice takes up most of his time, Mr. Watson has devoted much attention to matters looking to the general welfare, betterment and up-building of Pensacola and the county at large. He was chairman of the campaign committee which was instrumental in creating the Pensacola Special Tax School District, and afterward of the campaign committee for

bond issues, which made it possible to erect four new school buildings in the city, including the Pensacola High School building.

Mr. Watson is a charter member of the Pensacola Rotary Club and past president of the organization; he is a member of the Pensacola Country Club, the State and American Bar Associations, and in church affiliation is a Presbyterian, being chairman of the board of deacons of the First Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is Past Master of Escambia Lodge, No. 15, at Pensacola.

Mr. Watson was married January, 1907, at Marianna, to Miss Mary Frances Baker, a native of Florida, but of Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts stock. She is a direct descendant of Dr. Thomas Wynne, Speaker of the First Legislative Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, and of Col. Richard Ewen, one of the Colonial Speakers of the lower house of the Legislative Assembly of Maryland. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of the Confederacy, and of the North Carolina Society of the Colonial Dames of America. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have two sons, both of whom have splendid college records to their credit. Their elder son, W. H., Jr., born November 13, 1907, graduated June 6, 1929, from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, and is now an ensign in the United States Navy. Their younger son, James B., born May 28, 1909, was a member of the Liberal Arts Section of the graduating class of Virginia Military Institute of 1929, graduating with first honors in that section. He will enter Har-

vard Law School in the fall of 1929. Both young men received their preliminary training in Prof. H. Clay Armstrong's private school.

SAMUEL PASCO

Samuel Pasco, for thirty years a prominent attorney of Pensacola, and a member of the law firm of Watson, Pasco & Brown, recognized as one of the leading and largest firms in the city, is a member of a family long distinguished in the history of Florida. He is the son of Samuel and Jessie (Denham) Pasco, and was born at Monticello, Florida, March 21, 1878. His father, long one of the outstanding citizens of Florida, exercised a powerful leadership in reorganizing the Democratic party of the state at the close of the reconstruction era. In 1887 he was elected to the United States Senate from Florida, and was the able and distinguished representative of the state in that body for two terms. At the time of his death he was the oldest living grand master of Masons of Florida.

After acquiring his education, Samuel Pasco came to Pensacola in 1900 and engaged in the legal profession, in which he has long been eminently successful. As an attorney of force and resourcefulness, he has an enviable record of achievement to his credit, and his firm has a large and lucrative patronage which has grown with the years.

Mr. Pasco has had a large share in the upbuilding of Pensacola, and in financial circles has long been prominent, having served as President of the American National Bank, and is at the present time a director of

this institution and also a director of the First Bank & Trust Company.

In all matters of civic importance, Mr. Pasco has given substantial aid. He has been helpful to many worth-while projects, and his progressive ideas and excellent judgment have aided many persons who have sought his advice. Pensacola has been fortunate in having him as a citizen, and his contributions to her progress and prosperity has won him recognition as among the useful and distinguished men of the city.

THOMAS CAMPBELL WATSON

Thomas Campbell Watson, who for forty-eight years was one of Pensacola's successful business men, a citizen whose civic work was of such a lasting type as never to be forgotten, was born in Dumfries, Scotland, March 15, 1844. In 1868 he came to the United States as representative of a Liverpool Lumber Company, and for two years was located at Savannah, Georgia.

In 1870 he became a citizen of Pensacola, and established the first real estate, rental and loan company in the city, which his son, Capt. J. C. Watson, now operates. He also established the first building and loan association in Pensacola—the Mutual Building and Savings Association, of which his son is now the president.

Mr. Watson had a deep interest in civic matters, and played a prominent part in the early development of Pensacola. He was for twenty years Secretary of the Pensacola Chamber of Commerce, and as such aided many enterprises which have since become large and thriving institutions of the city, and was instrumental

in bringing hundreds of new settlers to the city and its environs.

He was a firm believer in Pensacola, and backed his judgment by making large investments in real estate, having been one of the largest property owners in Pensacola.

He helped all worth-while movements, and was one of the city's largest contributors to charitable organizations. He served as Commodore of the Pensacola Yacht Club, and was president of the Osceola Country Club. He held membership in the Presbyterian church. He was long a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having for twenty-five years represented the Sovereign Grand Lodge in Florida.

Mr. Watson played an important role in the business and civic life of Pensacola. His efforts were ever exerted in interesting outside investors in Pensacola, and the first telephone to be installed in the city, in a private home, connected his residence with his offices on South Palafox street.

He was a citizen whose long and useful life was filled with accomplishments. His death, which occurred at Pensacola, October 3, 1918, removed one who will long be remembered for his many admirable traits of character and for his many deeds of charity, his interest in his community, and all matters vital to its growth and progress. He was married in Pensacola to Miss Annie Sinclair Kennon, a native of Virginia, and one son was born to this union, Capt. J. C. Watson, who has long been prominently identified with the upbuilding of Pensacola.

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J.C. WATSON

J. C. WATSON

James C. Watson, successful business man, enthusiastic sportsman and long a prominent figure in social affairs of Pensacola, was born in that city February 23, 1873, the son of Thomas Campbell and Annie Sinclair (Kennon) Watson. His father was a native of Scotland, his mother a member of a prominent Virginia family.

Mr. Watson acquired his education at the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, where he graduated after taking a four years' course, specializing on a business education. He followed in the steps of his father, a successful business man, and is today president of the Watson Agency, Inc., the Mutual Building & Savings Association and the Pensacola Land & Improvement Company.

"Cap'n Jim," as he is affectionately called by his large circle of friends, knows the gulf coast like a book, being fond of boating; he takes great pleasure in hunting, and recalls that in 1880 he killed many birds where the court house now stands.

Always a leader, Capt. Watson has the distinction of taking a ride on the first train which ran from Pensacola to Milton in 1882; he belonged to the city's first band; he owned the first typewriter ever brought to Pensacola, and when carnival celebrations were inaugurated in the city in 1903, he escorted the first queen, then Miss Louise Yonge, to the throne of King Priscus, First, who was Judge A. C. Blount. At the celebration, held in 1927, he again escorted the queen to her throne.

In 1890 he assisted in the organization of the Old Escambia Rifles, officially known as Company I, Florida National Guard. He entered the service as a private in the rear ranks; he left it in 1903 as Captain of the company.

He was a charter member of the Pensacola Boat Club in 1893, and two years later the Pensacola Athletic Club came into being as the result of his efforts. He was among those who helped to bring the Y. M. C. A. to Pensacola. In 1908 he aided in organizing the Pensacola Yacht Club, and was its first commodore. He was again elected to this office in February, 1929. In 1920 he assisted in the formation of the Gulf Yachting Association, and as team captain of Pensacola's representatives, captured the Lipton trophy from the Southern Yacht Club at New Orleans in the first regatta.

For thirty years Mr. Watson has been a vestryman of Christ church, and for twenty-five years or more served as treasurer, and also served as senior warden in 1928. He was a charter member of the Kiwanis Club, and served the organization as vice-president. He is a director of the University Men's Club; a member of the advisory committee of the Salvation Army, and fraternally is a 32nd degree Mason and was a charter member of Pensacola Lodge No. 497, B. P. O. Elks, having been its first secretary. He is a member of the Sigma Nu college fraternity.

Mr. Watson and Miss Katherine Brent, a member of one of Pensacola's leading families, were married at Pensacola, November 11, 1903. They have four sons, James Brent, a Sigma Nu of the University of Florida;

Thomas Campbell, also a Sigma Nu of the same university; Francis Carroll, and Edward Sinclair, the two latter sons being high school students.

F. W. MARSH

When Fred W. Marsh was honored by the Kiwanis Club of Pensacola as that citizen who had given himself most unselfishly to his community, they presented him with the recognition accorded some outstanding member of the civic life each year by that club—a silver loving cup. But that cup meant more than unselfish work of a year; it stood for a devoted interest in civic affairs, which had found one of its chief outlets the improvement of the highways of the state and county.

Mr. Marsh has been clerk of the United States District Court at Pensacola since 1895, and has a private law practice, but for years has been one of the most active men in affairs that have promoted the advancement of city and county. He has been on the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce for years, and as a Secretary of the Joint Good Roads Committee was a pioneer in the movement for good roads, and did much to advance the program of the county which made possible the \$2,000,000 bond issue for Escambia highways.

Mr. Marsh was born in Iowa in 1874; his parents were Charles F. and Louise M. Marsh. His father was a physician, and a resident of Pensacola for many years. Mr. Marsh was a student at the University of Michigan, where he received the degree of LL.B. in the year 1894; prior to this, he attended the Iowa Wesleyan University for two years and was a student at the University of

Florida for two and a half years. He came to Escambia County in 1894; his wife before her marriage was Edith Bartlett, and they have two children, Rowena Busbey and Raymond B.

Mr. Marsh began the practice of law in Pensacola, and takes state court cases only, being prohibited from practicing in the Federal court. He is the third oldest lawyer in point of practice in the city now actively engaged in his profession.

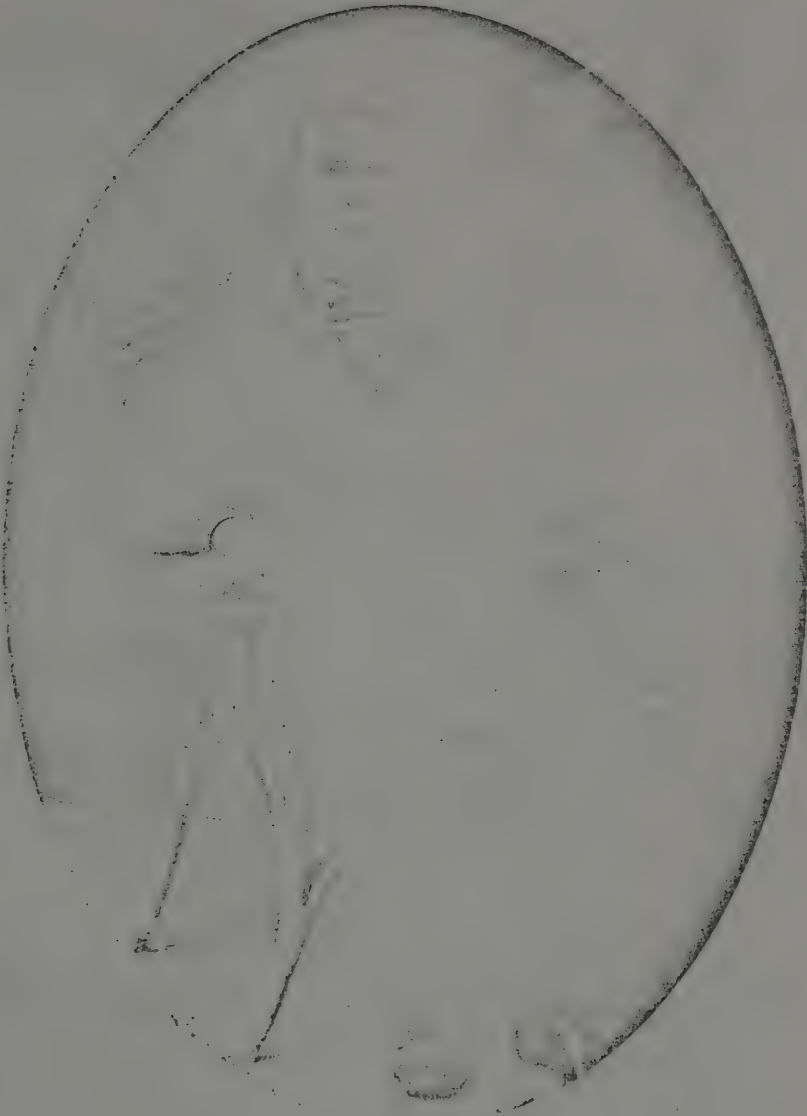
In politics Mr. Marsh is a member of the Republican party. He is identified with a number of organizations, being one of the organizers of the Pensacola Country Club, though not now a member; is president of the University Club of Pensacola; past-president of the Kiwanis Club; director of the Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Kiwanis Club.

J. LEO ANDERSON

Interested in many civic activities, J. Leo Anderson is one of the younger men of the city who is identifying himself with its various enterprises. He is engaged in the general practice of law in this city, and is one of the youngest men ever elected to serve as a presidential elector.

Mr. Anderson is the son of Lars Anderson and Mary Jane (Sanchez) Anderson. His father was born in Christiana, Norway, coming to Pensacola when only fourteen years of age. For 45 years he was a bar pilot in Pensacola, retiring in 1925. Through his mother, Mr. Anderson is related to the old Sanchez family, early settlers of St. Augustine.

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Wm. Hays

He was educated in the public schools of Pensacola and the University of Florida and John B. Stetson University, graduating from the University of Florida in 1917, with degree of LL.B., and from Stetson, where he took a post-graduate course after the war.

In 1921 Mr. Anderson entered the profession of law in Pensacola; 1924 he was elected Presidential elector for the State of Florida-at-large, on the Democratic ticket.

During the World War Mr. Anderson enlisted in the United States Coast Guard, serving from August, 1917, through the period of hostilities, with station at Pensacola. He was discharged as an ensign of the Coast Guard February 6, 1919.

In 1905-06 Mr. Anderson was Post Commander of the American Legion; he is a member of the University Club and of the Pensacola Country Club; is a Catholic, and affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, the Pi Kappa Phi and the Phi Alpha Delta fraternities.

WILLIAM HAYS

Though born in Edinburgh, Scotland, September 2, 1832, Captain William Hays had made his home in the United States for many years before his death and had long identified himself with the advancement of Pensacola, the progress of which he never failed to promote.

The Hays family from its earliest history has been identified with Scotland, the line through which Captain Hays traced his ancestry being lineally descended from the Right Honorable W. G. Hay, Earl of Errol, representative of the House of Luncarty.

From childhood he had known many countries. His mother died when he was ten years of age and his father took him to China. When his father re-married, he ran away from home and went to Africa.

He spent a number of years trading for ivory in Africa and eventually settled in St. George, Maine. Here in 1858 he married Miss Keturah Wall. Of this marriage the only living children are Dr. A. P. Hays of Los Angeles, California, and Mrs. J. Francis Taylor of Pensacola.

Captain Hays came to Pensacola in 1889. He identified himself with the Warren Fish Company, of which Andrew Fuller Warren, a New Englander, was president. Captain Hays was treasurer and manager of the company. This company was built up by Mr. Warren and his associates from one or two small smacks to a fleet at times numbering as many as twenty or more vessels.

Captain Hays not only became a leader in business, but was socially identified with Pensacola. He was a member of the Pensacola Country Club and the Osceola Club, and was prominent in Masonry, being a 32nd degree Mason at the time of his death.

While not an aspirant for political honors, he was actively interested in municipal government, having for eight years served as a member of the Board of Aldermen.

Captain Hays died May 6, 1908, having spent nearly twenty years as a citizen of Pensacola, during which time he had seen the business with which he was connected become one of the leading industries of the

South, and had contributed to the upbuilding of the city and section.

EUGENE EDWIN SAUNDERS

Eugene Edwin Saunders was known both for his business ability and his charities, and at the time of his death E. E. Saunders and Company employed the largest fleet of vessels in the United States engaged in the red snapper trade.

He was born at Tower Hill, three miles from Narraganset Pier, R. I., December 11, 1845. His father was Edwin Saunders; mother, Mrs. Susan Brown Saunders. He attended the public schools, coming to Pensacola to reside about 1868. Prior to that time he had gone to sea on a freight schooner out of Pensacola.

He came to Florida on the *Fannie Fern*, a schooner of which he was owner and master, and somewhat later went north and built the schooner *Ajax*, which for many years was the largest and fastest vessel on the Gulf Coast. After twelve years residence here he organized a trade between Pensacola and Cuba in towing, and did a big business during the Spanish-American War, when his fleet of four or five tug boats towed all crossties used in Cuba to build railroads across that country, doing business under his own name. He furnished capital and with Captain T. E. Welles organized the firm of E. E. Saunders and Company, and entered the fish business, handling red snappers exclusively. The firm steadily grew until it became the largest firm dealing in this Gulf fish.

He owned Palafox wharf and a considerable amount

of other valuable real estate in Pensacola and was devoted entirely to his business, which became very prosperous under his guidance. He was known for his charities, giving to all generously, not neglecting the needs of the negroes in his employ.

Mr. Saunders married Miss Harriet Nichols, January 13, 1875, at Tower Hill, R. I. At the time of his death he was prominently identified with the Elks and Masons, through which organizations he made many civic contacts.

R. H. TURNER, SR.

Among those pioneer citizens of Pensacola who blazed the way for the greater progress of today, was R. H. Turner, one of the city's honored and esteemed residents of the early 60's, who came to the community a young man, filled with ambition, energy and the determination to succeed, and who for half a century was one of the leading builders and contractors of the city.

Mr. Turner was born in Georgia. He came to Pensacola in 1860, and for 48 years was identified with the progress and upbuilding of the city. His firm erected many of the older business buildings and residences of the city, and he was actively engaged in this line of work until his death, which occurred in Pensacola in 1908. For several years prior to his death, his son, C. H. Turner, was associated in business with him, and reputation for excellent workmanship, attention to detail, and honest service gained for them a large and thriving business.

Mr. Turner was for many years a member of the Masonic Order, being prominently identified therewith.

His children included three sons and four daughters, C. H., R. H. and F. H. Turner, and Mrs. John A. Merritt, Mrs. W. S. Garfield, Mrs. Whiting Hyer and Mrs. J. S. Leonard.

R. H. TURNER, JR.

R. H. Turner, Jr., knows the shipping business as few men in Florida do. He has spent most of his manhood with the business house of John A. Merritt and Company. He was born in Pensacola September 18, 1875, the son of Richard H. Turner and Mary (Gingles) Turner. His father was a pioneer builder of Pensacola and Richard Turner was educated in the public schools of the city. After leaving school, for three and a half years he was with the Citizens' Bank, going then to John A. Merritt and Company, with which he has been associated for 35 years. This firm was a partnership until April, 1929, when it was incorporated. Mr. Turner is secretary and treasurer of the company.

John A. Merritt and Company acts not only as a shipping agency but handles export and bunker coal and is also engaged in stevedoring. Practically everything connected with shipping, as well as marine insurance, is included in the business of the company, which is the oldest shipping agency in Pensacola.

Mr. Turner married Miss Isabel Quina, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Quina, and they have one daughter, Mary Leontine.

C. H. TURNER

C. H. Turner, pioneer contractor and builder of Pensacola, whose large and important building operations

have placed him in the forefront of his profession, has a long and successful career to his credit, many of Pensacola's handsomest structures having been erected under his skillful direction.

Born in Pensacola, December 1, 1868, the son of R. H. and Mary H. Turner, C. H. Turner inherited his love for the building trade from his father, who, for nearly half a century was one of Escambia County's leading contractors and builders. Before entering upon his life work, he attended the schools of Pensacola, later being a student at the South-West Presbyterian University of Tennessee.

After his college education was secured, Mr. Turner returned to Pensacola and entered the contracting and building business with his father, a connection which successfully continued until the latter's death in 1908. Among Pensacola's magnificent buildings constructed by Mr. Turner are the City Hall, the San Carlos Hotel, Citizens & Peoples' Bank, Masonic Temple, Saenger Theater, Blount Building and many of the city's finest homes, including a number of magnificent residences.

Mr. Turner's building operations have not been confined to business buildings and residences, but he has built for the county a number of bridges, and has done much dry dock work, and also built the terminals for the Sherrill Oil Company at Pensacola. He has done considerable government work, and in all of his operations he has won a well-deserved reputation, not only for his superior skill but for his absolute honesty, insisting at all times upon the highest and best grade of workmanship. As a result he has won wide recognition as a

builder, and an enviable position in the esteem of the citizenry of Pensacola.

Always interested in civic matters, Mr. Turner has served as a member of the Board of Public Works of Pensacola, and was Chairman of the Board. He has been an active Rotarian for the past fourteen years, and has been sergeant-at-arms for several years past. He is a member of the Country Club.

Mr. Turner was married to Miss Louise Hyer, of Pensacola, and a son and daughter were born to this union, William Richard and Gladys, the latter the wife of Lieutenant George H. Gregory.

F. H. TURNER

F. H. Turner, oldest Chevrolet dealer in the South, and one of Pensacola's most successful and substantial citizens, was born at Pensacola, December 31, 1883, the son of R. H. and Mary (Gingles) Turner.

He gained his education in the schools of Pensacola and later graduated with an A.B. degree from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. While in college he also studied electrical and mechanical engineering, and upon his return to Pensacola was manager of an ice plant for some time.

Twenty-six years ago he entered the employ of the Pensacola Buggy Works, which concern he now owns. This was originally a buggy company, and the name of the company has never been changed, although buggies have long since given way to Chevrolet automobiles. Mr. Turner has had the Chevrolet agency for the past fourteen years, being the first firm in the South to sell

this popular make of car. He has done a tremendous business, and in all of his dealings has given utmost satisfaction, his well-known reputation for honesty and fair dealing gaining for him the success which he richly deserves.

His firm sells about 50 new cars and 75 used cars monthly, which is a record of which any company would be proud.

Mr. Turner is a Rotarian, is a member of the Pensacola Country Club, and in his fraternal affiliation he is a member of the Masonic Order.

He was married at Pensacola to Miss Marguerite Finch. They have two sons and one daughter, Filo H., Jr., R. H., Jr., and Lucy, all born at Pensacola.

A. G. RUNYAN

A. G. Runyan was born in Geneva, Ala., October 15, 1878. His parents were William Bell Runyan and Clarina H. Golay Runyan. His parents moved from Geneva when he was one year old. His mother and father were born in Pensacola and were married here, moving to Alabama for a short time and then returning to Pensacola.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools and also had private tutelage. As a young man he worked at machinist trade for nine years. He then went into the sporting goods business and had boats for hire which he followed for seven years. With C. M. Thomson as partner, he organized Runyan and Company, and for four years this company did a machine business. Then, with Mr. Runyan as president, the firm name was changed to Runyan Co., Inc., and continues

under that name with Mr. Runyan as president. A boiler works is also run in connection with the business, known as the Runyan-Cobb Boiler Works. Besides his partnership in this business Mr. Runyan is interested in a blacksmith shop, the T. D. Brooks Co., in which he is also a partner. In addition to these interests, Mr. Runyan is interested in the Marine Ways, and in a machine shop at Chipley, Fla., the Chipley Machine Works.

Mr. Runyan married Miss Modeste Wilkins of Pensacola. They have two children: Ethel and Amos Golay, Jr. He is a member of the Episcopal church and of the Pensacola Yacht Club.

RANDALL BELL

Randall Bell was born in Pensacola April 28, 1887. His parents were Charles P. Bell and Zoe Aymard Bell. His father was born in Brownsville, Texas, and his people were early settlers of Texas, of Scotch-English descent. His mother was born in France and came to Pensacola as a young child.

Mr. Bell was educated in the public schools, and attended the Pensacola Business College, conducted by Prof. Sears. He also took a course in business principles in the International Correspondence School, and a course in accounting with the Alexander Hamilton Institute. He started as an apprentice in the Gulf Machine Works of Pensacola, with which he continued for two years. He was then employed by the First National Bank of Pensacola for five years, beginning as runner and being promoted through the bookkeep-

ing department to teller. He was with the San Carlos Hotel Company for one year in the accounting department. He then returned to the Gulf Machine Works and was in the office as bookkeeper for three and a half years. Later he became office manager, which position he held for one and a half years. He then held a position with the United States Government as Traveling Auditor, with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia, and took a government course in auditing in the income tax division. For fourteen months he followed this line of duty.

He returned to Pensacola and bought an interest in Runyan Company, Inc., and held this position until 1922 when he bought a larger interest and became secretary-treasurer, which position he now holds, being an equal partner.

The company operates a machine and boiler works, a shipsmith shop, marine ways, does electric and acetylene welding, manufactures retort equipment, boilers, tanks and all manner of sawmill and steamship repairs. He contributes financially and assists actively in civic movements. He is a member of the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and is a Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the First Presbyterian church.

He was married on January 15, 1913, to Miss Petrea Olsen, of Pensacola. They have four children: Barbara, Judith Lee, Randall, Jr., and Shirley Petrea.

JAMES S. HAYES

James S. Hayes was born in Vicksburg, Miss., January 28, 1892. Parents, James W. Hayes and Emma Laura Wilson. His father was born near London, England, and came with his father to the United States, when a young boy. Mother was born in St. Louis, Mo., her people being among the early settlers of that state.

Mr. Hayes was educated in the public schools of Vicksburg and at the Jefferson Military College, Natchez, Miss. He came to Pensacola January 1, 1913. Prior to that time he was with the Queen and Crescent Railroad, after a number of years of service becoming chief clerk in the freight office. His duties with this railroad began before he left school and continued after he moved to Escambia County. Entering the butcher and green grocer business with his brother-in-law, William Zelius, he remained with the firm a year, when he sold out and was in the employ of the Louisville and Nashville, in the export department, as shipping clerk, and was advanced to cashier, holding that position until drafted into the army. After the armistice, he worked for the Pensacola Shipbuilding Company as cashier for two years, resigning this position to take charge of the Polar Ice Cream Company as manager. He acquired the ownership of this business in October, 1926, which he is still conducting.

During the World War he was at Camp Green, Charlotte, N. C., for two months, with Company A, 128th Infantry; was discharged when the armistice was signed.

Mr. Hayes is a 32nd degree Mason, Scottish Rite, York Rite, Knight Templar, Shriner. He is past commander Knight Templar; past master Blue Lodge No. 42, both of Pensacola. Member of the Presbyterian church.

He was married February 10, 1920, to Miss Ethel Dewberry of Pensacola.

BENJAMIN R. PITT

Benjamin R. Pitt, a pioneer citizen of Pensacola whose years of well-directed efforts in bettering conditions in his home city, in which he always maintained a deep interest, gaining for him the high regard and esteem of all who knew him, came to Pensacola at the close of the Civil War, and from the start took an active interest in municipal and county affairs.

Mr. Pitt was born in Pennsylvania in 1837, the son of John and Elizabeth Pitt.

Upon locating in Pensacola, Mr. Pitt established the lumber mill which has become the Ferriss-Lee Lumber Company, one of the largest industrial enterprises of the city.

A man of great force and influence, Mr. Pitt took a leading part in the affairs of the municipality, being alderman for a number of years, and he also served as a member of the Board of County Commissioners. He was progressive in his ideas, and was largely responsible for many of Pensacola's municipal improvements.

Mr. Pitt, with his own and outside capital, built the water works at Pensacola, but finally sold the plant when the city decided to erect one of its own.

For half a century Mr. Pitt was one of Pensacola's citizens who promoted the public welfare, whose ability, character and experience, enabled him to render conspicuous public service in protecting and administering the affairs of the municipality while he was in office, and whose administration of both city and county affairs was marked by efficiency and economy.

He was married in New York City to Miss Mary Ann Miles, a descendant of General Miles. Two sons and three daughters were born to this union: Benjamin, Mrs. Ida Keller, Mrs. Lottie Eitzen, Walter, deceased, and Mrs. Louis Rogers, deceased.

Mr. Pitt passed away May 10, 1913, his death occurring in Pensacola.

GUS EITZEN

Gus Eitzen, long prominent in the social and business life of Pensacola, came to Pensacola from Tonsberg, Norway, at the age of fifteen years. Here he completed his education and became an American citizen, and for about forty years had a large part in the development of the city of his adoption.

Mr. Eitzen was a pioneer lumber and timber merchant, for some time being manager of the Pensacola Lumber Company, and later becoming a member of the Eitzen-Touart Company.

He was a first cousin of Roald Amundsen, famous Arctic explorer, and the latter had visited Mr. Eitzen at his home in Pensacola and Mr. Eitzen furnished the explorer with Escambia County wood, which he used in the construction of his dog sleighs.

Mr. Eitzen was public-spirited, interested in all city and county affairs, and was highly esteemed for his genial disposition, integrity and worth. Until late years he was actively identified with the Pensacola Yacht Club, and was intensely interested in sports of all kinds.

At the time of his death, Mr. Eitzen had been for over twenty-five years a member of Escambia Lodge No. 15, F. & A. M. He was also a member of the Scottish Rite and Shrine organizations.

His marriage to Miss Lottie Pitt, member of a prominent family, took place in Pensacola. They had two daughters, Katherine, the wife of Mr. T. F. Carlin, and Lottie, whose husband is Lieutenant Don Smith.

Mr. Eitzen's death occurred in Atlanta, Georgia, September 11, 1926, and thus passed away one of Pensacola's citizens who measured up to the highest standards, one whose successful business career enabled him to rank in the forefront, and who will ever be held in affectionate memory by his wide circle of friends.

MISS ANITA OLIVIA VILLAR

One of the outstanding young business women of Pensacola is Miss Anita Olivia Villar, who has just rounded out eleven years of efficient and courteous service with the municipal government of Pensacola as Assistant City Clerk and Assistant Treasurer. She has every detail of these important offices at her finger tips, and her capable manner of handling all matters coming under her direction has won for her the admiration of those who appreciate efficiency and ability.

Miss Villar was born in Pensacola, March 2, 1898, the daughter of Emanuel John and Amelia (Bonifay) Villar. Her ancestors were among Pensacola's first families, her great-grandfather, Felix M. Bonifay, having been born in that city. Her grandfather, Francis Casmers Bonifay, who was born in Pensacola, died January 1, 1927, at the ripe old age of 93 years. Her grandfather, Emanuel Villar, whose father was a native of Pensacola, died at the age of 88 years. Her grandmother, Sarah (Davis) Bonifay, who was born in Pensacola, still resides in that city. Her early ancestors, on both sides of the family, came to this country originally from Spain.

Miss Villar received her education in the public schools of Pensacola and at the Convent of Mercy School, later graduating from the Adams' Business School of Pensacola. For two months she was connected with the Burrow Press, but on July 3, 1918, she became Assistant City Clerk and Assistant Treasurer of the city of Pensacola, which position she has continued to hold to the gratification of all who have business with these departments. In 1919 she was appointed Deputy Registrar of Vital Statistics, and has handled all records connected therewith since that time.

Miss Villar is prominent in musical circles of Pensacola, possessing one of the best mezzo-soprano voices in the city, which is heard with pleasure at many concerts, including charity benefits for the Elks and St. Nicholas Girls, and she contributes much enjoyment to the civic clubs from time to time with beautifully rendered numbers. She is at times soloist and choir leader

in St. Michael's Catholic church, and has also assisted with the music at Sacred Heart church. She is a member of the Community Chorus, and is always gracious when called upon to contribute to the programs at public and civic meetings of various kinds. She sponsored a program over WCOA for the Christmas fund for St. Nicholas Girls in 1928, and raised the largest sum ever secured at one time by local talent, and again in 1929 sponsored a second program with equal success.

Miss Villar contributes much of her time to matters of worth-while moment. She was appointed by Governor Martin in 1925 as vice-chairman of the Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial Coin Campaign for Pensacola, and as a result of the cooperation accorded her, Pensacola led all the cities of Florida in sales. In all her varied undertakings, Miss Villar combines interest, energy and intelligence of the highest order.

MRS. FRANK D. TRACY

Executive ability, tact and qualities of leadership have combined to make Mrs. Frank D. Tracy the ideal clubwoman, and have given her prominence in the various organizations with which she has been affiliated.

In "Representative Women of the South" (Vol. I), published in Atlanta, Ga., in 1920, is found the following biography:

"Mrs. Frank D. Tracy, nee Miss Frank D. Sampey, was born in Evergreen, Ala., where she spent her childhood, making her home since that time in Pensacola, Florida. Her father, Frank M. Sampey, of French Huguenot descent, enlisted in the War Between the

States in Company E of the old Fighting Fourth of Alabama and served four years, taking part in over thirty engagements and being twice wounded in action. Her mother, Mrs. S. U. Sampey, is Honorary State President of the Florida Division, U. D. C., and her family furnished many soldiers.

"Mrs. Tracy is a graduate of Judson College, Marion, Ala., has been a member of the Shakespeare Club since its organization, and for several years was President of the Browning Club of Pensacola. She was a teacher for a time and then married Mr. Frank D. Tracy of the Pensacola Shipping Company.

"She made a splendid record in war work in the sale of government bonds, War Savings Stamps and in Red Cross drives, and became an Instructor in the surgical dressings in the Red Cross.

"Mrs. Tracy is President of the Pensacola Chapter, U. D. C., a most loyal daughter, faithful and untiring in her work for the U. D. C. She recently organized a Children of Confederacy Chapter. During her term of office her Chapter has had unprecedented growth and success.

"She is a member of two important General Committees, 'Southern Literature and Endorsement of Books' and 'Jefferson Davis Monument at His Birthplace in Kentucky.'

"Mrs. Tracy is a woman of unusual executive ability and has the reputation of going over the top in everything she undertakes. She was elected President of the Florida Division, U. D. C., at the Convention in May, 1920."

* * *

Mrs. Tracy made an enviable record as State President, United Daughters of the Confederacy, the only woman in West Florida to hold that high office, and also as Historian of the Pensacola Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Those qualities which have made Mrs. Tracy a leader in club work have been equally valuable in other lines. She attended Livingston Normal College, graduated at Judson College, and as a teacher in Grammar School and Principal of a Primary School, made a distinct success. For a short time she was with the Equitable Life Insurance Company.

Always interested in community advancement, Mrs. Tracy was vice-president of the Civic Improvement Association. She is a member of the First Baptist church, U. D. C., and D. A. R. Mr. Tracy was a member of the Country Club and Mrs. Tracy takes part in both civilian and service social life. She was married in Pensacola to Mr. Frank D. Tracy of Boston, Mass. Mr. Tracy was born in Dedham, Mass., September 15, 1868, and died in Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, Canary Islands, January 5, 1925. He was a man of sterling worth and had many friends.

HARRIET SAUNDERS McILWAIN

Always an active worker in her church and in club and civic affairs, Mrs. Harriet Saunders McIlwain is still an effective force in educational, church and civic activities of Florida, in spite of an accident in which she sustained severe injuries. For many years Mrs. McIlwain was a leader in club work in Pensacola, the

Shakespeare Club, Woman's Club, Daughters of the American Revolution, being among her affiliations.

One of the largest tax-payers in Escambia County for many years, she was an ardent suffragist, and was one of the leading members of the Pensacola Suffrage Club, which was one of the most active women's organizations of the South, seeking enfranchisement of women.

Equally interested in education, she contributed a large amount of money to make possible the erection of the Administration Building at Palmer College, DeFuniak Springs, which is named "Harriet Saunders McIlwain Hall." Palmer is one of the most active Southern colleges affiliated with the Presbyterian denomination.

Mrs. McIlwain, with the assistance of her husband, Dr. William E. McIlwain, furnished funds for building the McIlwain Memorial church (Presbyterian), on Thirteenth and Blount streets, Pensacola, in 1925. This church she has aided in many ways and it is now entirely free of debt. She has also contributed freely to many charitable causes.

Fond of travel and with a mind that retains impressions, Mrs. McIlwain has given readings and talks on several occasions, one of these being on her return from a trip abroad, after a visit to Oberammergau, when she saw the famous Passion Players.

She is a member of the National Chapter, D. A. R., and still retains her connection with the local chapter, of which she is a charter member. Mrs. McIlwain comes of Pilgrim stock. She was born at Tower Hill, three

miles from Narragansett Pier, R. I. Her father was John Nichols; her mother's maiden name was Ann Stanton. Her father was John Nichols of the fourth generation, and of Irish descent. Her mother's ancestry was English. Robert Stanton, first American ancestor, was born in England and settled at Newport, R. I., in 1636. The family were among the early settlers of Rhode Island.

Mrs. McIlwain was educated at the Providence Conference Seminary, East Greenwich, R. I. She came to Pensacola in 1875. Her first husband was Eugene Edwin Saunders. They were married at Tower Hill January 13, 1875. He died in Pensacola April 3, 1913. November 11, 1917, in Pensacola, she was married to Dr. William Erskine McIlwain, D. D. Mrs. McIlwain is a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, and has been of much aid to Dr. McIlwain in his church work.

JULES EUGENE DUBUISSON AND MARK ALPHONSE DUBUISSON

Coming to Pensacola in 1882, Jules Eugene Dubuisson and Mark Alphonse Dubuisson have been associated in business, and have been most successful, bringing to the conduct of their affairs industry and enterprise that have made them valuable citizens.

The Dubuisson family traces its lineage, through many generations to the early history of France. Francois Dubuisson and Charite Kreps, grandparents, were French, and Theodule Dubuisson, of Slydel, La., and Anne Eugenie Sellier, of New Orleans, their parents,

were descended from French settlers in Louisiana. On the mother's side the ancestry is traced as follows:

Great-great-grandparents, Jean Baptist Aumallier and Marie Anne Pouplier, natives of Bordeaux. Jean Baptist Aumallier was proctor of the King (St. Louis) in San Domingo.

Great-grandparents, Louis Jean Baptist Sperier, a native of Gros Mourné; Dame Anne Eugénie Aumallier of Porte Paix.

Grandparents, Alphonse Sellier and Louise Gabrelle Sperier.

Madame Carderouse De Gramont (Duchess) nee Aumallier (a great-grand aunt).

* * *

J. E. Dubuisson was born at Pass Christian, Miss., Dec. 31, 1861, and M. A. Duboisson at the same place on April 25, 1864. They received their business training in that city, having as boys attended the Catholic Parish School, followed by a business course at a private night school. M. A. Dubuisson came first to Pensacola, May 18, 1882, preceding his brother, J. E. Dubuisson, by only a few weeks, the latter joining his brother June 3, 1882.

Both brothers found employment with the firm of Jordy and Dubuisson, their elder brother, L. A. Dubuisson, having engaged in business with Mr. Jordy some time before. In 1883 they formed a partnership under the firm name of J. E. Dubuisson and Company, which was maintained until 1894, the two brothers, J. E. and M. A., having purchased the interests of the third member of the firm, E. E. Jordy. The business was carried

on until 1919, when it was sold, and they engaged in the coffee and seed business, in which they still continue.

The influence of these two brothers, conservative but among the successful men of the city, has been exerted in many ways. They are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and take part in civic affairs through the Chamber of Commerce. M. A. Dubuisson is also a member of the Knights of Columbus and Pensacola Council No. 778. He is single.

J. E. Dubuisson was married in Pensacola, Fla., in 1898, to Henriette Di Negro, native of New Orleans, La., and a descendant of very old Italian and French families. Their children are Louise Eugenie Dubuisson, Jules Eugene Dubuisson, Jr., and Marie Antoinette, deceased.

W. R. ANDERSON

For twenty-one years W. R. Anderson has represented the Peninsular Life Insurance Company, during which time he has never taken a vacation, although the company allows him one each year. He has two hobbies, factories for Pensacola and hunting, and during the season with his bird dogs he hunts in the early morning hours, returning to his office later in the day, to give his attention to business. In all this time he has never missed a day on account of illness.

Mr. Anderson believes that the establishment of industries for Pensacola will mean the betterment of the laboring people and prosperity for the section.

Born at Palmetto, Manatee County, April 10, 1889, the son of John P. Anderson and Abia T. Haygood, he

was educated in the public schools of Palmetto and for one year attended the Methodist College at Sutherland, Fla.

His father came to Florida in 1874, settling in Manatee County; he was fourteen years old when he first came to the state, and at the time there were only a few families in that section. His grandfather, William Anderson, was a native of Sweden; his maternal grandfather, Solon Haygood, was one of the pioneers of Hillsborough County, being a sawmill operator. At one time he owned entire West Tampa; among his interesting experiences was a trip to Scotland, to take the 33d degree in Masonry.

On finishing school W. R. Anderson started work with the Peninsular Life Insurance Company in Key West; at the end of fourteen months he was promoted to assistant manager and again promoted as home office inspector in Key West, which position he held for seven years, traveling over Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia. Again promoted to district manager, Tallahassee District (Pensacola to Jacksonville), this was followed by another promotion at the end of the year to the Pensacola District as manager. He came to Pensacola to assume these duties December, 1917, which position he now holds.

Mr. Anderson is a member of the First Presbyterian church. June 3, 1908, he was married to Miss Daisy L. Thompson, in Key West. They have two children, Ruby E. and Warren.

VINCENT J. VIDAL

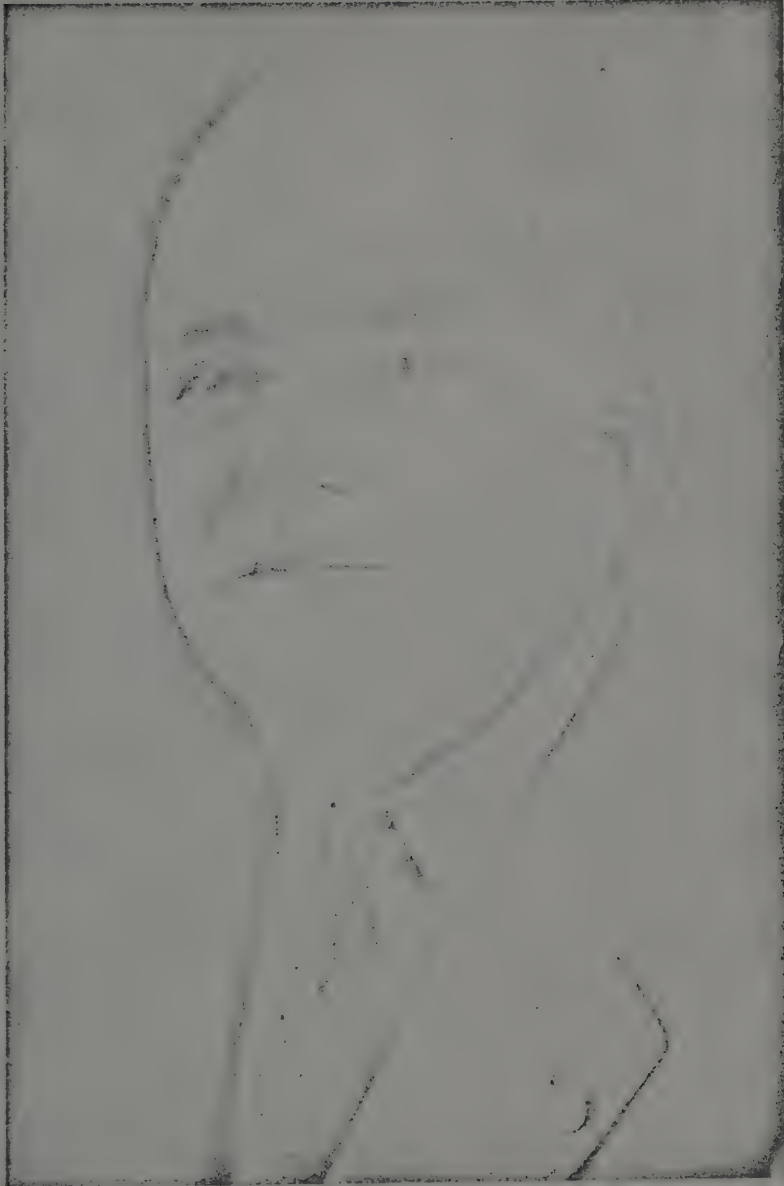
Vincent J. Vidal, who has been a citizen of Pensacola for over half a century, has not only a successful business career to his credit, but has a long official record of achievement, having served for eighteen years as Cuban Consul, and is at the present time vice-consul for Guatemala and Uruguay at Pensacola.

Mr. Vidal is a native of Puerto Mahon, Balearic Islands, Minorca, Spain, where he was born December 26, 1858. When a young lad his parents sent him to the United States with an uncle, who educated him. He first landed at New Orleans and then went to Mobile, where he attended Spring Hill College, one of the finest educational institutions in the country. At the time he came to the United States he was unable to speak a word of English.

Following his college days he went to Pensacola, reaching there in 1877. He worked in the old City Hotel as clerk and followed various other occupations, subsequently organizing the Marine Grocery Company and the Gulf City Coffee Co., in association with the late T. E. Welles. He has sold his interest in the Marine Grocery Company, but continues to operate the Gulf City Coffee Company, of which he is now president and sole owner.

Mr. Vidal is one of Pensacola's most successful and influential citizens. He has had a prominent part in the affairs of the city, has given liberally to various charities, and has been helpful in matters of civic importance. He has handled his official business in a

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VINCENT J. VIDAL

manner highly satisfactory to all concerned, and has the high regard and esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Vidal is a member of the Elks Lodge, of which organization he is a life member, and served as secretary for 25 years. He also belongs to the Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce and Yacht Club.

He was married at Pensacola to Miss Katherine Kupfrian in 1880, who is deceased. He married Miss Sadie Roth in 1886, who is also deceased, and married Miss Stella O. Owen in Pittsburgh in 1917.

JUDGE ELMORE DIXIE BEGGS

When Judge E. D. Beggs was sixteen years of age he decided on a newspaper career, purchasing the Madison Recorder, of which he was editor and publisher for a number of years. The law proved more compelling, however, and he was admitted to the bar at Madison, Fla., in 1886, continuing in the profession, in which he is now engaged, and which has brought to him many honors.

Judge Beggs has not made the practice of his profession an excuse for neglect of civic duties, but for many years has given much time and attention to educational affairs of state and county.

Born at Madison, Florida, July 26th, 1861, son of John M. Beggs and Ann E. Dunbar Beggs, he inherits the traditions of the South through ancestry of South Carolina, where both his father and mother were born, his father's family residing at Beech Island, South

Carolina, near Augusta, Ga., and his mother in Barnwell District, South Carolina, before her marriage.

His father came to Florida in 1845, the year the state was admitted to the Union. He served in the Confederate Army, engaged in sawmilling and merchandising, and was Clerk of the Circuit Court of Madison County at his death in 1887, having held this office for ten years.

As a boy, Judge Beggs attended public and private schools and for short periods, the South Georgia Agricultural College, Thomasville, Ga., and the University of Georgia. After his experience as a newspaper editor he engaged in the practice of law in Madison for about one year, going from that city to Kissimmee, where he remained until 1896. He was attorney for Osceola County, Attorney for the town, President of the town council and was later made Mayor of Kissimmee.

Moving to Pensacola in 1896, he has engaged in the practice of law in this county since that time. He has given special attention to matters pertaining to titles to real estate and to perfecting such titles, and his opinions are held in high regard, by reason of his long practice and experience.

He held the position of Judge of the Criminal Court of Record, which later became the present Court of Record, for a part of 1896, and was again appointed to the same position in 1902, was re-elected in the primaries of 1904 and 1908, and held the position until 1913. He was a member and chairman of the Water Front Commission created by the Act of the Legislature of 1899, which settled and confirmed titles to lots in the Pensacola waterfront.

Directing his attention to educational matters in the state as well as county, he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Florida Agricultural Collège at Lake City, which later became the University of Florida, and which institution was abolished by the act of the Legislature, which created the Board of Control, under which the present University of Florida at Gainesville came into being.

He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, which was established and maintained by the Baptists at Lake City for a few years.

In 1918 he was elected a member of the Board of Public Instruction of Escambia County. He was chairman of the Board for the first four years after his first election. During the time he has been on the Board, there has been great development and improvement in the public schools of city and county. Numerous new buildings have been erected, including the Pensacola High School, P. K. Yonge Grammar, Hallmark and Eliza J. Wilson schools, in the city, and the Brent, Ernest Ward at Walnut Hill, and the Beulah schools in the county, and additions have been made to many buildings. The terms of the schools have been lengthened and the teachers' salaries have been increased. The system ranks very high, and is regarded with pride by the citizens of the city and county.

Judge Beggs is a member of the First Baptist church of Pensacola and chairman of its Board of Deacons. In 1893 he was married to Miss Lily Clubbs, a daughter of Mr. A. V. Clubbs and wife, Mrs. Kate Clubbs, both deceased, of Pensacola. They have five children, Mrs.

Mary B. Johnston, wife of Mr. J. Aitchison Johnston; Misses Annie and Emily Beggs, E. D. Beggs, Jr., a student at the University of Florida, and Charles A. Beggs, a senior of the Pensacola High School.

ALMON CARLISLE BINKLEY

The practice of law, especially as allied to real estate titles, has engaged the attention of Almon C. Binkley for a number of years. Of progressive ideas and interested in county development, he has specialized in real estate law and as local representative of the Federal Land Bank and of farm loan bankers, which has made it possible for him to be of great assistance to farmers in the county, and given him a position of authority in connection with abstracts and land titles.

Born in Clermont County, Ohio, August 19, 1864, son of Lewis C. and Lucy A. (Simonds) Binkley, he attended schools of Ohio, studying law while teaching school in Santa Rosa County, Florida. He came to Pensacola in 1885, and was admitted to the bar in 1890, since which time he has continuously practiced his profession, with the exception of a few years, while he managed the Escambia Abstract Company, now the Title Guarantee Company of Florida. He is one of the approved attorneys of the New York Title and Mortgage Company of New York, and is a member of the local, state and American Bar Associations.

While in no sense a politician, Mr. Binkley is deeply interested in public affairs and is thoroughly conversant with national, state and city and county politics. He is a progressive, but not an extremist, and few men

are better acquainted with actual conditions or more fully equipped through experience to further the interests of this section. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations he has given his cooperation to many movements for real county development.

Mr. Binkley holds membership in the Odd Fellows, of which he is Past Grand Master for the State of Florida.

He married Miss Hettie I. Moore in Cincinnati; they have two children, Miss Faith Binkley of Washington, D. C., and Gail (Mrs. Harry C. Slichter, of Tampa, Fla.).

CAPTAIN W. G. BARROW

The steamer Tarpon is no mere boat. To Pensacola and other coast cities the Tarpon is an entity, alive as some boats are, with the events and people which have made its history. In time the Tarpon will become a legend, just as the Robert E. Lee of Mississippi fame has become. Captain W. G. Barrow of the Tarpon has been engaged from early youth to his present hale age in the business of boating, of one kind or another. As captain of the Tarpon he has the record of making his runs no matter what the weather, and of being always on time.

Captain Barrow was born in Andalusia, Ala., April 23, 1856. His parents were John and Martha Barrow. His father was wounded at Perryville, Kentucky, during the Civil War, his death following. Captain Barrow came to Pensacola at the age of ten. At fourteen

he worked on a steamboat. Later he worked in Pensacola bay, loading timber on vessels. In 1880 he got his license as master and in the same year received his engineer's license. He was on several of the steamers that were on the bay from 1870 to 1884.

Captain Barrow commanded a boat that went to Cuba during the Spanish-American war. An interesting incident which Captain Barrow sometimes relates, tells of an experience when during the Civil War his mother was in Pollard, Ala., while that town was in possession of the Federal troops. A noted spy, "Ag" Howard, while in Mobile, listened in on a conference which disclosed information of importance to the Confederate forces. She went to Pollard and hiding there in the home of Captain Barrow's mother, was assisted to escape with her news, getting her information through to General Bragg. In the middle of the night Captain Barrow's mother hitched up two horses and they drove to Escambia river, where the spy crossed the ferry, making her way to Montgomery, with her information for Bragg. "Ag" Howard's career is recorded in history.

Captain Barrow's parents came to Pensacola first in 1859, but the city was evacuated during the Civil War, when they were refugees in Pollard. He returned to Pensacola in 1868. He had little education, and that in the public schools.

With the sea always his friend and his living, Captain Barrow reached a point where he had gained the confidence of those who knew what was needed in a man placed in charge of human freight and valuable

cargoes. He commanded a boat for Chaffin and Company for eight years, towing lumber barges from Milton to Pensacola, and was engaged in the same business for Simpson and Company of Bagdad for three years. When John R. Saunders, H. H. Boyer, and others, formed a company to buy a boat they selected Captain Barrow to go north to purchase it. In December, 1903, he found the Tarpon at Philadelphia, which he recommended and which was purchased.

He brought the Tarpon to Pensacola in 1904. She was put in service between Pensacola, St. Andrews, Panama City, Apalachicola, Carabelle and other intervening towns. Later Mobile was added to her place of port. The Tarpon has done a big business, and has the reputation of always being reliable. Every year she is docked and thoroughly overhauled, and each year gets a first-class inspection certificate.

Everybody on the Gulf Coast as far as Carabelle knows Captain Barrow and the old reliable Tarpon. He has been president of the Pensacola, St. Andrews and Gulf Steamship Company for several years, and has the confidence of all stockholders in the company, all of whom take pride in the Tarpon as well as the captain, who for so many years has made its record one known to all familiar with the coast country.

DUDLEY CHIPLEY BARROW

Dudley Chipley Barrow was born in Geneva, Ala., July 23, 1887. His parents were Willis Green Barrow and Rosa Campbell Barrow. His maternal grandfather

was a Presbyterian minister from Virginia, a nephew of Dr. Archibald Alexander of Princeton.

He was educated in public schools of Geneva, Ala., and Milton and Pensacola, Fla. He graduated from the Pensacola High School in 1906, winning the Blount medal for highest school honors, and also made high record in athletics. He was graduated with honors, his essay being "The Return of the State's Battle Flags."

Mr. Barrow began his duties in the Journal office with the late Frank L. Mayes, founder and at that time owner of the leading newspaper in Northwest Florida. He was vice-president and business manager when Mr. Mayes died in 1915, when changes were made in the personnel, and his widow, Mrs. Lois K. Mayes, took over the management.

Going to Birmingham, Mr. Barrow was on the staff of the Birmingham News and later was connected with the Huntsville Telegraph. During the World War he served for fifteen months in the receiving depot at Camp Pike, Arkansas, with the rank of sergeant. Receiving his discharge in February, 1919, he went to Hoosick Falls, N. Y., and engaged in the insurance business for a period of two years. Here John H. Perry, newspaper publisher who had purchased the controlling interest in The Journal, arranged for a conference with Mr. Barrow in New York City, when the position of business manager was offered to him and accepted. He returned to Pensacola and when later The Journal was consolidated with The News, an afternoon paper, Mr. Barrow was made business manager for both newspapers, a position of much responsibility.

October 11, 1923, Mr. Barrow married Miss Mildred Oatey of Hoosick Falls, and in December, 1927, he and his wife left Pensacola to make their home in Lowville, N. Y., where again he entered the insurance business. He died in that city August 24, 1928, seven months after leaving Pensacola, having contracted pneumonia.

Outstanding characteristics of Dudley Barrow were a sense of justice, which gave to his character its strong fibre, and loyalty to his friends. From every city in which he had been known floral tributes were sent to the bereaved family, speaking of the respect and love that were his.

He was a member of the Presbyterian church, F. A. M., Scottish Rites Masons, American Legion and Elks.

G. R. APPLGATE and WM. T. APPLGATE

The Applegate family has been identified with Pensacola for many years. Lewis B. Applegate came from Kentucky, near Louisville, as a civil engineer for the United States government, locating at the Navy Yard about 1845. His son, William T. Applegate, was born in this county, marrying Rebecca Bowman, whose father, Reuben Bowman, came from England. G. R. Applegate, son of William T., was in the grocery business with his father for many years.

Before entering the grocery business, William T. Applegate was a farmer at Gonzalez for a number of years. He moved to Pensacola and established a grocery store and meat market under the name of William T. Applegate and Sons, which he conducted up to the time of his death. His store was located at Ninth

Avenue and Belmont street, and Mr. Applegate was highly regarded in the community, as an upright man, honest and square in all his dealings, and was well liked by those with whom he came in contact. His hobby was business, and he became a highly successful and prosperous business man, and a large property owner, always interested in promoting the growth of the city and county and ever ready to help the needy.

He was born in Escambia County March 4, 1849, obtaining his education in the public schools of Escambia County. He became a member of the Church of Christ. Children born of his marriage to Rebecca Bowman in 1870, were:

Hester (Mrs. G. D. Adcock) deceased; Lennie (Mrs. Jacob Fillingim); Elbert M.; Willie (Mrs. R. C. Reeves); Grady Ross; Lemuel.

He died in Pensacola July 15, 1918.

* * *

Grady Ross Applegate was born in Escambia County, August 1, 1889. He attended the public schools of Escambia County, was a student at the Tate School, Roberts, Fla., and took an advanced business course through the International Correspondence School. When he was fifteen years old he came to Pensacola, afterwards working for his father in the grocery business, "W. T. Applegate and Sons", until 1914. Then with E. M. Applegate, a brother, he went to Panama City and organized a wholesale grocery business, the Applegate Grocery Company, which he ran for five years, selling out and returning to Pensacola, where he opened the Applegate Grain Company, in 1921. This is

a grain and feed company, and his brother, E. M. Applegate, was again a partner, the company being owned jointly, with an equal partnership. Two years ago they opened up a new department to manufacture the "Crown" brand of feeds, which they now operate.

During the World War, Mr. Applegate was in service in the 235th Company, Infantry, under Major Gen. Bailey, at Camp Jackson, S. C., throughout the war period. He was discharged May 21, 1918.

He is a member of the Church of Christ and is affiliated with the Masonic order. He holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce and contributes to all civic movements. He was married December 26, 1928, to Miss Alice Uttinger of Memphis, Tenn., in Memphis.

PHILIP D. BEALL

One of the leading lawyers of Florida at an early age, today, Philip D. Beall is recognized throughout the state as one of the ablest men of the profession, and one of the most eloquent pleaders at the Bar. He was Assistant United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Florida for several years and at present is serving his second term as member of the State Board of Examiners.

Born in San Antonio, Texas, February 17, 1891, he moved to Pensacola in the fall of 1896. He is a son of Wilbur N. Beall and Annie Larkin Beall, and received his education at the Christian Brothers College, St. Louis, Mo., and at Spring Hill College, Mobile.

Mr. Beall is one of the leading Democrats of the state, and since entering the profession of law has made a

success, ranking as one of the foremost lawyers of Florida, a position he has achieved through his abilities and a personality that has won him friends in public and private life.

He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Beall was married in Pensacola, June 14, 1914, to Miss Hildur Dahlstrom; they have two children, Philip D. Beall, Jr., and Kirke M. Beall.

F. F. BINGHAM

F. F. Bingham, prominently identified with the lumber and shipping interests of Pensacola for nearly forty years, and a citizen who has contributed in large measure to the development of the city, was born in Yankee Springs, Barry County, Michigan, March 25, 1872, the son of Amos R. and Caroline (Merry) Bingham. His ancestors on both sides of the family were of New England origin, the first of these to come to this country from England being Thomas Bingham, who settled in Connecticut in 1659. He is related to Senator Hiram Bingham, of Connecticut, and on his maternal side is a descendant of Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts.

He acquired his education in the public schools of Michigan, Illinois and Missouri, and when eighteen years of age came to Pensacola and secured a position with the Southern States Land and Timber Company, afterward the Southern States Lumber Company, of which he is now a director, secretary and assistant manager.

His successful business undertakings during his long

residence in Pensacola, in addition to his connection with the lumber business, have embraced a general shipping business, real estate and the development of unimproved lands on a considerable scale. During the World War, Mr. Bingham engaged in the building of wooden ships for deep sea service, and the Pensacola Journal of October 20, 1920, contained the following relative to his operations:

"* * * The sale of the 'Doughboy' concludes the quite remarkable operations of Pensacola's pioneer wooden shipyard. Over \$200,000 worth of wooden motor schooners were turned out at this yard, each craft taking the highest classification for deep sea service. The 'Doughboy' was about half completed when the Armistice was signed, and then Pensacola's pioneer ship-builder faced his hardest work. With the industry's financial support wiped out and with other wooden shipyards all over the country closing down or going bankrupt, F. F. Bingham, grimly continuing his lone-hand policy, completed his ship and went to sea with her, remaining with her in one capacity or another until her worth was demonstrated and a satisfactory sale effected. * * *"

Mr. Bingham early invested in Pensacola real estate, also having extensive holdings in the outlying districts and adjoining counties. He has always been interested in floating property, and at various times has been part owner of the tugs "Willie C." and "Florence", and barges "Marjorie", "Dorothy", "Robbie" and "Ida", and sole owner of the sea-going vessels "Davy Crockett", "Richard Bingham", "Carrie A. Bucknam" and

"City of Baltimore." He has made several voyages in these and other vessels to the West Indies and Central America.

Mr. Bingham possesses a rare fund of wit and humor, and the ability to express himself both with the spoken and written word, in a manner that instantly commands the interest and attention of his auditors. He contributes many timely articles to the newspapers of Pensacola on matters of civic importance, and his ideas are sound, to the point and so cleverly expressed that even he who runs is forced to read. In the nearly forty years he has lived in Pensacola he has offered for office twice—twenty-two years ago as a candidate for member of the Board of Public Works and in June, 1929, as a member of the Board of City Commissioners. On both occasions he summed up his qualifications in two cleverly written booklets, each a real gem of wit and humor, revealing the author as a genial, delightful citizen to whom even a stranger would be instantly drawn—a man of broad ideas, sincere of purpose and genuinely interested in all matters looking to the upbuilding and development of his home city.

Mr. Bingham is a Republican in political affiliation, and for many years was Chairman of the Republican Committee of Escambia County. From 1910 until 1913 he was a member of the Board of Bond Trustees of Pensacola. He is 3rd vice-president of the Association of Bingham Family of the U. S. A., is a Son of the American Revolution, a member of the Civitan Club, and fraternally is a Mason and a Woodman of the World. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

He was married June 10, 1896, to Miss Fannie Oerting, of Pensacola, and seven children were born to this union: Dorothy (Mrs. Joseph P. Kohn), whose husband is Captain in the Coast Artillery; Marjorie, Richard, Hilda (Mrs. Edward C. Beck), Charles, Harry and Thomas.

RICHARD MILES CARY

Col. Richard Miles Cary was by birth a Virginian, but before his death was one of the prominent men of Florida, and had become a recognized leader, his business capacity, his fine personal character and his distinguished military record giving him a position of prominence in the state.

Col. Cary came of distinguished ancestry; he was a son of Richard Miles Cary and Hannah Elizabeth Whiting Cary, and grandson of Gill Armistead Cary and Sallie Eliza (Baytop) Cary; great-grandson of John Cary, captain of Minute-Men and member of Virginia Committee of Safety; great-grandson of James Baytop, Lieutenant Fifth Virginia Regiment, from whom he traces his Revolutionary lineage.

Apparently, the family was of Norman origin, for we find it spelled "Kari" in the eleventh century. In the twelfth century there appears Adam de Karry, Lord of Castle Karry, Somerset County, England. This appears to support the Norman origin. Then appears Henry Cary, Lord of Kursdon who, through his mother, Mary Boleyn, was a cousin of Queen Elizabeth. From him were descended Earls of Devon and Monmouth.

Richard Miles Cary was born in Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, Virginia, May 19, 1861. He was tutored

by his father, who was a highly cultured man, and president of the Female College of Eufaula, Ala. Going to Eufaula as a very small child, in 1869; he moved to Mobile, Ala., in 1872, and when 18 years of age came to Pensacola to make his home.

At 18 he was an employe of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; at 20 he was paymaster of the Pensacola and Atlantic; a year later he was promoted to position of auditor with the same road, which he held until 1885, when the road was absorbed by the L. and N. In the meantime he had become interested in other matters, and was superintendent of the Gulf Ice Company. In 1886 he engaged in the coal business under the firm name of Cary and Company, which later was incorporated without change of style. This company does a business in bunker and export coal and building materials, and Col. Cary was president and general manager to the time of his death, February 10, 1925.

In 1889, with others, Col. Cary organized the Pensacola Home and Savings Association, serving as secretary for 22 years, and then as president until his death.

Outside of business, Col. Cary's warmest interest was enlisted in behalf of the state militia. Private, corporal, sergeant, in the Escambia Rifles, National Guard, in 1896 he became captain of Company B, 1st Regiment, Florida National Guard (Chipley Light Infantry). In May, 1898, he volunteered for war with Spain and was made Captain of Company I, 1st Regiment, Florida Volunteer Infantry. He was discharged December 3d, 1898, at Tallahassee, and was later made major 1st Bat-

talion, 1st Regiment, Florida National Guard, and lieutenant-colonel, Florida National Guard.

Col. Cary retired from military service in 1908, but during the World War was appointed agent of the United States Shipping Board, serving without pay.

That fire and devotion to duty that he put into military service found a parallel in his business activities.

While serving as a member of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, he was largely instrumental in bringing the G. F. and A. railroad to Pensacola and on the reorganization of this road as the M. S. B. and P., was made a director. He was one of the organizers of the Peoples Bank (a state bank). This was later made a National Bank, when consolidated with the Citizens Bank and known as the Citizens and Peoples National Bank. He was vice-president both of the Peoples Bank and the Citizens and Peoples National Bank.

Col. Cary was a vestryman of Christ (Episcopal) church; member of the board of directors of the Kiwanis Club and the Osceola Club; fraternally he was a member of Escambia Lodge No. 15, F. and A. M., 32nd degree; Coeur De Lion Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and Zellica Grotto, No. 6.

October, 1903, Col. Cary married Miss Mary Ethel Wright, daughter of a prominent Pensacola family. Their children are Richard Miles, Margaret Ethel, George Archibald, Elizabeth Whiting, and Henry Hall.

A. B. DOOLEY

Few men have become so identified with the interests of a city in so short a space of time as has A. B. Dooley, who came to Pensacola in 1926, and today is director in the Chamber of Commerce, a director of the Rotary Club, president of the Osceola Country Club, president of the Crusaders, member of the Pensacola Country Club, and of the Knights of Columbus.

For twenty years Mr. Dooley has been connected with the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, in Dallas, Texas; New York, Cincinnati, Louisville, Montgomery, Memphis, Orlando and Pensacola. He put in the Dial system in Orlando, where he was with the company for two years. He is now district manager of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company at Pensacola, having supervision of all lines between Pensacola and Tallahassee. The past two years has seen the best business of the company since the establishment of its interests in this city.

Mr. Dooley is a Catholic. Mr. and Mrs. Dooley have one daughter, Mabel Lee (Mrs. M. E. Davis).

ALEXANDER FRIEDMAN

Alexander Friedman, for nearly a quarter of a century identified with the mercantile interests of Pensacola, being the owner of the first ladies' ready-to-wear establishment in Escambia County—which opened for business September 24, 1906, and has successfully operated ever since at the same location—can well be proud of his business venture, which has grown from small

beginnings to one of the leading ladies' emporiums of Pensacola.

Born in Hungary, May 2, 1866, the son of Herman and Gertrude Friedman, he came to America when a young lad, settling first with his brother at Florence, Alabama. He received his education in the schools of that state, attending the State Normal School of Alabama. At the close of his school days he established a drygoods business at Forest City, Arkansas, later coming to Pensacola where, with his brother, Louis Friedman, he established the Friedman Dry Goods Company. He subsequently sold his interest in the concern to his brother, and went to St. Louis, where he remained for seven years.

The desire to again become a citizen of Pensacola became so strong that in September, 1906, he returned to the city and established the business now known as Friedman's Ready-to-Wear. The establishment was originally known as Falk & Friedman's, William Falk having been associated in the business for about 10 years.

Mr. Friedman has served as president of Beth-el Temple for a number of years, and is now Trustee, taking a great interest in Temple work. He is a member of the Kiwanis and Progress Clubs, and is a 32nd degree Mason.

In civic affairs he has always manifested a deep interest, being at the present time a director of the Pensacola Chamber of Commerce, and an energetic worker for the best interests of the city. He is also a director of the Mutual Building & Loan Association of Pensacola.

Mr. Friedman was married December 31, 1894, to Miss Sadie Falk, of Louisville, Kentucky. Three daughters were born to this union: Miriam, Catherine and Margaret, the latter being deceased.

DR. C. RAY MITCHELL

The oldest Pensacola practitioner in his profession in point of service, Dr. C. Ray Mitchell, dentist, has been identified with Pensacola since 1899. Dr. Mitchell is of Scotch ancestry, being a direct descendant of the historical Clan N'Mitchell of Glasgow, a family distinguished for generations of scholarly attainments in science and letters. Several volumes of the history of Dr. Mitchell's family were destroyed by fire, but data still in the family show that the Virginia branch of the Mitchell ancestry dates back to Richard Mitchell of Glasgow, born in 1676; his son, William Mitchell of Virginia, founded the family of which Dr. C. Ray Mitchell is a lineal descendant. Dr. Mitchell's father, Dr. Thomas S. Mitchell, made his home with his son in Pensacola; he died in this city in 1911. He was born at Lafayette, Ala., September 4, 1836. At the early age of thirteen years he left home to make his own way. He was signally successful, studying medicine while engaged in clerical duties. He graduated as first honor man from Grafenbourg Medical Institute, and entered upon his profession in that city. He continued his private practice until the Civil War, when he was commissioned a surgeon in the Confederate army, attached to Beauregard's corps. Because of his arduous duties, his health gave way and he was forced to resign his commission;

he then entered the Atlanta Medical College for a post-graduate course, graduating in 1864. On March 4, 1856, near Tuskegee, Alabama, he was married to Miss Willie Susan Cooper. To this union five sons and six daughters were born, and each of his sons became a practitioner in some branch of the medical profession.

Dr. C. Ray Mitchell came to Pensacola July 4, 1899. He married Miss Eleanor Peacock of Atlanta; they have one daughter, Eleanor (Mrs. S. H. Quarles).

He attended school in Georgia, graduating from the Atlanta Dental College, commencing the practice of his profession in Louisiana, after which he practiced in Birmingham, Ala., before coming to Pensacola.

A sportsman as well as a professional man, it is probable that Dr. Mitchell knows more about the habits of fish that infest the bays and rivers of West Florida than any other man of his calling. He has been interested in civic affairs and a charter member of the Rotary Club; past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and past Master of the local lodge of Masons. He was the first president of the Pensacola Dental Society.

C. C. WEBB, M.D.

Doctor C. C. Webb, of Pensacola, one of the city's youngest physicians who has built up a successful general practice, and who is prominently identified with leading social and civic organizations of the city, was born in Albany, Ohio, March 31, 1895, the son of Samuel D. and Elizabeth Y. Webb. He acquired his common school education in his home city, and in 1918 graduated in medicine from the Ohio State University.

Over a three-year period, from 1919 until 1922, Dr. Webb was connected with Grant Hospital and Children's Hospital at Columbus, Ohio, as Surgical Assistant, serving in this connection under Dr. Andrew Crotte, famous specialist.

In 1922, Doctor Webb began the practice of medicine and surgery at Pensacola, and has built up a splendid practice, his ability and skill gaining for him the confidence of the public, which, coupled with his genial personality, has enabled him to forge quickly to the front in a profession.

Doctor Webb was a Lieutenant in the Naval Medical Corps during the World War, and was stationed in Navy Medical School at Washington, D. C., and Naval Hospital at Pensacola. It was while he was serving his country that he became enamored of Pensacola, and determined to make this city his permanent home.

He has been honored with various positions of importance since becoming a citizen of Pensacola. He has served as Commodore of the Pensacola Yacht Club, and is past president of the Pensacola Country Club. He is a past president of the Kiwanis Club and is affiliated with the American, Southern, State and County Medical Associations. He is also a member of the Frisco Medical Association, and is at the present time Division Surgeon for the Frisco Railway.

In fraternal circles, Doctor Webb is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner. He was married at Pensacola to Miss Eulalie Hutchinson. They have two children, Carol and Joyce.

JOSEPH A. MIXON, M.D.

Representing Pensacola's medical profession during the World War, Dr. Joseph A. Mixon had a distinguished record as a regimental field surgeon in France, and since returning to this city has built up an excellent practice.

Dr. Mixon for several months during hostilities was on the front lines in France, and was promoted to the rank of major in the Medical Corps. Dr. Mixon received his commission as first lieutenant in 1917, spending three months at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. He was then transferred to Camp Gordon, Ga., remaining there eight months, and in November, 1917, was promoted to captain. May 1, 1918, he sailed for France with the Eighty-second Division, landing at Liverpool and crossing the channel to La Harve and then to Abbyville, France. He was with the troops within fifteen miles of the front and was assigned to duty with the British armies. May 4, 1918, he was commissioned a major in the Medical Corps.

After six weeks in training with the British forces he went to the front at Toul as field surgeon with the 326th Infantry. From that time and to the close of the war he was on constant duty as regimental surgeon. He remained at Toul eight weeks and was then assigned to duty on the Metz sector for eight weeks, and from there to the Argonne Forest. He was on constant duty during the fighting in the Argonne from October 8 to October 31. After being relieved he went to the Rest Camp at Langres, and was again on his way to the front when the armistice was signed. He remained four months

longer at the Rest Camp with his regiment and after about six weeks at Bordeaux, sailed for the United States, reaching Hoboken May 29, 1919. From there he was removed to Camp Merritt, and then to Camp Gordon, Ga., where he received his honorable discharge July 24, 1919.

Doctor Mixon was born at Evergreen, Ala., son of Elihu and Rhoda (Tisdale) Mixon, natives of Alabama and still living in that state. His father has been a successful merchant, stock-raiser, and planter and one of the influential citizens of the state. Doctor Mixon's grandparents were I. F. and Elizabeth (Higdon) Mixon, natives of South Carolina.

During his boyhood on his father's plantation in Alabama, Dr. Mixon attended the public schools, continued in the preparatory school at Meridian and for one year was a student at the Meridian Military College. He finished his academic education in the Southern University, a Methodist School at Greensboro, Ala., and then entered the University of Tennessee at Nashville, taking the medical course and M.D. degree in 1911. This was followed by a post-graduate course at Tulane, New Orleans.

Doctor Mixon soon after graduating came to Florida, locating at Pensacola in 1916. Here he has built up an excellent general practice and has associated himself with the civic and social life of the city. He is a member of the American, Southern and County Medical Associations, prominent in the order of Elks and an active member of the Civitan and Country Clubs. Fraternally

he is affiliated with the Alpha Kappa Kappa medical fraternity and the Theta Nu Epsilon.

He was married January 8, 1913, at Abilene, Texas, to Miss Mary Brown, daughter of I. S. and Louise (Knight) Brown. Mrs. Mixon's father is a Texas ranchman with wide cattle and other interests.

HARRY A. LURTON

Business genius has gone into the enterprises directed by Harry A. Lurton, one of the younger men of Pensacola who has made a success in several directions, and whose progress has been marked by an interest in the upbuilding of his home city, as well as by his own individual advancement.

Harry Lurton was born in Pensacola, January 14, 1887, son of James W. Lurton and Aline Lurton. His father was a Kentuckian, but for a number of years was with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, as Superintendent.

Harry Lurton was educated in the schools of Pensacola. He was an employe of the Louisville and Nashville, next representing the J. P. Williams Company of Savannah, Ga., at the Pensacola headquarters of the company, which conducted a local grocery in connection with the business. A connection with the Jennings Naval Stores business followed, and he remained with this company until the outbreak of the World War.

As a second lieutenant of infantry, Mr. Lurton was stationed at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga. He now holds the rank of major in the United States Reserve Corps.

After the war Mr. Lurton organized the Lurton-Hardaker Company, a Naval Stores concern. In 1924 the present company was organized, with a capital of half a million dollars, and the business was greatly expanded. The Lurton Company, of which he is president, is one of the large naval stores and wholesale grocery businesses of the South. The company owns thousands of acres of timber land in Santa Rosa, Okaloosa and Escambia counties. When the Lurton Company was organized it took over and expanded the Lurton-Hardaker Company and also absorbed the business of the Consolidated Naval Stores Company, in the west Florida territory.

The company's offices and merchandise department are located in its own two-story brick building, adjacent to the yards of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and with the tracks of the Frisco system in front, these being the two roads serving Pensacola and its territory. Handling its own large receipts on its own yards, the Lurton Company also provides facilities for the naval stores handled at Pensacola for Taylor, Lowenstein and Company of Mobile, Ala., and E. C. Hughes of Mobile. Its wholesale trade covers the Pensacola territory and in addition, the company owns and operates three "Piggly Wiggly" stores in Pensacola and one in DeFuniak Springs.

Across the railroad tracks from the main warehouse the company has an additional warehouse, 50 by 150 feet in size, where the produce business is carried on. This building is equipped with a cold storage plant, and otherwise adapted for the satisfactory handling of

fruits and green vegetables. At the naval stores yards the company now has in operation four five-thousand-barrel tanks, a total capacity in use of twenty thousand barrels, with three other reserve tanks for turpentine, with capacity of five thousand barrels each. In the storage shed there is capacity for twelve thousand empty barrels, while the storage capacity for rosin is enormous. All of the naval stores coming by water to Pensacola is landed on the dock near the Lurton offices and warehouse.

Mr. Lurton is a member of the Pensacola Chamber of Commerce, of the Rotary Club, and of the Pensacola Country Club. He is at the head of the West Florida Receiving Home, a part of the Florida Home Society for children.

He was married at Pensacola to Miss Georgia Boyer; they have two children, Carolyn and Harriet Ann.

C. H. SEXTON

Entering the industrial field of Pensacola about seven years ago, taking over a plant that had been in operation but which had not been a paying investment, the Pensacola Creosoting Company with C. H. Sexton as its local head, has established a record for creating one of the most important manufacturing concerns of the South, and has gained international recognition for the quality of product.

Mr. Sexton, who is a Virginian by birth, came to Pensacola in 1922. The company which he represents as vice-president and general manager, specializes in the manufacture and treatment of piling, cross-arms,

lumber, structural timbers, and conduit for underground wires and cables. Shipments are made by rail and water to many parts of the world, and the growth has been so rapid as to require expansion of the plant, year after year, as well as the acquisition of ten thousand acres of standing timber in Santa Rosa and Escambia counties, Fla., and Baldwin County, Ala., which is expected to be sufficient for the needs of the company for not more than ten years.

The markets of the Pensacola Creosoting Company include Cuba, Mexico, Porto Rico, and many South American countries, besides trade in the United States.

About \$200,000 was spent in reconstructing and expanding the business in Pensacola. The output of two or three sawmills is used annually, and 18,000,000 feet of timber per year is used, with about 6 carloads of product each 24 hours. The company does its own buying and selling, as well as its manufacturing, and exports hundreds of carloads of poles, cross-arms, piling, etc., annually.

The process of creosoting is such that its laboratories are constantly visited by prominent men interested in wood conservation, and the methods used have given to the pine such lasting qualities as to contribute in building up a business which is fast becoming one of the largest manufactories in the South, as well as being the most advanced of its kind in this country.

FRANK ROBINSON POU

Pensacola lost a valued citizen, one widely beloved and esteemed, in the death of Frank Robinson Pou, one

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FRANK ROBINSON POU

of the city's most successful business men and who for ten years prior to his passing served as a member of the board of city commissioners.

Mr. Pou was born at Autauguaville, Alabama, December 15, 1865, and was the son of Frances Gavin Pou, who moved to Pensacola in 1868 and was one of the city's first merchants. Frank Pou received his education in the schools of Alabama and Pensacola, and in the early days he conducted a men's clothing store, but disposed of this and established the Pou Funeral Home. In the latter business he was very successful. His charity was widespread, and it is asserted that his check book was rarely kept inactive when appeals were made to him. His heart was big and receptive, and hundreds there are who remember him for his liberal response to their pleas for assistance.

Mr. Pou was one of the first city commissioners to serve under the commission form of government. His splendid service, covering a period of ten years, was a labor of love for him. When he offered for the position he received a higher vote than the combined vote of the other two commissioners elected at the time, a high testimonial of the regard and esteem in which he was held. At the time of his death, the Mayor of Pensacola ordered the municipal building closed for two days as a mark of respect, and all flags of the city were at half-mast.

Mr. Pou was a devout member of the Methodist church, and fraternally was affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias. He was married at Pensacola to Miss Norma Childersen, and

two daughters were born to this union, Erma (Mrs. A. E. Foster), and Capitola (Mrs. Russell Scarritt). There are also three grandchildren.

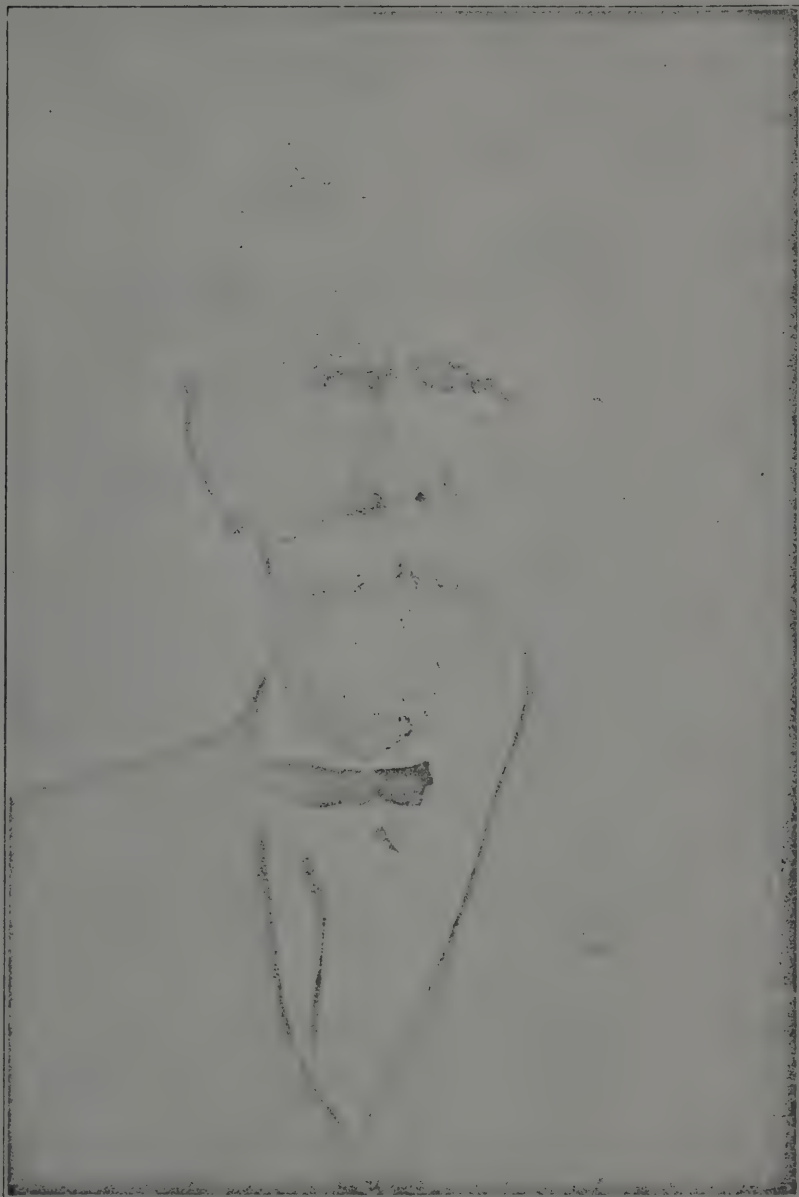
F. A. BOGHICH, SR.

F. A. Boghich, Harbor Master of Pensacola for the past twelve years, who has been connected with the office for nearly half a century, having served for thirty years prior to 1917 as Assistant Harbor Master, has the distinction of being the only man appointed to this important position who is able to handle both the office work and the ships. He has followed the sea all his life—working on sailing vessels when a young man, later on tug boats and for many long years has been giving valiant and expert service in the office which he now so acceptably fills.

Capt. Boghich was born at Milton, Florida, March 22, 1848, the son of F. A. and Catherine (Mayo) Boghich. His father came to Florida about 1846 from Fiume, Austria, his family being originally from Czecho-Slovakia. His mother was a member of the Mayo family, prominently identified with affairs of Alabama, her native home being Burntcorn.

Capt. Boghich came to Pensacola in 1878, when thirty years of age, and prior to that time he had worked on sailing vessels, in sawmills, and had been a timber inspector. For the first two years he was in Pensacola he was captain of a sailing vessel in the harbor of Pensacola and up and down the Gulf Coast, later becoming captain of various tugboats hauling logs and timber from Baldwin County. He was thus engaged for a

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F. A. BOGHICH, SR.

short time when he became captain of the "Echo", a tug boat plying the waters of the Gulf, a position he held for nine years. Subsequently he was captain of a tug boat on the Mississippi river, New Orleans being his headquarters.

For six years Mr. Boghich was with the Louisville & Nashville Railway as dock foreman at Pensacola, and then became assistant harbor master, a position he filled for thirty years until appointed harbor master in 1917 to fill the unexpired term of J. E. Abercrombie. In 1923 he was elected to the office and on July 9, 1929, was reappointed for another term of four years.

Though he is now 81 years of age, Capt. Boghich is as active, alert and keen-minded as men many years his junior. He is one of the best posted men in the country on matters of navigation, and knows the Pensacola harbor and the Gulf like a book.

During the World War he was sailing master of a boat taking cargo to New York City, Liverpool, Havana and Brest, and later took a cargo to France on the steamship "Villie Dixmude."

Fraternally, Capt. Boghich is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan. On his eightieth birthday, he was presented a handsome seal billfold by the Pensacola Lodge of Odd Fellows, which he treasures very highly. Captain Boghich is also a Woodman of the World and organized the Woodmen Circle of Pensacola.

He has been twice married, his first wife having been Miss Leona Greene, of Milton, Florida, whom he mar-

ried in 1872. Eight children were born to this union, two of whom, Leona (Mrs. Walter Langford), and Eugene E., died during 1929, and four died during infancy. Two sons, F. A., Jr., and M. Leslie Boghich, are citizens of Tampa. Captain Boghich was married March 22, 1921, at Pensacola, to Mrs. Lena Daniels.

W. P. BREWTON

W. P. Brewton was born in Huntsville, Ala., March 5, 1879, his parents being E. G. Brewton and Emma Lovelace Brewton. His father was born in Tatnil County, Ga., in 1836, and is now living in Pensacola. His people were Georgians, coming originally from Ireland. His mother was born in Brewton, Ala., and is descended from early Scotch settlers of that state. Brewton, Ala., is named for an ancestor. His father served in the United States Army in the Indian War, 1852-53, and enlisted in the Civil War from Florida, at its beginning, serving as a private for the duration of the War Between the States.

He was educated in the public schools of the county and at Meux Business College, where he took a business course. He came to Pensacola to reside when ten years of age and began work in the employ of Hansen and Company, grocers of this city, when a youth. He worked for this firm for 18 years, leaving its employ during the war to go to the Pensacola Shipbuilding Company, and was employed at this plant all through the World War. After the war he bought out a grocery and meat business from C. C. Davis, 327 East Gadsden street, which he is now conducting. He is at present

having a new building erected across the street at 326-328 East Gadsden street, which he will occupy about August 15, continuing in the same business he now conducts.

Mr. Brewton is a contributor to the Community Chest and is interested in the general upbuilding of the city and county. He is a member of the First Christian church.

He was married September 25, 1904, to Tabitha Bailey of Cottage Hill, Fla. They have four children, Emma (now Mrs. W. S. Moore), Alma, Christine and W. P., Jr.

HUNTER BROWN

Since coming to Pensacola in 1908, Hunter Brown has so identified himself with the interests of this city as to be looked upon as one of its leading developers. Conservative, his fine business judgment and genius for administration, added to breadth of vision, have made him valuable in the public positions he has held, as well as in his own enterprises.

As president of the Pensacola Chamber of Commerce he proved a directing head of unusual ability in the handling of large affairs and this same understanding of men and talent for organization he has put into his own business connections.

Mr. Brown is the son of James Franklin Brown and Jule (Hunter) Brown. He was born in Louisville, Ga. (Jefferson County), December 11, 1889. For twenty years in Jefferson County his father was in public office as Ordinary, similar to the probate judgeship in Escambia County. L. Q. C. D. Brown, well-to-do planter, and

Dr. Edward Henry Wright Hunter, both of Jefferson County, were grandfathers. Dr. Hunter was a surgeon during the Civil War.

After attending the public schools and the Georgia School of Technology, Mr. Brown found employment in Atlanta with an engineering firm. He came to Pensacola in 1908, working for his brother, L. S. Brown, in the real estate and insurance business, and in 1910 the insurance department of this firm combined with the Fisher Insurance Agency, forming the Fisher-Brown Insurance Agency, of which Mr. Brown is president. This agency is one of the most firmly established in this section of the state and handles all branches of insurance.

Mr. Brown is also secretary of the Security Finance Company and a director of the Citizens and Peoples Bank. Besides being a past president of the Chamber of Commerce he is past president of the Rotary Club, and retains his membership in both organizations. He is also a member of the Pensacola Country Club, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masons, Scottish Rite, 32nd degree; Shriner, Zellica Grotto; Knight Templar.

The Fisher-Brown Insurance Agency is the largest concern of its kind in West Florida and among the largest in the state, and owes its advancement to the character of its president as much as to his ability. Mr. Brown has a genius for measuring men and methods; he is energetic and gives to whatever he undertakes a devoted attention; and his personality makes friends for his business.

As a citizen, Mr. Brown has always shown a fine sense of his obligation to the community interests, and has probably been a part of more civic movements and public philanthropies than any other man of his age in the city.

He was married July 28, 1917, to Margaret Wilson Douglas, in Norfolk, Va. They have one child, Beverly, aged 8 years.

PAUL P. STEWART

During the World War the Pensacola Shipbuilding Company ranked as one of the leading ship manufacturing concerns of the United States, and since the armistice the firm has built 63 steel vessels, besides doing much structural steel work in connection with bridges and other steel equipment. To the initiative and direction of Paul P. Stewart, president, the company owes its advanced position during hostilities and the continued success of the plant, which has held its own when other companies of the kind have been abandoned, and has so established itself as a part of Pensacola's industrial life as to become a permanent asset.

Paul P. Stewart was born at Youngstown, Ohio, son of David C. and Frances D. Stewart. His father was a prominent manufacturer of Ohio. After attending the schools in that state, he was a student at Yale, from which he was graduated in Civil Engineering, later receiving the degree of M. C. E. from Ohio Northern University. For the first two years following his graduation he was with the McClintic Marshall Construction

Company, builders of steel buildings, bridges, etc., with headquarters in Pittsburg. He next was associated with Milliken Brothers of New York City, subsequently going with the U. S. Steel Corporation at Chicago. He was Chief Structural Engineer when the Gary Steel Plant was built by this corporation, and served seven years in this capacity.

Following his connection with the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Stewart engaged in the steel construction business, under the name of Ketler-Elliott Company, Contracting and Construction Engineers, of Chicago, of which firm he was General Manager, until he came to Pensacola in 1917, at which time he established the Pensacola Shipbuilding Company.

During the World War the Pensacola Shipbuilding Company built \$25,000,000 worth of steel ships in a period of twenty-five months. All of these ships are still in operation. Among the vessels built at this time was the "City of Weatherford", a 9,000 ton steel merchant vessel, considered one of the banner ships of the fleet of the U. S. Shipping Board.

Since the war the firm has built about 63 vessels, tugs, dispatch boats, oil barges, most of which are steel. These have been built for the Standard Oil Company, New Orleans Refining Company, Corona Coal Company, of New Orleans, and for various other users of steel ships.

Mr. Stewart, during his twelve years' residence in Pensacola, has been a vital factor in the upbuilding of the city. He has brought into being and successfully

conducted one of the largest industrial enterprises, given employment to hundreds of men, and has permanently put Pensacola on the map as one of the leading shipbuilding centers of the country.

Mr. Stewart is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he has been president; member of the Pensacola Country Club, Pensacola Yacht Club and Rotary Club. He is fraternally affiliated with the Masons. He was married to Miss Bertha Dorst of Chicago, Ill., March, 1908. They have a son and a daughter, Robert D. and Barbara.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are socially very popular, Mrs. Stewart being one of the leading musicians of the city, identified with the Civic Music Association and the Music Study Club. While taking no professional interest in music, she finds scope for her talents as a brilliant pianist in various civic musical activities.

E. W. SPEED

E. W. Speed is vice-president of the Frederick Gilmore Co., shipping, bunkering, stevedoring and forwarding agents.

Former Division Superintendent of the Louisville & Nashville Railway, with headquarters in Pensacola, and whose splendid record with this company, covering a period of twenty-seven years, is one of which he has every right to be justly proud, was born in Madisonville, Kentucky, March 3, 1878, the son of R. C. and Martha Elizabeth (Walden) Speed. His parents were both Kentuckians, his father the son of a prominent

planter and tobacco merchant, his mother the daughter of a minister of the Christian church. On both sides of his family his ancestors were English, coming to this country prior to the Revolution, settling in Virginia, later migrating to Kentucky, where the family have been prominently identified with the history of that state.

Mr. Speed entered the employ of the L. & N. Railway in July, 1902, accepting a position with the auditing office of the road. He had seen previous service in the East and West End Stations in Cincinnati. The following September he became revising clerk in the office of the auditor of receipts, and a year later became chief clerk of his department. One promotion followed another, and after serving for seven years as traveling auditor of the road, he was transferred to Florida, being appointed Agent at Marianna. On April 1, 1914, he became agent at Pensacola, handling, in addition to his other duties, all export and import traffic in a manner which demonstrated executive ability of a high order. He held this important post for fifteen years, being promoted to the rank of superintendent on April 16, 1929. He recently resigned to become associated with the Frederic Gillmore Co.

Mr. Speed lends aid to all progressive measures and is a citizen who has done much for Pensacola. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Civitan Club and Fifty Crusaders. He was married in Pensacola in March, 1910, to Miss Lottie Rice. Three children were born to this union: John Walden, Elizabeth and Virginia.

J. MONTROSE EDREHI

J. Montrose Edrehi was born in Pensacola, Fla., May 14, 1900; his parents were David Edrehi and Ida Levy Edrehi. They were married in Pensacola. His father was born in Birmingham, England, and came to Jacksonville shortly after the Civil War. He later resided in Marianna, moving to Pensacola about 1896. His mother was born in Nashville, Tenn. He attended private and public schools of Pensacola, after which he was a student at the Classical School of Prof. H. Clay Armstrong, winning the Alumni prize for the highest average in the Junior class. He graduated from the Pensacola High School in 1917, and then took an academic course for one year at the University of Florida, followed by the study of law, graduating with the degree of LL.B. in 1921.

He started the practice of law in Pensacola in 1921, in which he is still engaged. He held the office of U. S. Assistant District Attorney for one term and in 1924 was appointed U. S. Commissioner for Pensacola, and is now serving his second term in this office. He is secretary-treasurer of the Escambia Abstractors, Inc.

Mr. Edrehi has been affiliated with both the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce, and is one of the organizers of the Pensacola Junior Chamber of Commerce Golf Association, which built the Osceola golf course. He is a member of the Lions Club, Progress Club, Pensacola University Club, the B'nai B'rith Lodge, the University of Florida Alumni Association, and of the Zeta Beta Tau fraternity. Member of Temple Beth-El.

During World War he was a member of the cadet corps, S. A. T. C., at the University of Florida.

He was married June 12, 1928, to Miss Jeanette Nathan of Baltimore, Maryland.

JOHN SAMUEL TURBERVILLE, M.D.

Taking a leading place in the state as physician and surgeon, John Samuel Turberville, M.D., has established in Century not only one of the best practices in this section of the South, but one of the finest hospitals in Florida. Dr. Turberville was born in Alabama, near Claiborn, in 1875, the son of Joseph and Matilda Turberville. He was graduated from the University of Alabama with a B.S. degree, and later in pharmacy and in medicine.

Beginning the practice of medicine at Peterman, Ala., and continuing his professional duties at Snow Hill, he came to Century, Fla., in 1905. Here he assisted Dr. J. C. O'Gwynn, who was chief surgeon of the Alger-Sullivan Lumber Company, succeeding him in this capacity, when Dr. O'Gwynn moved away to other fields.

Dr. Turberville has recently built a fine hospital at Century, the best of equipment, all modern conveniences for general practice and surgical work, and adequate hospital staff, being among its features. There are 30 beds and ample room for all departments of hospital practice. Dr. Turberville is chief surgeon, and associated with him are Dr. H. L. Cachet, Dr. C. R. Hoskins, Dr. W. L. Abernethy, and other physicians are occasionally called in to service. The Turberville Hospital

is the oldest hospital except the naval hospital in Escambia County, but has not always been operated under the same name. Dr. Turberville also includes the duties of local surgeon for Century to the L. & N. R. R. Co. in his professional activities.

He is a member of the Century Club, the American, Southern, State and County Medical Associations, and is considered one of the leading surgeons of the state of Florida.

Dr. Turberville was married in Alabama to Miss Julia Ptomey. They have seven children: Kathleen; Julia; Joe (now a physician of Tampa); Genevieve; John; Myrtle and William.

J. J. SULLIVAN

Coming to America from Cork, Ireland, at the age of 18, J. J. Sullivan rose to prominence in state and county, and at the time of his death in 1926 had achieved much success in his profession and had made a fixed place for himself in the community life.

Judge Sullivan spent one year in Jersey City, then moved to Montgomery, Alabama, and later to Flomaton, Alabama, where for five or six years he was land agent for the Sullivan Lumber Company. It was during this time that he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar of Alabama. Shortly after he was admitted to the bar of Florida, and practiced with Judge Richard L. Campbell, one of the leading lawyers of his day and author of *Historical Sketches of Colonial Florida*. In 1892 he moved to Pensacola, where he opened up a law office of his own.

Rising rapidly in his profession, his qualities of leadership were soon recognized, and he was elected to the Florida Legislature, and for many years took an active interest in politics.

Judge Sullivan was proud of his Irish ancestry, coming from people of distinction in that country, and for a number of years was Florida State President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

For many years he held a place of public confidence and as a private citizen won very close and devoted friends, at the time of his death being one of the most highly regarded men in the county, and one who had achieved a great measure of success, both financially and as a state and civic leader. In the legislature of Florida he was an aggressive figure, fighting for those principles of Democracy to which he always held with ardent devotion, and at home he held the esteem of his fellow citizens.

Judge Sullivan was a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

He married Miss Dora McGrath of Alabama (a second marriage), and of this union six children were born, and four by a first marriage.

He died March 29, 1926, after an illness of several years.

WILLIAM BAZZELL

For many years Captain William Bazzell was one of the leading bar pilots of the port of Pensacola, serving as Commodore of the Bar Pilots' Association and President of the State Bar Pilot Association of Florida.

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WILLIAM BAZZELL



J. J. SULLIVAN

Of Herculean frame, standing six feet, two inches in his stocking feet, Captain Bazzell was not only one of the most proficient and experienced pilots known to Pensacola, but had a career which is part of the history of the Spanish-American War.

As commander of the pilot boat Somers T. Smith, Captain Bazzell carried no less than three expeditions to Cuba during the war between this country and Spain, and many a news dispatch reached this country from the seat of war because reporters of the New York Herald and other newspapers had been taken from Key West to Havana on the Somers T. Smith, the record as a filibuster of this fleet boat being second only to that of the famous Dauntless.

Born and reared in Jackson County, Fla., at the age of fifteen he sought the sea for a livelihood, obtaining work with the coastwise service. Two years later he located in Pensacola, served an apprenticeship with the Bar Pilots' Association and was admitted as a licensed pilot.

He was an Episcopalian, and was also a member of the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the I. O. O. F., in all of which he took an active part. Born February 3, 1854, he died February 9, 1904, after fifty years of life much of which was spent on the sea.

He married Sarah A. Mixon at Pensacola. Their children were: William; George; Mrs. G. F. Gonzalez; Freeman H.; Mrs. W. R. Caper; Mrs. J. A. Hughes; Mrs. Norman B. Cavett; Mrs. C. C. Hartman; James and Frank.

ROBERT GORDON MARTIN

Robert Gordon Martin has been with the Pensacola Hardware Company for the past seven years, being secretary and treasurer of the corporation. He was born in Clark County, Alabama, September 4, 1892, the son of Robert L. and Minnie G. (Cunningham) Martin. The Cunninghams were originally from Scotland, and were early settlers of South Carolina. His paternal ancestors migrated from North Carolina to Alabama before the latter became a State. One of his ancestors, William Armistead, was a major in the Revolutionary War, and the Washington Chapter, D. A. R., placed a tablet on his grave several years ago.

Mr. Martin gained his common school education in the schools of his native county, graduating in 1916 from the University of Alabama. The World War interrupted his business career at this time. He volunteered for service in June, 1917, was sent to the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, where he became a Second Lieutenant, and went to France as a member of Company A of the 54th Infantry. He served throughout the war, and engaged on the Alsace-Lorraine front from August 28, 1918, to October 15, 1918, being moved to the Meuse-Argonne fronts on November 1, 1918. He was discharged from the service the following June, having served his country gallantly and with distinction.

Returning to the United States, he became Assistant National Bank examiner of the Sixth Federal Reserve District, a position he held until 1920 when he came to

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Pensacola as auditor for the American National Bank. He was with this bank for two years, at the end of which time he formed a connection with the Pensacola Hardware Company, being associated in this business with A. J. Butt.

Mr. Martin was attracted to Pensacola because of its delightful summer and winter climate. He is deeply interested in all matters affecting the growth and development of the city, and is a liberal contributor to all civic movements. He is a director of the Pensacola Rotary Club, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masons. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian.

His marriage to Miss Ellen Adair Roberts, of Pensacola, took place November 20, 1921. They have two children, a son, Robert Gordon, Jr., and a daughter, Anne.

JUDGE HENRY BELLINGER

For nearly eighteen years County Judge of Escambia, Judge Henry Bellinger as a public official and private citizen held the confidence of the people who placed him in office. The following editorial appearing in a local newspaper at the time of his death, expressed the public attitude of mind:

"The death of Judge Bellinger was a distinct shock to his many friends throughout the state, and a positive loss to Escambia County. A native of Florida, Judge Bellinger spent the greater part of his life in Escambia County. He was a deputy U. S. marshal during the administration of President Grover Cleveland, later practicing law in Pensacola as a member of the law firm of

Wentworth and Bellinger, Geo. P. Wentworth being the junior member of the firm. He was teller in the Citizens National Bank of this city before its amalgamation with the People's Bank, the two becoming the Citizens and People's National Bank of Pensacola. He was then elected County Judge and served in that office for nearly eighteen years.

"Few public officials have devoted their time and attention to the duties of their office in the manner in which Judge Bellinger gave his time and effort to the correct and impartial discharge of the duties of the office of County Judge. Uniformly courteous, always fair, never inattentive to duty, he was a first-rate officer in every respect. His friends were numbered by his acquaintances, his impartiality and moral courage were never questioned, and his ability and honesty freely admitted.

"Judge Bellinger was a model officer and one of the county's best citizens. His death was a shock to the people of the county, and in their bereavement his family have the sympathy and condolence of the public in general."

* * *

Judge Bellinger was born in Waukeelah, Fla., March 16, 1872, the son of William Bellinger and Henrietta Moseley Bellinger. The Bellinger family came from South Carolina. His father, Dr. William Bellinger, served as physician in the Confederate service during the War Between the States.

Henry Bellinger was educated in the public schools of Florida.

Judge Bellinger came to Pensacola as deputy U. S. marshal under Puleston, during the Cleveland Administration, in July, 1906. He studied law without attending law school, and was admitted to the bar in 1899. He was elected Judge of Escambia County in 1904.

He was a member of the Methodist Church, was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and was a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

He was married in Pensacola to Miss Bessie E. Sampey, June 21, 1905. Died in Columbia, Alabama, February 20, 1922.

BESSIE SAMPEY BELLINGER

Bessie Sampey Bellinger, the widow of Judge Henry Bellinger, was the first woman in the United States to fill the office of County Judge. On the death of Judge Bellinger, February 20, 1922, she was appointed by Governor Cary A. Hardee to fill the unexpired term of her husband, who for eighteen years had been County Judge of Escambia.

Mrs. Bellinger was born in Evergreen, Ala., the daughter of Francis M. Sampey and Susan U. Stallworth Sampey.

Her father served through the War Between the States, entering the service of the Confederacy as a boy. He was twice wounded.

Her mother, Mrs. S. U. Sampey, was a successful and much-loved teacher for nearly forty years.

Mrs. Bellinger attended Alabama schools, graduating at Livingston Normal College in 1899. In the same year she moved to Pensacola to reside.

She taught in the Grammar schools of Escambia County and for some time represented the Equitable Life Insurance Company, with which she was very successful.

She was County Judge from March, 1922, to November, 1922, and her appointment by Governor Hardee came at the solicitation of many organizations and private citizens, as well as public officials.

Mrs. Bellinger was married June 21, 1905, in Pensacola, and both she and Judge Bellinger were popular socially. She is a member of the First Baptist Church.

Mrs. Bellinger finds one of her chief interests, outside her home, in golf, and is considered one of the best women golfers of the Pensacola Country Club, and is popular in both service and civilian society.

CHARLES MANLEY COVINGTON

Descended from long lines of Scotch and English ancestry, Charles Manley Covington made an impress on the business and civic life of Florida through his ability and that character which was attributable both to heredity and the determined force which made him and his six brothers among the leading men of the South.

Mr. Covington, the eldest brother, was born in Richmond County, N. C., January 9, 1853, son of Terell and Eranda (Chappell) Covington. Securing such education as was obtainable in the public schools of Rich-

mond, he fitted himself to engage in the naval stores business, at that time the leading industry in eastern North Carolina.

As the business declined in North Carolina, owing to exhaustion of the source of supply, he and his brother, Henry Lilly Covington, who was associated with him, moved into South Carolina, continuing the same business. Then, following the pine belt, they moved into Georgia, operating near Savannah and Brunswick. Finally they located in Florida, where in 1894 they organized the Gulf Naval Stores Company at Carabelle, the headquarters of which they moved to Pensacola. This company with its capital of \$300,000 did a very extensive business, and in 1898 was merged into the Consolidated Naval Stores Company and became the principal concern of the country in that line.

Mr. Covington was twice married; first to Miss Louise Victoria Capel, of Powellton, N. C. She died in 1897, leaving four children, Jessie Delilah (Mrs. J. F. Riley of Birmingham, Ala.); Capitola Cornelia (Mrs. Walter McLendon of Athens, Tenn.); Louise Capel (Mrs. Barshell Andrews, of Columbus, Ga.), and Charles H. Covington, of Tallahassee. He was married for the second time to Miss Marie-Therese Armistead of Richmond, Va. They had two children, Armistead Manley of Pensacola, and Treadwell Downing, of Miami. Treadwell Covington married Miss Elizabeth Battle; they have one son, Treadwell Downing Covington, Jr.

Mr. C. M. Covington and his brother came to Pensacola at a time when the naval stores and lumber export

businesses were the two leading industries and they at once assumed a place of importance, contributing to the commercial, social and civic life in such a way as to make them at once an integral part of the community.

As a director in the American National Bank of Pensacola; vice-president of the Consolidated Naval Stores Company of Jacksonville; manager of the grocery department of the Consolidated Naval Stores Company, Pensacola; President of the Gulf Naval Stores Company of Carabelle, he found his duties were many and varied, but always had time to associate himself with church and philanthropic work.

With John A. Merritt, and L. Hilton-Green, prominent in the lumber industry and in banking, he served a term as trustee for Pensacola, at the time when the aldermanic form of government was in effect. He was a member of the First Baptist Church of Pensacola and with Mrs. William Dudley Chipley, was largely responsible for removing a heavy church indebtedness. He interested himself in the Y. M. C. A. and in prohibition, giving generously to both causes.

When Mr. Covington died in Pensacola January 31, 1911, he had become so identified with the commercial interests of the state and was so much a part of the community life, as to take his place as one of the outstanding builders of Florida and Pensacola.

JUDGE C. M. JONES

Judge C. M. Jones, of the Court of Record of Escambia County, one of the county's ablest lawyers who has given distinguished service on the bench during

the past twelve years, has long filled an important role in the affairs of Pensacola and the county as a whole.

Judge Jones was born in San Antonio, Texas, June 26, 1865, the son of Joseph Pickett Jones and Victoria Moreno (Jones). Prior to the Civil War his father was in the United States Army, stationed at Fort Barrancas. When the war broke out he resigned from the U. S. Army and returned to his native state of North Carolina, where he commanded a North Carolina Regiment, and subsequently served as an Inspector General in the Confederate Army on the staff of General Bragg. His mother was born and reared in Pensacola, and was a member of one of the city's oldest families. Following the war, his father returned to Pensacola and practiced law until his death. He was elected Mayor of Pensacola three consecutive times in the 70s.

Judge Jones attended the schools of Pensacola, later studied law in his father's office, and at the age of 21, was admitted to the Florida bar. He practiced law in Pensacola from 1886 until 1917, at which time he became Judge of the Court of Record in and for Escambia County. This Court handles civil, chancery and criminal cases, the only court in the State having such wide jurisdiction. There are six terms of court held annually.

Judge Jones evinces profound knowledge of the law, together with the fairmindedness that is the prime requisite of the judicial function. Prior to his elevation to the bench, he served as Assistant U. S. District Attorney, and in 1901 represented Escambia County in the

Florida Legislature. He is a former Mayor of Pensacola, having held office from 1901 until 1903.

Always a staunch Democrat, he is an ex-member of the Democratic Executive Committee from the Third Congressional District. He is a member of the Pensacola and State Bar Associations. He is also a member of the Episcopal church, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masons and Knights of Pythias.

Judge Jones was married at Pensacola to Miss Rose McHenry. Judge and Mrs. Jones have two sons, Joseph Pickett, who is in the automobile business at Pensacola, and J. McHenry, a well-known attorney of the city.

Judge Jones has the distinction of being one of the three oldest lawyers in Escambia County, and one whose admirable record of achievement places him among the leaders of his profession.

J. McHENRY JONES

J. McHenry Jones, brilliant young attorney of Pensacola, who for the past two years has served as assistant Attorney General of the State of Florida, the youngest attorney in the United States to be appointed to so important a post, was born in Pensacola, January 6, 1903, the son of C. M. and Rose Jones. He inherits his unusual ability and thorough grasp of his profession from his distinguished father, Judge C. M. Jones, whose record on the bench has been marked by high ideals, unbiased judgment and a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the law.

Mr. Jones attended the schools of Pensacola, and at the age of twenty years, graduated in law from the

University of Florida, receiving his LL.B. degree in 1923. A special court action was necessary to remove his disability on account of age, and he began the practice of his profession before he attained his majority—a record that few young men achieve.

His ability has already gained for him positions of trust and importance, having served as acting State Attorney for the First Judicial Circuit from April, 1925, until April, 1926, and was special assistant Attorney General from 1927-29, being but twenty-four years of age when appointed to this important position.

Mr. Jones practices his profession independently and is building up a business that would now be a credit to a much older and more experienced attorney. His friends predict for him a future of unusual achievement.

He holds membership in the University Club, the Osceola Country Club, and has served as County Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the State Democratic Executive Committee. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha and Phi Delta Phi college fraternities. His marriage to Miss Elizabeth Bruce Davis, of Danville, Virginia, occurred at Milton, December 16, 1926.

WILLIAM KNIGHT ROBINSON

William Knight Robinson, who was engaged in the undertaking and embalming business in Pensacola for forty-two years, the oldest man in this line in the city, was born in Autauga County, Alabama, September 6, 1860, the son of William Lawrence and Elizabeth (Knight) Robinson. His father was a Civil War veteran.

Mr. Robinson was reared on his father's farm, and early took a hand in the activities thereof, having begun plowing at the age of twelve years. His school advantages were meager, only going to school about six months in his life. He possessed, however, energy and ambition and thus equipped he left home when twenty-one years of age and came to Pensacola, and for over six years was a clerk in a furniture store.

In 1887 he entered the undertaking business with an associate, and ten years later went into business for himself, and for over thirty years conducted an up-to-date undertaking and embalming establishment, outfitted with the finest equipment obtainable. Mr. Robinson was an expert embalmer, having a thorough knowledge of this important phase of the business, gained through years of practical experience.

Mr. Robinson resided in Pensacola for forty-eight years and changed jobs only once, and his splendid success was largely due to the fact that he possessed stick-to-it-iveness, excellent managerial ability and a kindly, sympathetic interest, which is a requisite for any successful funeral director.

In fraternal circles, Mr. Robinson was affiliated with the various branches of the Masonic Order. He was married in June, 1888, to Miss Anna Maude Reese, member of a prominent Pensacola family. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson reared a family of five children and there are also eleven grandchildren. Their children are Erin Belle (Mrs. Leo Marzoni) deceased, Mary Lou (Mrs. W. F. Mariner, whose husband is in the

U. S. Navy); Mrs. F. R. Pittman, of Tampa, Lucile (Mrs. S. W. Clayton) of Tampa, Bessie (Mrs. S. M. Clark) of Bartow.

T. M. LLOYD

Among the recent additions to Pensacola's citizenship none has more favorably impressed himself upon all with whom he has come in contact than T. M. Lloyd, who, in 1922, purchased the undertaking establishment of Northup & Wood, oldest business of the kind in Pensacola. Mr. Lloyd not only possesses business ability but has a genial and pleasing personality, which enables him to win friends easily, and is a possessor of those elements of character which are the foundation of business success—honesty of purpose, the desire to serve and a sympathetic interest in those in distress.

Mr. Lloyd was born in South Wales, April 8, 1891, the son of David and Mary H. Lloyd. When a young lad six years of age he came to the United States with his parents, settling first at Cincinnati, later living at New Castle, Pa., and at Mansfield, Ohio. He acquired his knowledge of his profession at the Cincinnati School of Embalming, and entered the business at Mansfield, Ohio, where he remained for five years. His business career was then interrupted by his enlistment in the Ohio National Guards, and his resultant service on the Mexican border. This was followed by his service overseas during the World War as a member of the 37th Division, being a Sergeant of the first class in the Medical Corps. He participated in the Meuse-Argonne, St. Mihiel and Ypres-Lys drives, and was gassed the night

before the Armistice was signed. His record for gallant service on the battlefield is one of which he can well take pride.

Following his honorable discharge from the Army, he returned to the United States, and for some time was at Montgomery, Ala., for recuperation. He then went to Cincinnati where he took a post-graduate course at the Cincinnati School of Embalming. He subsequently engaged in the undertaking business at Detroit, later at Mobile, Ala., and in 1922 came to Pensacola and purchased the business of Northup & Wood, which he has since very successfully conducted.

Mr. Lloyd has increased the facilities of the business, having splendid equipment, housed in a fine funeral home which he erected in 1924. The firm of T. M. Lloyd, Funeral Directors, gives a service which is appreciated for its completeness.

Mr. Lloyd is prominently identified with the American Legion activities of not only Pensacola but of the State, having served for two years as Commander of the Legion Post at Pensacola and also has filled the office of Vice-Commander for the State of Florida.

Mr. Lloyd was married at Wetumka, Alabama, to Miss Ola Lee Wardlew and they have one daughter, Patricia Ann.

THOMAS H. JOHNSON

Thomas H. Johnson, Wharf Master of the Municipal Docks of Pensacola, one of the influential members of the International Labor Association and long identified with navigation activities of the port of Pensacola, was

born in New York City, on September 9, 1862, the son of Thomas and Julia Johnson.

Since 1870 Mr. Johnson has been a citizen of Pensacola, moving to that city when a lad of eight years. At twelve years of age he became a clerk in a mercantile store, and job printing office, learned the printers' trade and for six years was engaged as a job printer.

For many years thereafter he was engaged in various capacities in the bay, being a stevedore and also foreman of the Bruce drydocks, with a large force of laborers working under his direction.

Mr. Johnson has served the city of Pensacola for a number of years as tax assessor, and for several years was a member of the Board of City Commissioners. For the past two years he has been Wharf Master of the Municipal Docks. He is one of three oldest city officials and has given much time and attention to matters vital to the city's interest and progress.

In years past he was one of the leading labor leaders of the State, and was for a number of years president of the Florida branch of the International Labor Association. He is a man who makes friends easily and whose influence has always been exerted for those things which make for better government and better conditions generally.

Mr. Johnson has been identified with various business enterprises of importance, being a stockholder in the American National Bank, the Citizens & Peoples' National Bank, the San Carlos Hotel Company, the Bruce Dry Dock and several other leading companies in Pensacola.

He is affiliated with various civic and fraternal organizations of Pensacola, being treasurer of the local Lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, an active member of the Pensacola Yacht Club, a member of the Knights of America and secretary of the local organization and a member of the Veteran Firemen's Association. In religious belief he and his family are devout Catholics.

Mr. Johnson was married in 1898 to Miss Ella Massey, of Pensacola, and their children are C. A., Thomas A., James M., Abbie Julia and Arthur J. Johnson.

ARTHUR JOHN JOHNSON

Arthur John Johnson, who for three-score years has been a resident of Pensacola, is a citizen who enjoys the high regard and esteem of his fellowman, and one who has long been identified with the shipping interests of the port.

A native of New York City, where he was born January 30, 1860, the son of Thomas and Julia Johnson, he came to Pensacola when a lad of ten years. From early youth he had a natural love for the sea, his father having been a seafaring man before him.

After acquiring his education in the schools of New York City and Pensacola, he was for half a century engaged as a stevedore at the port of Pensacola. He retired from this work in July, 1928, at which time he received the appointment as County Registration officer, and the following December was appointed for a four-year term, a position he is now filling to the utmost satisfaction of his constituents.

Mr. Johnson is a man of high integrity, wide acquaintanceship and genial personality. He has long been a prominent figure in shipping circles, and enjoys the respect and confidence of a wide circle of friends. In his new position as County Registration officer he is meeting every requirement of thoroughness, accuracy and efficiency.

In religious affiliation he is a devout member of the Catholic church. He was married at Pensacola to Miss Theresa Quina, of that city, and they have reared a splendid family of four sons and one daughter, Thomas A., E. J., Arthur J., Jr., William and Julia Johnson.

THOMAS A. JOHNSON

Thomas A. Johnson, president and general manager of the Bruce Dry Dock Company, of Pensacola, is one of the city's leading citizens, through whose energy and excellent management one of Pensacola's largest industrial enterprises was established, and has become recognized as one of the leading concerns of the country.

Mr. Johnson was born in Pensacola September 24, 1888, the son of Arthur J. and Theresa Johnson. His education was secured in the parochial schools of the city, being rounded out with a business college course. His first business experience was with the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company as clerk, holding this position from 1903 until 1906, being chief clerk of the mechanical department when he severed his connection with the road. He then became Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, a position he held until 1916.

Visioning the possibilities of a large dry dock at Pen-

sacola, Mr. Johnson and associates organized the Bruce Dry Dock Company, and for the past nine years Mr. Johnson has headed the company as president and general manager. A magnificent business has been built up as the result of his excellent management, the concern being one of the largest of its kind in the South. The firm was given the name of Bruce in honor of a member of Mrs. Johnson's family.

Mr. Johnson has not only been successful in his business affairs, but he has been a leader in municipal and county affairs, being an ardent advocate of good roads and a member of the Board of Bond Trustees of the Road Paving fund of the county. He is also chairman of the Board of Bond Trustees handling the bond issue for the court house and jail.

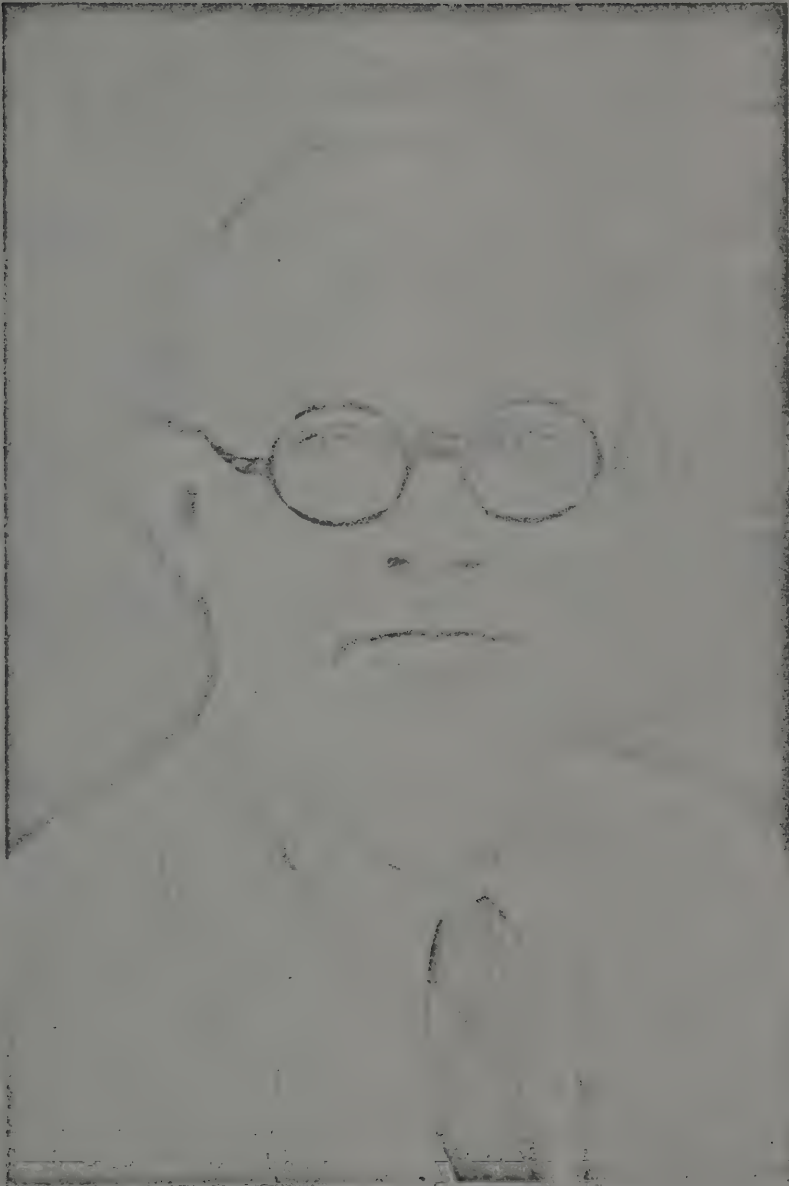
He took an active part in the campaign which made possible the \$2,000,000 county bond issue for good roads and it was largely through his initiative that the government recognized the demand of the Pensacola Chamber of Commerce for a canal from Pensacola to Mobile. Mr. Johnson was chairman of the committee which fostered the movement, which has been brought to success.

He is a member of the Pensacola Country Club and of the Catholic church. His marriage to Miss Genevieve Watson occurred at Mobile, February 15, 1915, and two children were born to this union, Bruce and Alice Marie.

PERRY W. REED

It is said that a genius for music and figures go together, and this axiom is proving itself true in the activ-

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PERRY W. REED

ities of Perry W. Reed, Secretary and Traffic Manager of the Pensacola Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Reed is a musician of more than local reputation, having composed a number of songs and instrumental numbers for piano and organ, and at the same time has taken an important place in community life and development. He was born in Logansport, Ind., September 7, 1885, son of Frank H. Reed and Florence E. Reed. He is the oldest of a family of twelve, of whom eleven were boys.

After the usual public school work, he attended Wabash College (1903-1905) and De Pauw University (1905-1906). Leaving Logansport, Ind., July, 1906, he found employment with the traffic department of the Wabash Railroad and Pennsylvania lines in Delphi, Ind., Chicago and Cincinnati, from July, 1906, to September, 1918. He was with the transportation service of the United States War Department at Nitro, W. Va., and Birmingham, Ala., September 1, 1918, to January 1, 1920.

Mr. Reed came to Pensacola January 9, 1920, being General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Gulf, Florida and Alabama Railway (now the Southern division of the Frisco system) until September 30, 1921.

From October 1, 1921, to December 31, 1928, Mr. Reed was Traffic Manager of the Pensacola Chamber of Commerce, and as the first traffic manager of that body brought Pensacola's traffic and transportation situation out of chaos to some semblance of orderliness, saving to Pensacola, and to shippers and receivers of freight located here, considerable amounts through securing reductions in their freight charges.

Mr. Reed says of himself that "he never starts anything", but those who have been familiar with his work at the Chamber of Commerce since his earliest connection with the organization, give him much credit for the many public enterprises this body has fostered. He has been connected with every drive and practically every other forward movement in Pensacola for the past ten years, and had much to do personally with securing authority for the construction of the Pensacola-Mobile canal, recently authorized by the Secretary of War.

Besides his duties with the Chamber of Commerce as secretary and traffic manager, Mr. Reed is manager of the Cooperative Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the U. S. Department of Commerce, receiving this appointment Jan. 1, 1926. He has also been secretary of the Rotary Club since October, 1923. He is also Secretary of the Pensacola Traffic and Transportation Club, and a director in the West Florida Receiving Home; a member of the Board of Stewards of the First M. E. Church; a Scottish Rite Mason, being organist for the lodge, and a member of the Pensacola Yacht Club. He also holds membership in the Delta Upsilon fraternity.

Musically, Mr. Reed is not only talented, but is a composer of experience and training. One of the most popular songs of the day, "Down Pensacola Way", was given its musical setting by Mr. Reed, who has also written a number of other songs, some of which are of a religious character. He has had several compositions accepted and published by leading music houses of the country, and some of his works he has published him-

self. He was formerly director of the Civic Music Association and was at one time organist of the First Methodist Church.

Mr. Reed married Miss Mary LeSueur, October 31, 1907, at Delphi, Ind. They have three children: Mary Elizabeth, Robert Richard (also a musician of considerable promise), and Martha Shideler.

J. R. McLANE

Among Pensacola's outstanding citizens who reaped not only large financial success but the high regard and esteem of a wide circle of friends, J. R. McLane, who has passed to his final reward, held an enviable place in the affections of his friends, and was recognized throughout the south as one of the leading lumbermen of Florida and Southern Alabama.

A Minnesotan by birth, he became a Floridian early in life, coming to the State with his parents when a lad of twelve years of age. He was born at Rochester, Minnesota, the son of Dr. J. N. and Minerva Chapin McLane. When his father removed from Minnesota he first located in Tennessee, living in that State for six years before coming to Florida to locate at Millview, in Escambia County. Although a doctor of medicine he did not practice until late in life, devoting his early life to the lumber business, having extensive interests at Millview and Point Washington, Florida. He later practiced medicine at Argyle and also DeFuniak Springs, Florida.

J. R. McLane early in life entered the lumber business, and from the first he met with success. His oper-

ations extended over a wide area, entering the business first at Bagdad, later going with the John Cross Lumber Company at Caryville, and next extending his operations into Alabama. He engaged in the logging business at Geneva, Alabama, where he also put up a large mill, and before this was interested extensively in the lumber business at Noma, Florida. In these latter undertakings he was associated with D. H. Morris.

His Florida holdings also included a lumber mill at Freeport, which he operated in conjunction with his mill at Geneva. Mr. McLane had offices in Pensacola from 1909 until his death where he handled all details of his various lumber mills, all of which, however, were located in other sections.

Mr. McLane was a citizezn of the highest type, and was greatly esteemed wherever he was known. His managerial ability, thorough knowledge of the lumber business and his fair and honest treatment of the hundreds of men who were from time to time in his employ, enabled him to gain financial independence, and at the same time make a place for himself in the regard of all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. McLane was married at Argyle, Florida, to Miss Annie D. McCaskill, of Alabama. He is survived by his wife and seven children, Annie Chapin, Gertrude, Ruth, J. N., Arthur G., Catherine and Ralph.

CHARLES MCKENZIE OERTING

To have won the esteem and confidence of private citizens and public officials, to have made a business success and to have become an honored member of so-

ciety in an adopted land, would seem enough to round out the life of any man. But Charles McKenzie Oerting in Denmark or in Sweden would be known as Sir Charles, having been honored with decorations which give him the right to this title.

As Danish Vice-Consul since 1896, the King of Denmark gave to him the decoration of "The Knights of Danebrog", a beautiful gold emblem. This gift from the king is his until his death, when it will go to another whom the King of Denmark may wish to honor.

In 1927 the King of Sweden conferred a similar decoration, that of "The Knights of Wasa", on Mr. Oerting, who had served as Swedish Vice-Consul for twenty years, having been appointed in 1907. The title of Sir goes with each of these decorations, which are a great honor to those on whom they are conferred.

Born at Ebeltoft, Denmark, September 16, 1843, son of Peter Julius Oerting and Sophie Buchtrup Oerting, both of whom were natives of Denmark, Charles McKenzie Oerting attended Latin School at Aarhus, Denmark. He came to Pensacola with his parents in 1861, and for several years was employed in a general mercantile business with Mr. Boysen. In 1863 he moved from Pensacola to the Navy Yard, where the Oertings kept a general merchandise store, supplying the government also with many articles.

In 1886 Mr. Oerting entered the ship chandlery business for himself in Pensacola. For one year this business was located on the square; in 1888 it was moved to its present site on lower Palafox street. To ship chandlery, hardware has been added within recent years.

For 43 years Mr. Oerting has been agent for the Pilot's Association of Pensacola, Mr. Oerting served the municipality as an alderman, when Mr. William E. Anderson was mayor of Pensacola; many years ago. Mr. Oerting takes an interest still in public affairs and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic order, York Rite.

Mr. Oerting married Miss Fannie Bronnum October 1, 1868, in Pensacola, and following her death he married her sister, Miss Elizabeth Bronnum, in 1880. Children are: Julius, Clarence and Fannie, now Mrs. F. F. Bingham, by the first wife; Alma, Ruby, now Mrs. Ruby Brown, children of the second wife.

JAMES DUDLEY JOHNSON

For a number of years connected with the Dupont de Nemours Powder Company, as Superintendent of the Acid Division, supervising construction of various new plants in many sections of the United States, James Dudley Johnson brings a wide and varied experience to his own business. He is engaged in the plumbing and heating business, operating under the firm name of J. D. Johnson, and is distributor of the Nu-Way Automatic Oil Burner for the Southeastern States.

Mr. Johnson was born in Pensacola, June 25, 1892, son of James M. and Julia F. Marques Johnson, both of whom were Pensacolians. His father's mother came from Ireland, and his father from Norway, originally spelling the name Johnsen. The Marques were from France, coming from that country direct to Florida.

Mr. Johnson was educated in the public schools of Pensacola. He is interested in civic advancement, and through the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club and other community organizations, has identified himself with many movements for city progress. He has served as a director on the board of the Rotary Club. He is a Catholic.

Mr. Johnson married Miss Mary Margaret Franklin, April 30, 1917, in Savannah, Ga. His wife is a descendant of the family of Benjamin Franklin.

LEONARD LEBARON

Leonard LeBaron, who has, for over three-score and ten years, been a citizen of Pensacola, was born in Mobile, Alabama, December 22, 1855, the son of C. L. and Ada LeBaron. He is of Scotch, Irish and French descent. His parents moved to Pensacola when he was three years of age, living there at the time of the Civil War, of which his vivid recollections form the basis of many interesting reminiscences. His mother nursed the Confederate wounded brought to Pensacola from Santa Rosa Island. He clearly remembers the bombardment of Fort Pickens by Forts Barrancas and McRae, then in the hands of the Confederate forces.

Mr. LeBaron gained his education in the Pensacola schools, and took a commercial course at Seaton Hall College, South Orange, New Jersey. Returning to Pensacola, he mastered telegraphy, line construction and repairs. For over twenty years he was engaged in this line of work, first with the Pensacola Telegraph Company, next with the American Union Telegraph Com-

pany, later becoming manager of the Western Union Company at Pensacola, which position he capably filled until 1892, when he resigned to become City Electrician of Pensacola.

For the past 37 years Mr. LeBaron has given Pensacola expert service as City Electrician. He has proven his ability as illustrated by the superior quality of electrical service Pensacola has long enjoyed. He supervised the installation of the electric fire alarm and electric police signal systems, and also put in the central fire alarm system. His thorough knowledge of electricity has made him invaluable in the important position which he has so long and so ably filled.

Mr. LeBaron is an interesting and entertaining talker, has broad and liberal views on all matters of public importance, and believes in religious, social and political freedom. He is intensely patriotic, and is a citizen who in all the relations of life, measures up to the highest standards.

He is President of the Veteran Firemen's Association, having at one time been Fire Chief at Pensacola. He was married at Pensacola to Miss Olivia Arbona. They have a daughter, Olivia, the wife of Lieutenant Commander Marco A. Zar, of the Argentine Navy Air Service, and a son, Earl LeBaron, who is a Catholic priest.

HERBERT P. CARO

Herbert P. Caro, State Senator from Escambia County, the owner of large dairy interests and a citizen whose progressive ideas have been helpful in city, county and State matters, was born six miles west of

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HERBERT P. CARO

Pensacola, July 27, 1886, the son of Frank F. and Fanny S. Caro. His father, who is still living, is a native of Escambia County; his mother was born in Live Oak, Suwanee County, Fla.

Mr. Caro was an accountant for a number of years, having held positions with the Lewis Bear Company, and the Louisville & Nashville Railway. During the past twenty years he has been interested in the cattle business on a large scale at times, and has given this business his entire time and attention since 1919. He has one of the largest dairies in West Florida, operated under the name of the Caro Dairy. It is located six miles west of Pensacola.

Mr. Caro has been honored at various times with public office. Ten years ago he represented Escambia County in the Lower House of the Florida Legislature, and three years ago was elected State Senator from Escambia County for a four-year term. He was one of the Bond Trustees having in charge the county's \$2,000,000 paving fund, and has served as trustee of various philanthropic organizations.

As Senator from Escambia County, Mr. Caro has advocated a State Farm Loan Board, similar to the Federal Farm Loan Board, and offered a bill providing a "revolving fund" for assisting defunct or partly defunct counties which would enable them to borrow money from the State to pay interest and retire their bonds, thus preventing the necessity for the state assuming these obligations.

Mr. Caro is a member of the Baptist church, is a

Scottish Rite Mason, and is also a Modern Woodman of the World.

His excellent ideas on governmental matters, his deep interest in county affairs, and his progressive spirit which has enabled him to achieve success in whatever he undertakes, have placed Mr. Caro in positions where he has been able to serve the county in a highly satisfactory manner. He is rounding out a successful term as State Senator, and has given much time and thought to his official duties.

He was married at Pensacola to Miss Hazel K. Gunther, of St. Louis. Their children are Herbert P., Jr., Lucile, Jeanette, Elizabeth, Louise, Frank, Gregg and Nell.

MAURICE VILLENEUVE

Maurice Villeneuve was born in Pensacola July 27, 1900; parents, Joseph Villeneuve and Sarah Elizabeth Becker. His father was born in New Orleans, his people coming from Paris, France. One Commodore Villeneuve in 1824 fought in the Battle of Trafalgar, and it is through this branch of the family that Mr. Villeneuve traces his ancestry on his father's side. His mother comes of Scotch lineage, and the Becks were among the early settlers of Alabama.

Mr. Villeneuve was educated in the public schools of Escambia County and received his first business training at the Florida Business College of Pensacola. He was elected to the Florida Legislature, session of 1929, and after serving this term was also a member of the extraordinary session, June 1-20, 1929.

Among the important positions held by Mr. Ville-neuve at various times in his business and public career are: Dredging Inspector for the Louisville & Nashville railroad and inspector of road construction for the State Road Department of Florida for two years. He is now Motor Vehicle Inspector for the State of Florida, appointed July 18, 1929. He is unmarried.

FRANK X. CARROLL

Frank X. Carroll represented his district in the Florida legislature for a number of years. Born in Mobile August 2, 1862, he came to Pensacola when 17 years of age, when the population of the city was about 5,000. He had attended the Military Institute and the Barton Academy of Mobile, and afterwards served an apprenticeship as a blacksmith. He worked at the blacksmith trade for thirty years in Pensacola, and in 1913 was elected to the legislature, of which he was a member for fourteen years. He was the oldest member of the House of Representatives. Mr. Carroll is also a licensed inspector of weights and measures and has held this position for the past sixteen years.

A Veteran Fireman, member of the Elks and Woodmen of the World, Mr. Carroll has identified himself with many interests in Pensacola, and through his legislative contacts, is well known throughout the state. Locally, Mr. Carroll holds a unique and unofficial position which has been his for many years; he is Pensacola's Parade Marshal, and has perhaps led more troops in time of peace than any other man in the country. For many years public parades and pageants honoring visi-

tors or at the time of local celebrations have had the Representative from Escambia County as Chief Marshal.

In 1883 he was married to Miss Sarah Dwyer. They have eleven children, six boys and five girls.

Mr. Carroll worked hard to bring the South from under dominion of negroes and carpetbag rule, and through his efforts joined with other equally public-spirited men and organized forces, the municipal government was eventually wrested from the hands of misrule and white supremacy obtained control.

JOHN H. VARNUM

Identified with education from early manhood, and one of the youngest men in the state to serve as a Superintendent of Schools or to be elected to the State Legislature, John H. Varnum is becoming one of the well-known figures of Florida.

Mr. Varnum was born in Washington County, March 10, 1893, son of John B. and Eliza Varnum, both of whom were Alabamians. He was educated in the public schools of Washington County, after which he took a special course at the University of Florida for one year.

From 1917 to 1920 he was Superintendent of Education of Washington County, the youngest County Superintendent in the state at the time. In 1920 he came to Pensacola, opening his own school, the Florida Business University, a commercial college, the enrollment of which numbers from fifty to eighty-five pupils. The courses are all of a business character and the school

has grown until it has become well known throughout the state; it is the only school of its kind west of Tallahassee.

Mr. Varnum is a member of the First Baptist Church. In fraternal affiliation he is a Mason.

He was married at Vernon, Fla., May 20, 1917, to Miss Bertie Ann Jones; they have four children, Eleanor, Sybil, Betty Alyne and Marjorie Jean.

In politics a Democrat, the election of Mr. Varnum to the Florida State Legislature was a distinct compliment from the people of Escambia County, to one who had been a citizen of this county for a comparatively short time.

Mr. Varnum is progressive in his policies and has that faculty of making friends, always valuable to a man in public life. His close attention to public and private business has been among the outstanding factors of his success.

J. R. COLEMAN

For many generations the family of J. R. Coleman has been identified with Escambia County. Born near Bratt, Escambia County, April 25, 1889, son of William Thomas Coleman and Sarah Nicholas Coleman, he comes of two families who have many descendants in West Florida, his mother's family for many generations having been citizens of Walton County.

His father, who is now retired, was a farmer, near Bratt, having always devoted himself to agricultural pursuits.

J. R. Coleman was educated in the public school, at-

tending the Wardville school, near Bratt. For twenty-two years he worked for his father and then entered the livery stable business in Century, which he followed for about two years. He then entered the mercantile business in which he was engaged for five years.

Selling out his mercantile business, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Escambia County, continuing in this position until July, 1928, when he was elected to the office of Constable for District No. 2, of Escambia County, for a term of four years.

Mr. Coleman is a Baptist. In fraternal affiliation, he is a Modern Woodman.

Mr. Coleman married Miss Fareby Wiggins, September 9, 1906, in Bratt, Fla. They have had eight children: Curtis, Drury, Myrtle, Hazel, Marshall, Marjorie, Robert, Jr., deceased; Mary Lou.

LEE DANIELL

Lee Daniell is considered an authority on land values in Escambia County. He has been engaged in the real estate business here for more than thirty years and since 1915 has been president of the Title Guarantee Company of Florida, Inc.

The Daniell family has been prominent in the South from early colonial days. Robert Daniell came to Charleston as Governor of South Carolina during the seventeenth century. During the Revolution we find them fighting with the Colonists. Some members migrated to Georgia where they were wealthy plantation and slave owners before the Civil War. Josiah Nathaniel and Eliza Harper Daniell lived in Atlanta and

there Lee Daniell was born April 28, 1871. Lee was the youngest of ten children. He was educated in the public schools and remained in Georgia until 1885 when he came to Pensacola. He was married at historic old Christ Church to Lola May McQueen of Prattville, Alabama, in 1895. They had four children: Lola Lee, William Edward (deceased), Mary (Mrs. Harper D. Scrymgeour), and Elizabeth.

While not a politician, Mr. Daniell has always evinced a keen interest in civic affairs. For many years he was secretary of the Young Men's Business League which sought the upbuilding of Pensacola. Under the aldermanic form of government he was Chairman of the Board of Public Works and Board of Public Safety of Pensacola. An ardent Elk, he is numbered among the Past Exalted Rulers of the Pensacola Lodge. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is an Episcopalian.

Mr. Daniell's energetic qualities as a boy suggested his success in later years. He began his business career as office boy in the office of the Vice-President and Land Commissioner of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Pensacola. Later he became private secretary to the Land Commissioner of the L. & N. in which position he remained for six years, laying the foundation for his future career. Then for several years he was secretary to the law firm of Blount & Blount, at that time leading attorneys in Escambia County. Finally, in 1906, Mr. Daniell entered the real estate field under his own name and has continued therein ever since. In addition to the real estate and Title Guarantee Company, he is

financially interested in the Traders Brokerage Company and the Semmes Coal & Ice Company.

PROFESSOR JOHN HUNTER WORKMAN

Though a Tennessean by birth, John Hunter Workman has been prominently identified with education in Florida for the past twenty-five years, and is today one of the leading educators of the South.

For nine years Professor Workman has been supervising principal of the Pensacola High School and Grammar Schools, coming to this city from Miami, where he had held a like position for six years; in Ocala he had also served for ten years in the same capacity.

Former president of the Florida Education Association, to which office he was elected in 1917, he is at present a member of the Commission of Institutions of Higher Learning of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and member of a committee to revise the state course of study, to which he was appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He was also a member of the committee which wrote the former course of study of the School of Florida. He served as a member of the State Text Book Commission, 1920-21.

The position of State High School Supervisor has three times been offered to Professor Workman, but each time declined.

Born in Southside, Tenn., May 16, 1875, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Workman, he early showed a bent towards the profession of teaching, and holds an L.I. degree from Peabody College, to which he won a scholar-

ship by competitive examination, making one of the highest grades ever made in the state. He also holds an A.B. degree from the University of Nashville. Graduate work at Peabody rounded out the education which fitted him for his profession.

Professor Workman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and of the Masonic order.

He was married in Jacksonville, Fla., August 10, 1914, to Mary Dodge; they have one son, Henry Dodge Workman.

Since his connection with the Pensacola High School its educational standards, school spirit and athletic activities have been placed on a higher scale, and the steady increase each year in enrollment bears testimony not only to the growth of the city but advancement of the school in educational opportunity.

E. A. HAUSE

For more than a quarter century, Edwin A. Hause has been identified with Escambia County, coming to Century, Fla., at the time the Alger-Sullivan Lumber Company was established, about 1900, and having been actively connected with the business which he now represents as president and treasurer. Mr. Hause is today the only remaining member of the original company.

The company owns large acreage in Escambia and in Southern Alabama. The first mill was built at Century in 1901, was destroyed by fire in 1910, and was rebuilt immediately. The Alger-Sullivan Company caters largely to export trade, utilizing merchant vessels of the United States, through Pensacola, to great

extent. Its product is long leaf yellow pine and at present it is the biggest company in Escambia County. Its mills produce about 35,000,000 feet per year, and its employees average about 500. One of the large taxpayers in Escambia, the company owns valuable water front property in Pensacola, and considerable acreage at Century.

The town of Century is not the typical mill village. While much property is owned by the Alger-Sullivan Lumber Company, to which the town owes its existence, Century is a thriving community with some fine buildings made possible largely through the interest of the company and the county. The capital of the company is \$100,000, and among its properties are the Escambia Railroad; water and light plant; sewer system and a company store.

A. A. Ranney is vice-president and secretary of the company.

Mr. Hause and family have so identified themselves with the life of the county as to take their places not only as leaders in the business and social affairs of Escambia, but are always to be counted upon in all civic or philanthropic enterprises.

The name of the company is derived from two of its original founders, General Alger having served his country with distinction during the Spanish-American War, and being a man of great business foresight and ability, and the Sullivan interests having been associated in many ways with the upbuilding of this section.

FRANK C. HECKER

Yachting is said to be the sport of kings, but Frank C. Hecker adds to this, golfing and fishing. Born in Nebraska, for the past twenty-eight years he has made his home near Century, Escambia County, Florida, on an estate where are combined the conveniences of city improvements with those pleasures to be found only in a country where such sports as he is interested in, abound.

The Hecker home is situated on a vast acreage, with grounds resembling those of an English country estate, the handsome residence also following lines of early colonial architecture. One of the most beautiful residential properties in Florida, it is surrounded with every convenience that modern ingenuity can command, and while shut off from the fret and friction of city life, is near enough to Pensacola to admit of daily communication, when desired.

Mr. Hecker spends much time in Pensacola, where he has a well-equipped boathouse recently built at a cost of \$5,000. Here his yacht, "Miss Sue", is ready for races and recreational jaunts of the Pensacola Yacht Club, of which Mr. Hecker is an enthusiastic member.

The first life member of the yacht club, he is keenly interested in its various sports, especially the long distance race from Pensacola to Camp Walton, an annual event, and is always in attendance at the Lipton Yacht races, open only to entrants of fish-class boats.

Deep-sea fishing is a form of recreation that is hardly second in interest to yachting with Mr. Hecker, and

on the "Miss Sue" he makes many trips to the Gulf of Mexico, where he has made some notable catches.

Mr. Hecker's father, Frank J. Hecker, a native of Michigan and a resident of Detroit for a number of years, made occasional visits to Century, where he had financial interests, being a large stockholder in the Alger-Sullivan Lumber Company, and a member of the original firm. Mr. Hecker has succeeded him to these interests, and came to Century from Detroit in 1901, since which time he has made his home in Florida. He holds membership in the Pensacola Country Club, and is generously interested in whatever is for the civic advancement of Century and Pensacola, or the county in general, contributing to all county-wide philanthropies, and to many community movements.

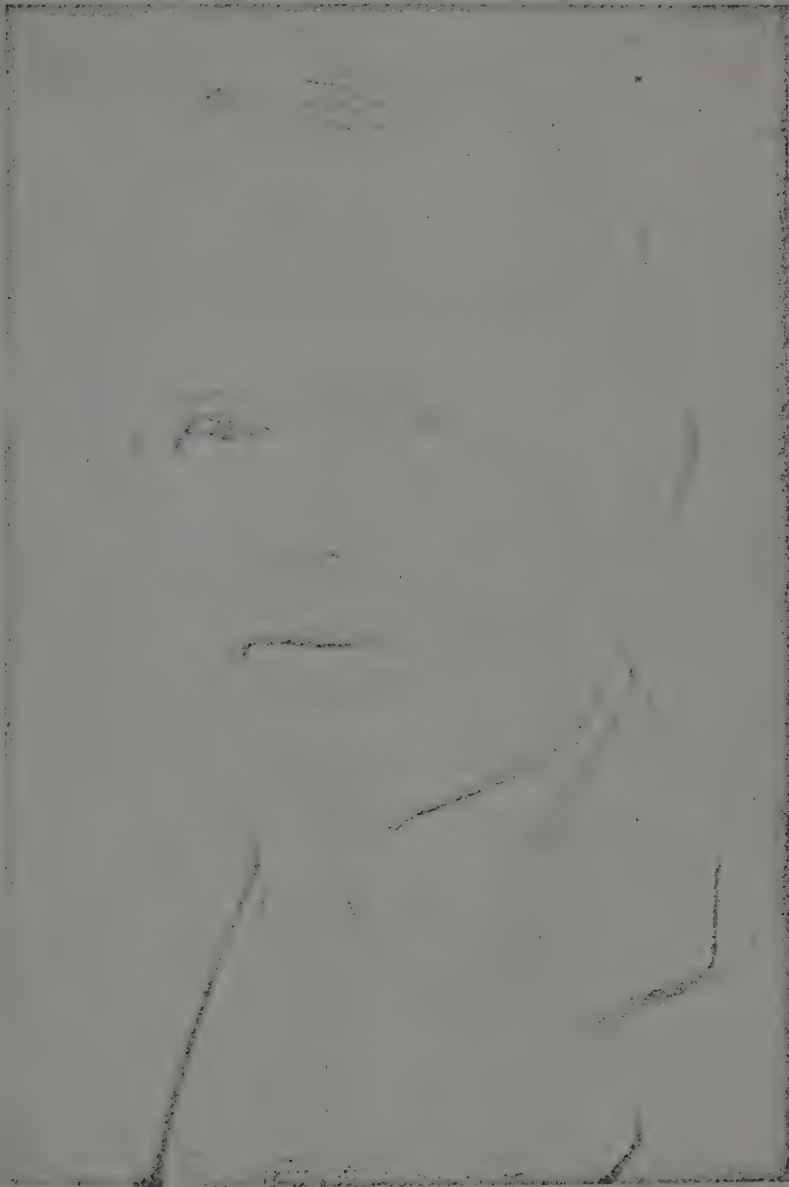
He has three sons: Frank Joseph 2nd, of Rapids City, S. D.; Edwin Webster, Detroit; Clarence Julian.

HENRY C. JACOBI

The town of Molino, Fla., owes much of its success to Henry C. Jacobi and his son, J. Albert Jacobi, who have made it one of the centers of Escambia County's fast-growing back country. Interested in good roads, good schools and agricultural and industrial development, the name of Jacobi in Escambia County stands for stability and progressive business methods.

Henry C. Jacobi came to Escambia County in 1905. Before that time he was engaged in the retail lumber business in Tennessee and Ohio, where he also had lumber mills. He moved to Molino and purchased the Johnson Brothers' Mill, changing the name to the Jacobi

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J. ALBERT JACOBI

Lumber Company, under which name it was operated until 1927. At the time of his death the output of the mill ran as high as 18,000,000 feet per year, and was highly profitable.

He was interested also in the Dolores Brick Company, manufacturers of clay brick, and found time to associate himself with whatever advanced the interests of his section of the county. He had been president of the State Bank of Molino, and was mayor of Molino for several terms.

A member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, and Woodmen of the World, he gave generously of his time and money to the interest of these orders. He was married in Ohio to Miss Anna Jetter. His children were William J., of Versailles, Ohio; Henry J., of LaGrange, Ill.; J. Albert of Molino; Charles of Dayton, Ohio, and Clara of Dayton, Ohio. He died at Molino in 1918.

J. ALBERT JACOBI

Associated with his father, Henry C. Jacobi of Molino, in a number of business enterprises, J. Albert Jacobi has taken a leading part in county affairs. In addition to the mill business and the brick manufactory that have made Molino one of the more prosperous of Escambia communities, the farmers of the county have found in J. A. Jacobi a friend to agricultural development, and he has worked with unfailing enthusiasm for the advancement of the road program of his section of the county.

He succeeded his father as manager of the Jacobi

Mill Company, with which he continued until the mill was shut down in 1927. He organized the Dolores Brick Corporation of Molino in 1928, taking over the Dolores Brick Company, successors of the McMillan Brick Company, and changing the name to the Dolores Brick Corporation of Molino, of which he is now President and Manager. This plant has capacity of 100,000 brick per day, marketing the product, common clay brick, throughout Florida, Alabama and Mississippi.

The interest of Mr. Jacobi and his father in agricultural development led to a county fair, which they did much to encourage, and which was held at Molino for a number of years. Molino is now one of the shipping centers for potatoes and other staple county products.

As mayor of Molino, Mr. Jacobi did much for the advancement of the community, and it was largely to the interest of father and son that Molino owes its improved schools, this community being one of the first to approve consolidated schools, and through a special district bond issue, to assure a fine brick school building for the district, located at Molino.

After attending the Greenville, Ohio, high school, he was a student at the Ohio State University, graduating with C. E. degree in 1905, and after completing his education, followed engineering with the Illinois Central Railroad for two years. He came to Molino in 1907, to join his father. He is a member of the A. T. O. college fraternity, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

He was married at Pensacola to Miss Ruth Coons of

that city. They have three children, James Henry, Albert A., and Elizabeth Ann. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacobi in Molino is the center of hospitality, being one of the most commodious and modern homes of the county.

HARVEY E. PAGE

Harvey E. Page, one of Pensacola's rising young attorneys, who, during a residence of four years has made an enviable place for himself in the professional life of the city, was born at Sparta, Alabama, February 10, 1901, the son of Allen and Mary Frances (Johnson) Page. On both sides of his family he is of English descent, his ancestors being among the early settlers of Alabama.

After acquiring his common school education in the schools of his native State, Mr. Page attended the University of Florida, graduating therefrom in 1923 with an LL.B. degree. He practiced his profession for two years at Brewton, Alabama, prior to coming to Pensacola in 1925. In the latter year he stood the Florida Bar examination, and was one of 150 applicants out of 1,500, who passed the examination. He was admitted to practice in all of the state courts of Florida and Alabama and all of the courts of the United States with the exception of the Supreme Court of the United States, sitting in Washington.

When he first came to Pensacola, Mr. Page was associated with LeRoy V. Holsberry, later with the Escambia Abstractors, Inc., being admitted to the bar while with this firm. He was later associated with various

law firms, including those of Beall & Coe, and Judge E. D. Beggs. He subsequently became manager of the Escambia Abstractors, Inc., and was also associated with J. McHenry Jones. He was thus engaged until January 15, 1928, when he opened his own law offices, since which time he has practiced independently.

As this history goes to press Mr. Page has won in the first primary, as a legislative candidate.

Mr. Page is a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity, the State Bar Associations of Florida and Alabama, and in religious affiliation is a member of the Baptist church.

His marriage to Miss Alma Frances Crenshaw, of Montgomery, Alabama, occurred June 10, 1925. They have one little daughter, Babette.

H. E. PIERCE

Engaged in the ministry for many years, H. E. Pierce, because of failing health, gave up the heavier duties in which he had been engaged, and in October, 1923, became Probation Officer for Escambia County.

He was born in Gonzalez, Fla., October 12, 1875, son of John T. and Elise H. Matthews Pierce. His parents came to Escambia County from Randolph County, Ga., in 1868, locating at Gonzalez. Originally, his father was from Limerick, Ireland, coming to this country in 1856 and settling in Wisconsin. Just before the Civil War he drifted south, joining the Confederate Army under General A. P. Hill.

He was the first man to throw a shovelful of dirt for

construction of the Illinois Central Railroad and he helped to cut telephone poles in the construction of the first telephone lines out of Pensacola.

H. E. Pierce was educated in the public schools of Escambia, and was the first man to advocate an agricultural school for this county.

He attended the Bible School, Kimberling Heights, Tenn., and the Bible Institute, in Fresno, California. After studying for the ministry, he was a Church of Christ minister in California, Alabama, Florida, and the state of Washington, making his headquarters at Fresno and Bakersfield, in California; at Dothan, Ala.; Napavine, Wash.; and Pensacola, Fla.

From 1909 to 1923, he was engaged in evangelistic work in Alabama and Florida, his family residing in Pensacola. His health failing, he applied for position of probation officer, taking on his duties October 24, 1923, and is now serving his second term.

He originated the settlement at Klondike, Fla., and established the postoffice there.

Mr. Pierce is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

He married Miss Lottie Mabel Deuel in Gonzalez, Fla., October 25, 1900. They have nine children: Winnie Mabel (Mrs. J. E. Herrington), Helen Harriet (Mrs. W. J. Lansdon), Della Bell, Malcolm Monroe, Henry E., Jr., Edna Mae, Carl Wesley, Oletha Annette and Lottie Evelyn.

H. E. GANDY

Educated in Escambia County, attending school at Pine Forest, Myrtle Grove and Belle-View, H. E. Gandy

knows all about the problems of the country boy, and has proven that any young man of ability and character can make his way, with only a common school education, and that determination that must go to make any success.

No man in Escambia County during a period of public trust has ever made more friends or held their confidence more securely than did Mr. Gandy, during the twelve years that he was County Commissioner.

Born in 1883, six miles west of Pensacola, the son of Hampton E. and Molsia Ann Gandy, he studied in rural, one-room schools, with few of the advantages that the young people of the county now enjoy. Perhaps this in a measure accounts for the interest Mr. Gandy has had in progressive movements of Escambia, and especially those relating to schools and roads.

Added to a fine native intelligence, Mr. Gandy has a forceful character and a pleasing and cordial manner, which has had much to do with his popularity in the county.

He was raised on his father's farm, became a painter by trade, working before this for some time in the lumber trade. After engaging in farming, he was elected County Commissioner, serving for twelve years, a longer term than any Commissioner ever before held office, and was Chairman of the Board for a number of years.

While serving as Commissioner, Mr. Gandy took part in many progressive movements, chief of which were the sale of \$2,000,000 worth of Escambia County Road Improvement bonds, and the acquisition of 500

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acres of land, which Escambia County purchased and presented to the United States government, in order that aviation activities might be extended at the Pensacola Naval Air Station.

Mr. Gandy is a member of the Methodist Church of Pine Forest. He was married to Miss Nellie Jane Benson; they have ten children, all born in Escambia County.

L. C. FISHER

L. C. Fisher, for the past three years identified with the Pou Service, Inc., of Pensacola, as president and manager, and who has been honored with the presidency of the Florida State Board of Embalmers, was born at Milton, Santa Rosa County, Florida, February 16, 1876, the son of Marshall N. and Mary C. (Newell) Fisher. His grandfather, Dr. George Fisher, emigrated from North Carolina in 1832 to Eucheanna Valley, near DeFuniak Springs, Florida, being accompanied by about forty families, and here a Presbyterian colony was established. Later he removed to Milton, to be near the river, and for over thirty years he practiced medicine in that section. The family have made that place their home ever since. Mr. Fisher's mother was the last surviving charter member of the Milton Presbyterian church, which was organized in 1868. His father was the first man to leave Santa Rosa County when Jefferson Davis called for volunteers during the Civil War.

L. C. Fisher attended the public schools of Milton and later was a student at Junior College, Rome, Georgia.

Until 1916 he was engaged in the retail drygoods business at Milton, but in that year he entered the undertaking and embalming business there and also became principal stockholder in the Pou Funeral Service, Inc., of Pensacola, which concern was established in 1884 and is the oldest establishment of the kind in West Florida. It was originally owned by Bush Hutchinson, later by Frank Pou, subsequently becoming the property of Pou & Robinson and at the time of Mr. Pou's death he was sole owner. The latter's family still have an interest in the business. It is now one of the largest undertaking businesses in West Florida.

Mr. Fisher is president of the West Florida Vault & Concrete Co., the factory of which is at Milton with offices there and at Crestview. He is also owner of the Crestview Undertaking Company at Crestview.

His long experience in the undertaking business, and his thorough understanding thereof, has enabled him to build up a large business. He was chairman of the committee that drew up the bill governing undertakers of the State, and which was enacted by the Legislature of 1925, and is now a State law. He is a member of the Civitan Club and is an active worker in the Chambers of Commerce at Pensacola, Milton and Crestview.

In religious affiliation Mr. Fisher is a Presbyterian and fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias, an Odd Fellow and a Woodman of the World. He was married April 1, 1906, to Miss Addie West, of Milton, whose family moved to Santa Rosa County in 1840. They have two children, a son, L. C., Jr., who is this year graduat-

ing from Tulane University as a doctor of medicine, and a daughter, Addie.

J. H. CHRISTIE

J. H. Christie, a contracting stevedore of Pensacola for the past forty-seven years, an active Chamber of Commerce member, giving much of his time to civic matters looking to the upbuilding of the city, and a citizen whose high standing in the community gives him the opportunity for effective service in various lines of endeavor, was born in Quebec, Canada, November 1, 1862. Orphaned when an infant one year old, his parents, John and Mary (Scanlon) Hayden, being killed in an accident, he was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Christie, of Quebec, and grew to manhood as their son.

With his foster parents he first came to Pensacola when a lad of seven years of age, later returning to Canada where he was educated. In the fall of 1882 he returned to Pensacola to make that city his permanent home, at which time he engaged in the business of contracting stevedore, in which line he has continued to the present time with marked success. He has built up a large business and has large numbers of both white and colored longshoremen in his employ.

During the World War, Mr. Christie went to Texas as General Manager of a large shipbuilding plant owned by the Italian Government. He supervised the construction of fourteen wooden vessels at Orange and Beaumont, Texas.

He has been successful in his business undertakings

and for many years prominently identified with political affairs, and an ardent adherent to the principles of the Democratic party.

Mr. Christie was for eight years a member of the Board of Aldermen of Pensacola, serving from 1899 until 1907. In religious faith he is a Catholic, a member of St. Michael's church, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Elks and is a Knight of Columbus. He was married October 5, 1893, to Miss Mary Edwina Quina, of Pensacola. Twelve children were born to this union, five of whom are deceased: John H., Catherine, Joseph Eloysius, Warren and Bertha Emily; the living members of the family are Frances (Mrs. Fred Willig), Edwina (Mrs. Frank Ormsbee), Marie, who is a Sister in the Convent of Mercy at Mobile; James, Joseph, Warren and Gerard Christie.

E. W. BARWICK

For more than twenty-five years agent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Century, Fla., E. A. Barwick is the oldest man in similar position in Escambia County, and is one of the best informed citizens in the affairs of this section. He has been agent of the L. & N. since October, 1902, and before that time was with the company at Cypress, Grand Ridge, Chipley, Cantonment, Goulding, in Florida, and Beatrice, Ala. For some years he was in the turpentine business at Cypress, Fla.

Mr. Barwick was born in Ochlocknee, Ga., in 1874, son of Redding Barwick and Martha Barwick. He was

educated in the schools of Georgia, coming to Florida as a young man.

As a member of the Century Club, and affiliated with the Masons and Knights of Pythias, he finds interest outside of his connections with the railroad.

Mr. Barwick has that rare faculty of making and holding many friendships, that so often men in public position lose through repeated contacts. He is known by the travelling public and owes much of his success as agent to his personality, and his interest in those whom he serves.

Mr. Barwick was married at Cantonment, Fla., to Miss Alma Davies. His children are E. Davies Barwick of Pensacola, married to Miss Katherine Ray, and Mrs. Ernest E. Mason (Mary Barwick).

T. W. KENT

T. W. Kent has seen Pensacola grow from a small town to one of the leading cities of the South, and along with this growth has seen the agricultural opportunities of this section expanding. For over thirty years a contracting stevedore at Pensacola, Mr. Kent knows well the great opportunities presented by this port, and his faith in the ultimate development of Escambia County has been demonstrated by his investments in city and suburban property, and his success as a grower of grapes, watermelons, tomatoes and other crops.

After thirty years as a contracting stevedore, Mr. Kent retired from business, putting into county development that same executive ability and leadership that made him outstanding. For the past sixteen years he

has made his home between Molino and Quintette, where he is interested in the development of land comprising about one thousand acres.

In spite of his active business interests, Mr. Kent has found time to identify himself with many civic movements, and was for four years a member of the City Council of Pensacola, holding office until Commission form of government came into being. For thirteen years he was President of the Cotton Screwmen's Association.

Born in Greenville, Ala., in 1868, son of Robert Kent and Mary Kent, he came to Pensacola when thirteen years of age, and since that time has seen many changes mark the advancement of city and county.

When Mr. Kent retired from stevedore contracting, he became impressed with the need of back country development. One of the first to recognize the need of conservation, he established a canning plant at Molino. This plant is not now in operation, but the acreage taken over by Mr. Kent is well cultivated, and his real estate holdings have largely increased.

Mr. Kent was married in Mobile, Ala., to Miss Honora O'Brien; they have two children, Marion and Mrs. S. J. Ellis.

W. R. GONZALEZ AND BROTHERS

What may be accomplished along the lines of industry, with the creation of a market in this section as well as in other parts of the country, has been well demonstrated by the M. F. Gonzalez Company, manufacturers and dealers in meal, stock food, grain, hay, etc., since

1871. The business was founded by M. F. Gonzalez in 1871. After his death in 1907 the industry was incorporated and continued by his sons, W. R. Gonzalez, president; Dickson B. Gonzalez, secretary and treasurer, and Charles F. Gonzalez.

The Gonzalez family is one of the oldest and largest in Escambia County and for generations has been linked with the history of this section of Florida. The family is of Spanish descent and held high position here when Florida was under the rule of Spain, and is still prominent in county affairs.

Among the interesting incidents told by Judge Richard L. Campbell, in his *Historical Sketches*, is the following, which throws illuminating light on the early period of American occupation: Don Manuel Gonzalez, who was an officer in the Spanish commissary department, had a cattle ranch at a place then known as Vacaria Baja, now as Oakfield, one mile from the trail the American army was following. Don Manuel, with his family, was at the ranch, when General Jackson rode up to the house and accosted him. Through an interpreter, General Jackson made known that the purpose of his visit was to require the Don or his son to guide the army to Barrancas. The Don boldly refusing, the general became insistent, to the degree of threatening force to secure compliance. Roused by the threat, with a mien as dauntless as Jackson's, Don Manuel replied: "General, my life and my property are in your power; you can take both; but my honor is in my own keeping. As to my son, I would rather plunge a sword into his bosom than see him a traitor to his king." The general

replied by extending his hand with the exclamation: "I honor a brave man", and thenceforth became his friend.

In July, 1821, when General Jackson came to Pensacola as provisional governor of Florida, to receive from the Spanish government a formal surrender, we are told that "on reaching what was then known as the Fifteen Mile House, now as Gonzalia, where Mr. Manuel Gonzalez then had his cattle ranch, the general spent several days with him."

These brief comments give one an insight into those early days of the history of a family so long connected with the county.

The M. F. Gonzalez Company is the oldest business of its kind in Florida, and the largest of the kind in the western section of the state.

The Gonzalez brothers have put into their business the same dignity and conservatism that has distinguished their family associations, and that integrity for which they are known throughout this section.

W. R. Gonzalez, president of the company, married Miss Leonora Sheppard of St. Andrews, Fla. He has made his home in this county all his life, having been educated in the schools of Pensacola. He is conservatively interested in all civic affairs, contributing to all movements for general county benefit and giving generously to charities. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

LEANDER MASON DAVIS

Noted through many years for his fine integrity and business enterprise, Leander Mason Davis is one of the

most highly respected men of the county, and has won for himself no small measure of success.

Born at Willow Springs, Miss., January 3, 1851, son of Lysander Mason Davis and Precie Spiva Davis, he traces his ancestry to Huguenot and Pilgrim, and perhaps from these early ancestors has inherited some of those sterling characteristics and high ideals which he has made a part of his daily life.

Mr. Davis' mother was born in South Carolina, a descendant of the Huguenots of France, the Dumas family being among his ancestors. His paternal great uncle, John Davis, was one of the Minute Men of Vermont, and his grandfather was Eliakim Davis, who lived and died in New England. His maternal grandfather was David Spiva of South Carolina.

Mr. Davis was educated in the public schools of Wilcox County, Ala., and attended a Prep. school at Wilbraham, Mass., for two years. When he was three years old the family moved from Iowa to Wilcox County, Alabama, where he made his home on a farm until eighteen years of age.

Before coming to Pensacola, he worked as clerk in a dry goods store in Milton for ten years for Wm. Johnson, coming to this city November, 1879. Here he also engaged in the dry goods business in partnership with Wm. Johnson for eight years, and later by himself for about eight years. He closed out his business, paying up all debts, and in 1895 entered the contracting and building business, in which he has been engaged since.

Mr. Davis has made a specialty of building medium-

sized and comparatively low-priced houses in Pensacola, and at present devotes his entire time to renting his own houses, and doing his own contracting.

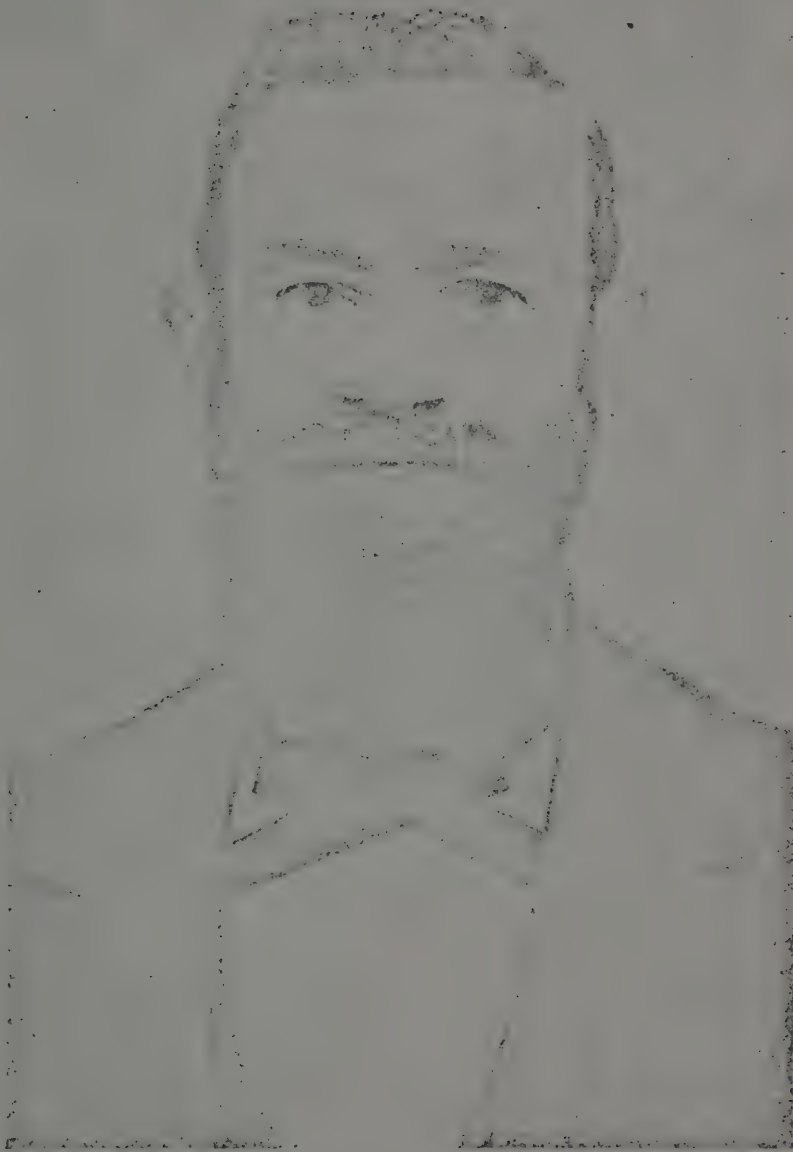
For years he has been a devoted member of St. Katherine's Episcopal church, of which he is treasurer. He was married November 2, 1876, to Lue M. Carter, in Burnt Corn, Ala., who died in 1900, and again in November 28, 1905, to Sophronia D. Nevil, in Sidney, N. Y. Mr. Davis has two children, Mrs. L. E. Bogan (Mattie Davis) and Sydney Lee, now living in San Diego, Cal.

JOHN H. CARO

If ships are living things, as seafaring men say, then many an old ship that puts into this port, and many of the tugs in the harbor must miss a friend. One can not be friend to ship or man for fifty-eight years, and not be loved and missed. John H. Caro, who followed the sea, as his father did before him, was a pilot at eighteen years of age, and was on duty and always active until his death, February 3, 1928.

Captain John Caro had not only lived long and well, but he had a marvelous memory, and many an interesting tale was told by him of "men who go down to the sea in ships", and of the early days of the port of Pensacola. But he was of the progressives. He was not one to insist that the old days were better than the new. When old-timers spoke of the number of vessels that used to put into port for cargo, Captain John would remind them that the big vessels that enter the harbor today are many times larger and their cargoes many times greater, and that both exports and imports are of greater variety.

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JOHN H. CARO

But while he acknowledged the good points of modern commerce, this man who had spent so much time on the water and who had such a wonderful memory for interesting details, had to admit his love of old times. Few men of today have been continuously in the same line of work as long as he. But he did not confine his interests entirely to the Bar Pilot's Association, of which he was a member for so long. He was actively interested in everything for the upbuilding of Pensacola. Public-spirited, a "good mixer", and with high ideals which he put into practice, he was a leading character of the city for many years.

Member of the Presbyterian church, and of the Odd Fellows, he found in these affiliations a contact that brought him closer to the life of the city.

He was first married to Miss Emma F. Pitt, now deceased, and his second marriage was to Miss Frances Greene Carter, and his surviving children are Edwin W. and Ernest, by the first marriage, and John W. and Julius L., by his second wife.

The following was a favorite poem of Captain Caro:

When the sun is shining brightly on a cloudless summer's day,
And the waves are idly lapping in a calm and peaceful way,
When the breezes softly ripple and the sails are held in check,
Any one can be a sailor and parade the quarterdeck;
But when the storm king mutters and the angry billows roll,
And the sails are madly flapping, striking terror to the soul,
And when the vessel tosses and the seas run mountain high,
It takes a man to guide the ship and winds and waves defy.

ARTHUR GUNN

Born in Scotland, educated in Ireland, and for thirty-three years at the head of one of America's big industrial plants at Pensacola, Arthur Gunn has found success through following a natural bent for scientific investigation.

Son of John Gunn and Sarah Faulkner Gunn, he was born in Musselborough, Scotland, of ancestry native to Scotland, England and Ireland. When he was quite young, his family moved to Dublin, his father engaging in the glass bottle business.

Educated in the public schools of Dublin and the chemistry division of the Royal College of Surgeons of that city, he added to this training special courses in agricultural chemistry, in which he specialized at various times.

Mr. Gunn came to Escambia County September 30, 1896, as Superintendent of the Goulding Fertilizer Co., now The American Agricultural Chemical Company plant at Pensacola, which manufactures a complete line of commercial fertilizer. The fact that he has held this important position for so many years is ample guaranty of his fitness for the work which has contributed so largely to the industrial life of Pensacola.

Mr. Gunn is a member of the First Methodist Church and the Masonic order. He was married in Pensacola to Margaret Caroline Waters; they have one son, William Dudley Gunn, who is also in business here.

GEORGE P. WENTWORTH

George P. Wentworth, President of the Pensacola Realty Company, is a member of one of Pensacola's pioneer families, the son of George E. and Susan P. Wentworth. He was born in Pensacola June 18, 1877, and received his education in the city's schools. His parents, who were natives of Lowell, Massachusetts, were early settlers of Pensacola, and just after the close of the Civil War, his father was postmaster at Pensacola.

Mr. Wentworth was admitted to the bar when only nineteen years of age, and practiced law for several years with Judge Bellinger. About twenty-five years ago, however, he entered the real estate business, in which line he felt there were greater opportunities, and he has won merited success, having built up a large business. His firm handles city property almost exclusively, and since its incorporation in 1916 has been the means of attracting hundreds of new settlers to Pensacola. The personnel of the company includes George P. Wentworth, president; J. H. D'Alemberte, vice-president, and C. C. Hartman, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Wentworth is prominent in the Republican party's Florida organization, having served as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee for two and a half years. He has taken an active interest and a leading part in the affairs of the party, and has been an important factor in the ever-increasing growth of the Republican party in Florida.

He devotes much time to civic matters which tend to the upbuilding and development of Pensacola, and is an active and helpful member of the Pensacola Chamber of Commerce.

In his fraternal affiliation, Mr. Wentworth is a member of the Masonic Order. He was married at Pensacola to Miss Blanche Guttman. Two children were born to this union, Adelaide, wife of Lieutenant John C. Waldron, and George P. Wentworth, Jr.

HENRY SOMERSET WHITE

The stamp of his own personality was on every piece of work turned out by Henry Somerset White, who for a number of years owned and operated the Henry S. White Printery of this city. Mr. White was of that old Southern school when to say that a "man's word was as good as his bond" meant that very thing. His word was his bond, and throughout his business career he held the confidence of the public in an unmeasured degree.

Born in Starkville, Miss., he traced his lineage through the Brevards of that state. One of his mother's maternal ancestors was a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Catherine Brevard, a relative, wrote a history of Florida many years ago, and Brevard County, Fla., is named for the family.

Mr. White was born in Starkville, Miss., September 14, 1855, son of Edgar Allen White and Euzede Celeste White. He went to school in Mississippi, but at the age of thirteen entered a print shop in Mississippi, and it was in the printing business that he gained that wide

experience and varied knowledge that enriched his life and made him a most interesting raconteur.

Coming to Pensacola in 1873 he entered the printing business with George Turton, later making a connection with C. H. Dorr, which was followed by a partnership with Thomas C. Watson. Purchasing Mr. Watson's interest, he became sole owner, and the firm was known alternately as the Henry S. White Printery, and the White Printing Company.

Mr. White received and edited the first Associated Press dispatches ever sent to Pensacola. He included in his printing plant a bindery and many other adjuncts to a modern printery, and because of his conscientious attention to the details of his business, the Henry S. White Printery was known for the high quality of its workmanship.

Mr. White was conservative in his tastes but made many friends. He was affiliated with the Odd Fellows. While not a politician he took a broad interest in public affairs.

He was married to Miss Ella H. Murphree and of this union there were seven children: Georgia Celeste and Dorr Somerset (deceased), Mrs. May Claire (White) Whiddon; Henry M., Allen Lee, Roland (deceased), and Harold S.

Henry Somerset White died in Pensacola December 30, 1926.

H. M. WHITE

Henry M. White, who succeeded his father, Henry Somerset White, as the head of the White Printing

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Company, was associated with his father in business for a number of years. The company of which he is now the head does general commercial printing, and for more than fifty years has been known for the quality of its product.

Mr. White was born in Pensacola, December 11, 1888, son of Henry S. White and Ella Honora (Murphree) White. He traces his lineage through a distinguished ancestry. The Brevards of Tennessee, ancestors on the paternal side, became identified with Florida many years ago, one of the counties of the state bearing this family name; one of the most complete histories of Florida was written by Catherine Brevard, a relative. A second cousin, Col. John White, a graduate of West Point and an authority on fortifications of the United States army, is responsible for the fine fortifications protecting New York harbor.

H. M. White was a pupil of the public schools of the city, through the eighth grade, after which he took a three-year course at the Classical School of Prof. H. Clay Armstrong, and entered the University Military School of New Orleans, from which he was graduated in 1904. He attended the Florida State College, then a co-educational school, for one year, after which he took a post-graduate course, senior class, at the Armstrong Classical School.

He entered the printing business with his father, under the firm name of Henry S. White Printery; in 1907 the name was changed to that of the White Print-

ing Company. The business was established in Pensacola 54 years ago.

Henry M. White, though one of the most active business men of the city, takes time to interest himself in civic activities. He is a member of the vestry of Christ (Episcopal) church, and a Mason in fraternal affiliation, being Master of Escambia Lodge, No. 15, in 1927. He is a member of the Pensacola Yacht Club and has membership in the Chamber of Commerce, in which he is actively interested. Member of the Phi Alpha fraternity.

He was married March 8, 1914, to Miss Ida Martin of Bagdad, Fla. They have seven children: Ida Honora, Roland Martin, Euzede Celeste, Henry Murphree, Sara Jean, Priscilla Brevard, Thomas Leonard.

WILMER HAYWARD

Wilmer Hayward, who for a number of years has taken a leading place in the lumber and exporting business of Florida, comes of British ancestry. His great-grandfather Hayward was born near Liverpool, England; his grandfather was William Sawyer Hayward, born at St. George's Island, Bermuda. He was a lieutenant in the British Navy and in 1848 moved from Bermuda to New Orleans. He died a British subject, never naturalized. His paternal grandmother, Mary Burton Hayward, was a Virginian. His mother was a Kentuckian, born in that state of pioneer people who came originally from Ireland.

Wilmer Hayward was born in New Orleans, November 28, 1883. His parents were James Daniel Hayward

and Mary Eliza Moore Hayward. He attended the public schools of New Orleans, graduating from the high school, and in 1903 went abroad, serving an apprenticeship in the lumber business by working three years with lumber interests in England, Holland and Germany. Mr. Hayward came to Pensacola for a British firm engaged in the lumber and timber business, in December, 1905. In April, 1907, the company was liquidated. Mr. Hayward was local manager at this time. In the same year he became assistant manager of the Florida and Alabama Lumber Company, which he operated for two years. Then formed the W. Hayward Export Company which operated until February, 1910, then acquiring the Pensacola Lumber and Timber Company, of which he is now president. This company exports lumber and timber from Florida to the United Kingdom, continental Europe, South America and West Africa. He is president also of the Pensacola Builders Supply Company, Inc.

A member of the Pensacola Chamber of Commerce, he joins in every movement for civic advancement, actively and financially. He is one of the business men of the city who recognizes the value of back country development, and owns a forty-acre Satsuma orange grove near Ensley, ten miles from Pensacola. He is a member of the Pensacola Country Club and of the Episcopal church. During the World War he was a member of the Liberty Loan committee, and was fuel administrator for West Florida.

Mr. Hayward married Miss Mary Bayne Vaught of New Orleans, November 18, 1906. They have two

daughters, Mary Worthington Hayward and Elizabeth Bassett Hayward.

C. A. FULGHUM

C. A. Fulghum, one of Pensacola's leading contractors, whose skill is expressed in some of the South's finest and most pretentious buildings, was born at Louisville, Georgia, March 15, 1880, the son of Stephen F. and Julia C. Fulghum. His father was a prominent builder before him, and among the structures built by him in Pensacola was the First Methodist church of that city.

C. A. Fulghum came to Pensacola with his parents in 1903, and when he entered the contracting business he was associated with his father. Among the fine buildings erected by Mr. Fulghum in Florida, Georgia and Alabama, the Martin Building at Tallahassee, recently completed at a cost of \$350,000, is one of his master efforts. It is a State building, constructed of marble, and handsome and complete throughout. He also built Ramsey Engineering Hall at Auburn, Alabama, which is another \$350,000 structure. He has also built many fine business houses and residences at Macon, Georgia. The Florida Hotel, at Tallahassee, Florida, built at a cost of \$250,000, and the \$125,000 hostelry at Foley, Alabama, known as the Foley Hotel, were constructed by Mr. Fulghum.

Among the many fine homes of Pensacola built by Mr. Fulghum are those of Dr. M. A. Lischkoff and Dr. Carol C. Webb. He built the Lurton Company's warehouses at Pensacola, and many other important build-

ings in the city. Mr. Fulghum has also had extensive contracts in North and South Carolina, having built a large hospital at Spartanburg, in the latter state.

Mr. Fulghum is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Pensacola, and fraternally is identified with the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

His marriage to Miss Susie Juhan, of Macon, Georgia, took place June 24, 1909. Their children are C. A., Jr., Paul J., William and Dorothy, twins; Sue M. and Julia L. Fulghum.

W. R. HELIE

Progressive in ideas and forceful in character, W. R. Helie since coming to Pensacola in 1924 has made himself an integral part of the community life. Born in Manchester, N. H., August 23, 1883, son of Alcine Helie and Lucy (Blanchard) Helie, he was educated in the public schools of Worcester, the Clark University of Worcester, and took special courses of law at Harvard.

His father was born in Montpelier, Vt., and his grandfather on the paternal side, in Philadelphia. The family came originally from Normandy, ancestors being Helie de Mans and Helie de Paix, brothers, and wealthy Normans, who materially financed William the Conqueror in his invasion of England. In 1814 the family emigrated to the United States. The Blanchards, his mother's people, were of Scotch descent. His mother's father was a preacher, coming from Dundee, Scotland, to Ontario, Canada.

Mr. Helie, who is Editor and Publisher of *The Her-*

ald, a weekly newspaper published in Pensacola, before coming to Florida was engaged in newspaper work in Worcester, Boston, Houston, Texas, and in Montgomery, Ala. He was publisher of the *Southern Dairyman*, in Montgomery, Ala., for six years, previous to coming to Pensacola, and he lectured through the state of Alabama on farm production, under the auspices of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Helie became identified with Pensacola in 1924, when he planned the development of Brentwood Park. He was subsequently with the News-Journal Company as advertising manager, and on leaving this company started *The Herald*.

As a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a 32nd degree Mason, and member of the Presbyterian church he has many contacts outside his newspaper work, and is interested in all progressive movements for the substantial upbuilding of Pensacola.

He was first married in 1905, and has five children: Gladys, Joy, Thomas, June and Virginia. His second marriage was to Miss Vergie Goodwin of Raleigh, N. C.

SAM A. RADCLIFFE

Sam A. Radcliffe was born in DeFuniak Springs, Fla., May 29, 1891, the son of Frank Radcliffe and Priscilla McLean Radcliffe. His father was born in Lexington, Ky., coming to Florida and settling in Walton County as a young man. His mother was born in Knoxville, Tenn., moving to Florida on her marriage. Both parents are of Scotch and English descent.

Mr. Radcliffe, who is a successful merchant of Pensa-

cola, was educated in the public schools of Walton County, coming to Pensacola to reside in August, 1902.

For several years he worked in a grocery store, the East Hill Grocery Company, going from that position to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad as clerk in the yard and freight house. At the end of two or three years with the railroad, he returned to the grocery business, with his father opening a store under the name of F. Radcliffe and Son. His father remained in the business only about one year, since which time Mr. Radcliffe has been the sole proprietor.

Mr. Radcliffe in spite of his many business responsibilities finds time for social contacts through membership in the Masons, Scottish Rite; he is a 32nd degree Mason; and in the Knights Templar, of which he is Venerable Master of Omar Lodge of Perfection and Master of Kadosh. He attends the Presbyterian church, though not a member.

Through these diverse interests and his business connections, Mr. Radcliffe has many associations with various enterprises and is among those who have faith in a great future for Escambia County.

JAMES M. HILLIARD

One of the leading citizens of Escambia for many years, James M. Hilliard came to Pensacola as a young boy and in early manhood so identified himself with the interests of the city as to become its mayor and to represent the people of his district in the Florida State Legislature. Mr. Hilliard was elected Mayor of the city of Pensacola for several terms, and in addition to

the honors the people paid him in electing him to the State Legislature, he was Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners and served the county as Supervisor of the Board of Public Instruction.

While interested in politics, Mr. Hilliard was first of all a business man. He established a carriage factory in Pensacola in the early Eighties, and was organizer and first president of the Workingmen's Building and Loan Association, which was an important local enterprise.

A member of the Methodist church, he did much for its upbuilding, and was fraternally affiliated with the Masons, being Grand Master of the local lodge. Added to his qualities of leadership were a happy, genial nature which made for him many personal friends.

Mr. Hilliard was born in Alabama, January 24, 1851; he died July 26, 1902, and is survived by his second wife who was Miss Lily McDonald of Pensacola, and one daughter, Mrs. Roy Buchanan, who was an infant at the time of his death.

WILLIAM H. KNOWLES

For a number of years William H. Knowles has been identified with the business and social life of Pensacola, through banking and other large interests, and his many affiliations with State and municipal affairs. His family has been prominent in this section of Florida for generations, Peter H. Knowles, his father, being an early settler of this state and his mother being Josephine (Hyer) Knowles, daughter of Henry and Julia Kopman Hyer, immigrants to this country in

1822. For a number of years Mr. Knowles was engaged in the banking business in this city, and has had large shipping and other interests.

He was born near Pensacola, December 27, 1857, and received his earlier education largely in private schools, attending the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., for one term in 1870. In 1876, when only nineteen years of age, he entered the banking house of Knowles and Brent in which his brother was interested, rising from a clerkship until he became president of the First National Bank of Pensacola, which was the direct business successor of the banking firm of Knowles and Brent, afterwards F. C. Brent and Company, and later merged in the First National Bank.

Mr. Knowles held the position of vice-president until his election as president, on the retirement of F. C. Brent.

Besides his banking connections, Mr. Knowles has been identified with insurance and maritime interests for years. His brother established an insurance business in 1860, with which Mr. Knowles became affiliated in 1876, and it became Knowles Brothers Insurance Agency. He is still president of this company, which is the oldest insurance agency in Florida. Through the Pensacola Finance Company, of which he is president, and the Maritime Corporation, he has extended his activities, and has added to these shipping interests and considerable real estate business. He was also one of the managing directors of the Pensacola Lumber Company.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Knowles has done much

work for his party. He is a member of the Episcopal church. Among the clubs in which he has held memberships are the Army and Navy club and the Lawyers' club, both of New York City; the old Osceola Club, once the leading club for men, in this city; he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Pensacola Country Club, and has always taken a leading place socially as well as in business. Harbourview, the Bayshore home of Mr. Knowles, has always been a center of hospitality, and few distinguished visitors but have enjoyed courtesies extended there.

Mr. Knowles was married in Newbern, N. C., November 25, 1885, to Mary Daves Ellis, whose father, John W. Ellis, was Governor of North Carolina in 1861, and whose mother was Mary McKinley Nash. Mr. and Mrs. Knowles have had six children, of whom five survive: Ellis Knowles of Rye, N. Y., in business in New York City; Mrs. Josephine Knowles Seligman of Roslyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Jeannie Knowles Fay of Roslyn, N. Y.; Peter Knowles of Garden City, N. Y.; William H. Knowles, Jr. Both Ellis Knowles and William, Jr., are Yale men.

C. A. WEIS

C. A. Weis, head of the Weis-Patterson Lumber Company, of Pensacola, whose extensive operations over a long period of years have been highly successful, was born in Burlington, Iowa, December 21, 1875. Early in life he fitted himself for a business career by attending a commercial college at Quincy, Illinois, shortly thereafter entering the lumber business, being connected with a box factory at Quincy.

From 1898 until 1906 he was engaged in the lumber business at Cairo, and in the latter year he came south and for five years was in the cooperage business at Decatur, Alabama. The subsequent ten years ~~he~~ was in the cooperage and lumber business at Alexandria, Louisiana, and in 1921 he and his associates removed their business to Pensacola, forming the Weis-Patterson Lumber Company, Mr. Weis being president of the firm.

At the time the company established their headquarters at Pensacola, they purchased 35,000 acres of timber land in Florida, their mill cutting cypress exclusively. The company is now experimenting in the manufacture of mahogany and other hardwood lumber, Mr. Weis having recently returned from a trip to Central America, where he made arrangements for the shipment of mahogany logs to Pensacola, the first of which have already arrived. If the experiment proves a success, the company expects to begin its own operations in Cuba and in Central America. It is believed that this business can be eventually worked up on a large scale.

Mr. Weis is one of Pensacola's most progressive citizens, who has, during his nine years' residence, become an important factor in the industrial life of the city, his firm being recognized as one of the city's leading industries, employing several hundred men. In addition to his large industrial enterprise, Mr. Weis takes much interest in civic affairs, being a member of the local board of School Trustees, is ex-president of the Pensacola Rotary Club and ex-president of the Pensacola

Country Club. He is also a director of the Pensacola Chamber of Commerce and of the American National Bank. Mr. Weis has one son, H. M. Weis, who has just finished school and is engaged in business with his father.

ANDREW FULLER WARREN

Andrew Fuller Warren came to Pensacola in 1871, becoming a pioneer in the red snapper fishing industry, which grew in his lifetime from two or three small vessels to its present large proportions. Mr. Warren came to this city from Boston, where he was engaged in the shipping business, and recognizing the opportunities here, established and developed the Warren Fish Company.

He was graduated from Brown University, Class of 1863, and it was shortly after this that he entered the shipping business in Boston, in connection with which he made his first trip to Pensacola.

Born in Chicopee, Massachusetts, December 12, 1842, son of Jonah Goulding Warren and Penelope Waterman Warren, he traced his ancestry to Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island, and to other English ancestors, among the more prominent of whom were Richard Waterman, who came from England in the ship "Lion", and Walter Cooke of Weymouth, Mass., who died in 1696.

While never seeking political office, Mr. Warren always maintained a keen interest in politics, local and national, and served in the Tenth Rhode Island Volunteers in the Civil War, in 1862.

In 1873 at Bath, Me., Mr. Warren married Miss Fannie C. Stearns; their children are Lucy Penelope Warren (Mrs. J. H. Pierpont), Mollie Waterman Warren (Mrs. Thomas W. Brent), and Frances Stearns Warren (Mrs. J. C. Halstead).

Mr. Warren died in Pensacola, October 15, 1919, having seen the city grow in many directions. For nearly fifty years he was identified with this growth, the expansion of the Warren Fish Company testifying to the executive ability and fine business qualities that made him one of the leading men of the state which he had adopted.

He was a member of the First Baptist church and while his large enterprises required most of his time, he took an active interest in various church and civic affairs which promoted the welfare of the community.

J. T. STRINGFIELD

J. T. Stringfield was born in Duplin County, N. C., February 14, 1882. His parents were H. C. Stringfield and Bridget Kelly Stringfield. His mother was born in Wilmington, N. C., her father and mother coming originally from Ireland. His father and grandfather were born in Duplin County, N. C. The Stringfields came originally from England.

He moved to Savannah as a small child and was educated in the public schools of that city. At twenty years of age he became engaged in the naval stores business in Fernandina, Nassau County, Fla., where he spent six years. In 1908 he came to Pensacola for a short time,

but returned to Fernandina and married, bringing his wife to Pensacola.

Mr. Stringfield is naval stores inspector, appointed by Governor M. B. Broward for "State of Florida, Escambia County, for the Port of Pensacola," and has been re-appointed by each succeeding governor for a number of years.

EDWIN S. WALLACE

Chemistry has played an important part in the career of Edwin S. Wallace, manager and vice-president of the Wood Chemical Produce Company, at Gull Point. With the Aetna Explosives from 1915 to 1916, as acid chemist and supervisor of the manufacture of T.N.T.; with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as instructor in Chemical Engineering, until the outbreak of the war; with the Bureau of Mines, in research on the manufacture of poison gases, he later entered the arsenal at Stamford, Conn., with commission as first lieutenant during the World War, in charge of the manufacture of chlorpicrin, 1917 to June, 1918. He was transferred for training as divisional gas officer, to Camp Humphreys, Va., and later to Lakehurst, N. J., to the United States army gas school. He was under orders to sail overseas in October, but was held up at Hoboken on account of the signing of the armistice.

Mr. Wallace was born December 8, 1890, at Springfield, Ohio, the son of Thomas D. and Mary A. Shell. His father was born at Springfield, but his people originally came from Scotland. His grandfather Wallace was an officer in the British army, coming to this

country about 1780. His mother was born in Ohio, near Springfield, her great-grandfather Shell coming from Switzerland.

Edwin S. Wallace was educated in the public schools of Springfield and was graduated from Wittenberg College, 1911, and the Ohio State University at Columbus, 1913. He studied chemical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and was assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Mississippi.

Following the World War, from 1919 to 1923, he was with the Standard Oil Company at Elizabeth, New Jersey, in the Development Department, and later in charge of a process for making lubricating oils from crude oil, in the refinery.

In 1923-25 he was manager of the Central Carbon Company at Monroe, La., manufacturers of carbon black and natural gas gasoline; 1925-26 he was assistant to A. D. Joyce, president of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturers of paint products. He came to Gull Point, Escambia County, in 1926, as manager and vice-president of the Wood Chemicals Products Company, which position he now holds.

Mr. Wallace is a Presbyterian, member of the Phi Kappa Psi, and member of the Pensacola Country Club. He married Miss E. M. Turner Hyer in Pensacola, Nov. 9, 1927. They have one child, Edwin S., Jr.

HALCOTT ANDERSON

Halcott Anderson, lawyer of Pensacola, is today serving his second appointment as United States Com-

missioner, having been first appointed in 1924, for a four-year term. He has been a member of the Bar Association since 1908.

Mr. Anderson was born in Pensacola December 21, 1877, the son of William E. Anderson and Anna Hawkes Anderson, both of whom died in 1908. His father was born in North Carolina, just outside of Hillsboro. He was engaged in the lumber business in Bagdad and Pensacola from early manhood, coming here with his father, Walker Anderson, in 1835, who, at the time of his death in 1859, was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida.

The first American ancestor, Daniel Anderson, came from Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born in 1748; he settled in Bradford, Va. He was the great-grandfather of Halcott Anderson, whose mother was a niece of Bishop Cicero Hawkes of Missouri, an Episcopal bishop; Dr. Francis Hawkes, writer and famous Episcopal minister of New York City, was an uncle.

Mr. Anderson studied in private schools and attended the public school for one year. He graduated with the degree of A.B. from the University of North Carolina in 1900, and from Columbia University Law School, with degree of LL.B., in 1905. He taught English, history, mathematics, Latin and Greek in the Pensacola Classical School of Prof. H. Clay Armstrong for two years, before attending the Columbia law school. After graduation he worked for New York law firms and in real estate, returning to Pensacola, where he entered the practice of his profession in the office of Judge E. C.

Maxwell, a cousin, with whom he has since been continuously associated.

During the World War he assisted in filling out questionnaires for the men who were drafted.

He is a member of the Episcopal church and affiliated with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.

In 1907 he married Miss Elizabeth C. Higgins in New York City. They have one child, Halcott, Jr.

GEORGE J. HUELSBECK

George J. Huelsbeck since the age of twenty has given his undivided attention to horticulture and today is recognized as one of the leading authorities of Florida on fruit and plant life.

Born in Menasha, Wisconsin, March 9, 1887, son of William Huelsbeck and Katherine Bartlein Huelsbeck, he was educated in German parochial schools of Menasha until fourteen years of age.

His parents were born in Milwaukee and he spent his early life on a farm. Both his maternal and paternal grandparents came from Luxemburg, Germany, settling in Wisconsin. They had always been farmers and had large families. Mr. Huelsbeck, the subject of this sketch, has ten brothers and sisters, all living.

On finishing the parochial school, he attended Appleton Business College, Appleton, Wisconsin, for two years. At the age of twenty he went to the Isle of Pines, near Cuba, where he remained for four years. All plant life there is tropical and he was given an opportunity to do nursery and citrus grove work, getting practical experience.

From the Isle of Pines, in 1913, he went to the University of Florida and for two years specialized in horticulture.

Following this he came to Escambia County and was superintendent of the Pensacola Seed and Nursery Company for eighteen months at Cottage Hill. He then started the Cottage Hill Nursery independently, this company later opening a branch in Cantonment.

In the Spring of 1929 he closed out both locations and moved the business to Brentwood, near Pensacola, changing the name to the Pensacola Nursery and Floral Company, and specializing in ornamentals, cut flowers and bulbs. Mr. Huelsbeck is the exclusive owner of this nursery, the only one of its kind in the county.

Since coming to Escambia County Mr. Huelsbeck has identified himself with various constructive movements. He was a director in the Escambia County Fair Association for several years and for a number of years was one of the directors of the Pensacola Chapter, American Red Cross. He is a member of St. Michael's Catholic Church, Pensacola.

Mr. Huelsbeck married Miss Margaret Arens in Appleton, Wisconsin, July 4, 1916. Their children are Theodore William, George Arens and Margaret May.

LELAND GEORGE SWARTS

As editor-in-chief, managing editor, telegraph editor, news editor, feature writer and reporter, Leland G. Swarts has held practically every important position open to a man in the editorial department of a newspaper.

Son of Clarence Swarts and Rose Swarts, he is descended from the early settlers of New York, Pennsylvania and Indiana, tracing his lineage to the early German settlers of this country.

Since completing his education, he has given his time to newspaper work in Illinois, Texas and Tennessee, before coming to Florida. He is editor-in-chief of *The News-Journal*, which publishes a morning and an afternoon paper. *The News Journal* is one of the John H. Perry publications.

As a political and feature writer Mr. Swarts made a distinct success, and it was while with the *Illinois State Register* of Springfield, Ill., that he did a series of interviews with Coolidge, Pershing, Lowden, and other notables, which brought him a national reputation.

Born in Syracuse, N. Y., December 5, 1897, his early years were spent in New York state and Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Swarts have made their home in Pensacola for about two years, but are already identified with the community life through their interest in civic affairs.

CELIA MYROVER ROBINSON

For many years Celia Myrover Robinson has been engaged in newspaper work and has taken an active part in civic affairs in Pensacola and Escambia County.

Beginning her newspaper work as society editor of *The News*, she has been connected with *The News* and *The Journal* in the woman's department of these papers and has been reporter, feature writer and editorial writer for both. Miss Robinson's newspaper experience also includes work in the advertising department,

both as copy writer and solicitor. She is now in charge of "Woman and Her Interests"—the woman's department of *The Journal*, and is associate editorial writer.

She is past president and organizer of the Pensacola Pilot Club, a luncheon club for women similar to the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs, and she takes an active part in civic affairs; she was publicity chairman of the Florida State Suffrage Association when the women of the United States were working for the franchise, and as a representative from the state and local suffrage associations, attended national meetings in Chicago, Washington, New York and Richmond. She was a member of the body of suffragists received by President Woodrow Wilson during a national suffrage convention and was one of the hundreds of women, led by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and other women of distinction, who marched in the last great suffrage demonstration up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to Columbus Circle.

Miss Robinson has written much fiction and poetry and while in New York city and for some years afterward was a member of the Authors League of America, retaining her membership as long as she devoted her time to literary work. In recent years her work has been confined to her newspaper connection with the News-Journal Company. She is the author of one book published by Rand, McNally and Company. She is a member of the Poetry Society of the South and was at one time poet laureate of the Florida division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

For several years Miss Robinson was owner and editor of *Florida On the Gulf*, which was later absorbed by the *West Florida Magazine*, of which she was editor and one of the principal stockholders.

Her newspaper work has identified her with many campaigns and civic movements and during the world war she took a leading part in the publicity departments of the various Liberty Loan drives, War Stamp campaigns, and Red Cross activities.

She is eligible both to the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames, and is an honorary member of the Woman's Club, which is affiliated with the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs.

Miss Robinson traces her ancestry through long lines of distinguished New England and Southern ancestry. Paternally, she is descended from Revolutionary stock and through the maternal line, from Huguenot ancestors who settled in Charleston, S. C. Oliver Hazard Perry, hero of 1812, and James Hoban, architect of the White House, are among her ancestors. On her father's side of the family her lineage traces itself to men and women of prominence in this country and in England.

Miss Robinson's great-grandfather settled in North Carolina and was one of the first men of this country to recognize the value and advantages of Florida, where he spent a period of his life and from which he transplanted many rare specimens of flora to his homestead, "Monticello", in North Carolina, near Fayetteville.

Miss Robinson traces her ancestry directly from the Rev. John Robinson of Leyden, who came to America

about 1632; she is a direct descendant of William Robinson of Watertown, Mass., officer in the French and Indian war in 1748; one of her ancestors, Samuel Robinson, was the first magistrate of Bennington, Vermont, and was sent to London by the colonists to settle boundary disputes between New York and New Hampshire. He was received by the king and succeeded in gaining an order from the king restraining the Governor of New York from making these grants. He died in London of the Black Plague, which swept that country in the eighteenth century.

Dr. Benjamin Robinson became interested in the cure of small-pox, at that time known as the Black Plague, and studied under Jenner, famous English authority. Dr. Robinson introduced inoculation to this country. On his return to America he moved to Florida, later going to North Carolina to make his home, and there establishing the Southern branch of the family.

Her father, Benjamin Robinson of Fayetteville, North Carolina, was a man of brilliant attainments both as attorney and newspaper editor and had the distinction of making the keynote speech of the Florida delegation to Chicago, at the time of Grover Cleveland's nomination. He was a newspaper editor in Pensacola for a number of years.

At nineteen he was an officer in the Confederate Army and rose rapidly to the rank of Major. He was wounded at the Battle of Seven Pines and his record as a brave and distinguished soldier was unsurpassed in the annals of the Confederacy. He was author of a novel,

"Dolores", and of a play, "The Pearl of the Antilles", written by him while a young man in New York City.

He married Celia Myrover, daughter of Henry L. Myrover and Urbanna Cooper Myrover, of Fayetteville. His widow is now 85 years of age, one of the few members of the old Southern regime left to lend distinction to modern times. She makes her home in Pensacola. Her personality reflects the best traditions of the South and her keen interest in affairs of the day is evidence of her enduring intelligence and vitality.

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG

Culture that comes with education, travel and years of world contacts and some years of European residence, have contributed to the personality of Professor Henry Clay Armstrong something of the modern trend of thought, against a background of wide experience and the traditions of the early South.

Professor Armstrong for more than a quarter century has been the head of the Pensacola Classical School, which he opened in 1900, and in which work he is still engaged. He was born in Notasulga, Macon County, Alabama, January 7, 1870, son of Henry Clay Armstrong and Mary Hulda Armstrong, nee Harris, his mother's family being Southern planters in Chambers County, Alabama.

Henry Holcomb Armstrong, his grandfather, as a member of the legislature of Georgia, was closely associated with Alexander H. Stevens, whose views against secession he shared. He acquiesced in the action of the

states with reluctance and then this staunch Union man gave four sons to the Confederate Army.

His father, captain in the Confederate army, served four years; he was a member of the first Democratic legislature after the Civil War, was State Superintendent of Education of Alabama, 1880-84, Speaker of the House of Representatives, 1885, and United States Consul-General, Rio de Janeiro, 1885-1889.

Prepared for college in a private school at Notasulga, Ala., the subject of this sketch was graduated from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute as a civil engineer in 1887. From January, 1888, to June, 1889, he was a student in the Department of Political Science at Johns Hopkins University. In the fall of 1889 he became instructor in English and History at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

February, 1890, he became private secretary to Col. William C. Oates, then representing the Third Congressional District of Alabama; September, 1890, he returned to Auburn as instructor and librarian, where he continued to teach till 1893.

His residence abroad began with his appointment as United States consul at Grenoble, two years later going to Madrid as Secretary to the American Legation. February, 1897, he went to Paris to enter the life insurance business, and returned to the United States in 1898 to enter the army. During the Spanish-American war he was captain of the 3rd Alabama Volunteer Infantry.

Professor Armstrong resumed teaching in Rome, Ga.,

in 1899, and came to Pensacola in the fall of 1900 to open the Pensacola Classical School.

His appointment to Madrid came to him through President Grover Cleveland; then and since Professor Armstrong has been actively interested in politics and strongly Democratic in principle, but always liberal rather than reactionary in policies.

If a man's reading is an index to his character, so is his recreative inclination. Professor Armstrong will frankly tell you that he reads the *New York Times*, *The New Republic* and *Time*, in preference to other publications, and he is known among his intimates for his love for out-door life; he is an ardent lover of sports and his bird dogs represent to him an interest that many other men of sedentary occupation find in golf.

He is a Mason and a member of the American Economic Association. Well grounded in political science, keenly interested in national, state and municipal affairs, Professor Armstrong represents the best in Southern professional men—alive to the demands of the times, yet not radical in the application of those principles. He was married in Rome, Ga., December, 1900, to Janet W. Armstrong, nee Penn. With no children of their own, they have devoted themselves to the education of the children of others, in such a way as to have left their influence for culture on the community.

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